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PREFACE.

On the completion of the first volume of "The Librarian," the Editor begs leave to express his grateful thanks for the unsolicited patronage with which he has been honoured, and which he will make it his unremitting endeavour to deserve, by an industrious application to the objects he has undertaken to elucidate in this publication.

On taking a retrospect of the contents of the present volume, he cannot help calling the attention of his readers to the importance of the matter contained in the Report of the Committee appointed to examine into the State of the Public Records of this Kingdom; that Report, and the returns made in answer to the inquiries of the Committee, embrace the most copious information relative to public papers of all descriptions, which has ever been laid before the public; and the extracts which the Editor has made from this Report, containing an Account of the Manuscript Department of the British Museum; of the Manuscript Libraries of the Royal Society, Society of Antiquaries, Heralds' College, Lincoln's Inn, the Middle Temple, and of the Archbishop of Canterbury, at Lambeth, will, he trusts, be found to contain information of the most interesting nature, to every person who may direct his pur-

suits to the study of the history and antiquities of these kingdoms.

In the Analysis of Books, which will be found in this volume, it will immediately be discerned, that he has embraced a two-fold object, viz. the first to give a detailed account of the Contents of each Book, so that the reader may be enabled to know what are the Subjects actually treated of by the author: and the second, to give an accurate List of the Plates in each volume; so that in the case of a book of great price, as for instance, Chauncy's History of Hertfordshire, the purchaser may be able to know with certainty when it is perfect; and he confidently trusts, that this department of his work will be found to be of great service.

It is his intention to give occasionally a Catalogue of the Works of celebrated Authors, in a similar manner with that of the Works of Lord Hailes, which he inserted in the second number of this volume, and also Catalogues of Books, both printed and manuscript, arranged under the heads of their respective authors, and of the Place or Matter of which they treat; so that "The Librarian" will be continually approximating towards a complete Body of English Bibliography.

THE LIBRARIAN.

No. 1.—1st July, 1808.

BRITANNIA ROMANA, or the Roman Antiquities of Britain: in three Books. The first contains the History of all the Roman Transactions in Britain, with an account of their legionary and auxiliary forces employed here, and a determination of the stations *per Lineam Valli*; also a large description of the Roman walls, with maps of the same laid down from a geometrical survey. The second Book contains a compleat collection of the Roman Inscriptions and Sculptures which have hitherto been discovered in Britain, with the letters engraved in their proper shape and proportionate size, and the reading placed under each; as also an historical account of them with explanatory and critical observations. The third contains the Roman Geography of Britain in which are given the originals of Ptolemy, Antonini Itinerarium, the Notitia, the anonymous Ravennas, and Peutinger's Table, so far as they relate to this Island, with particular Essays on each of these ancient Authors, and the several places in Britain mentioned by them. To which are added, a Chronological Table and Indexes to the Inscriptions and Sculptures, after the manner of Gruter and Reinesius. Also Geographical Indexes both of the Latin and English Names of the Roman Places in Britain, and a general Index to the Work. The whole illustrated with above a hundred Copper Plates. By JOHN HORSLEY,* M. A. and F. R. S.

London: Printed for John Osborn and Thomas Longman, at the Ship in Paternoster Row, 1732.

* The Author of this book was a native of Northumberland, and received his early education at the Grammar School of Newcastle upon

This Volume is in Folio, and its contents are as follow.

Half Title.

Title.

Dedication. To Sir Richard Ellys, Bart. 3 pages.

Preface, xxxii pages.

Britannia Romana, page 1 to 520.

A Chronological Table of Occurrences relating to the Roman Affairs in Britain, 10 pages.

Index of the Inscriptions and Sculptures, after the manner of Gruter and Reinesius, 14 pages.

An Index of the Roman Names of People and Places in Britain, 5 pages.

An Index of the Modern Names of Roman Places in Britain, 3 pages.

A General Index, 8 pages.

This Work, as is expressed in the Title, is divided into three Books, and each Book is subdivided into Chapters.

BOOK I.

The first Book is divided into ten Chapters, and contains an Historical account of the Roman affairs in Britain from the first descent of Julius Cæsar, till the Romans abandoned the Island. The Author says in the Preface, that this is the first History we have of Britain which can be

Tyne. He studied for some time in one of the Scottish Universities, where he took a degree, and then settled at Morpeth, as Pastor of a Congregation of Dissenters. He died in December, 1731, aged 46. He distinguished himself by his profound knowledge of the Antiquities of his Country, of which he gave some specimens in Letters addressed to Roger Gale, Esq. dated in 1729. His great Work, of which an Analysis is here given, did not appear till after his death. It has obtained great applause from the learned, and remains an honourable memorial of its Author. Mr. Horsley was likewise well versed in Mathematical Studies, and gave Lectures in the several branches of Natural Philosophy, with great approbation, both at Newcastle and Morpeth.

relied on, and that he may venture to call it the original and foundation of the true history of our Island.

The first Chapter treats of the Historical period from Julius Cæsar's first descent into Britain to the reign of Claudius, and contains an account of the two Expeditions of Cæsar against Britain: with an account of his Battles and Conquests here. An inquiry into the time of these two descents, the place from whence he sailed, where he landed, and his marches up the Country.—Some account of the Ancient Geography of Britain.—The Roman affairs in Britain from Cæsar's last Expedition to the Reign of Claudius.

The second Chapter treats of the Historical period, from the beginning of the Reign of Claudius to that of Vespasian, in which is contained an account of the Invasion of Britain under Claudius, with the Conquests of the Romans here during that reign. The Roman affairs here from the time of Veranius's Government under Nero to the end of this period.—The Marches of the Romans and the limits of their Conquests.—The Geography or Situation of the several People mentioned and the Chronology of this Period.

The third Chapter treats of the Historical period, from the beginning of the reign of Vespasian to the reign of Hadrian, in which is contained an account of the Roman affairs in Britain, during this period.—The Conquests of the Romans in this Island.—The Campaigns of Agricola.—His March in the sixth year of his Government, through Perthshire and Fifeshire, and in his seventh to the Grampian Mountains.—The Geography, particularly of Scotland, and the Chronology of this period.

The fourth Chapter treats of the Historical period, from the beginning of the Reign of Hadrian to the death of Severus, in which is contained an account of the Roman affairs in Britain, during this period, with the Chrono-

logy and Geography. Hadrian arrives in Britain, and constructs a wall across the Northern part of the Island.—Wall of Antoninus in Scotland.—Severus's Wall.

The fifth Chapter treats of the Historical period, from the beginning of the reign of Caracalla, to the reign of Valentinian the third, in which is contained an account of the Roman affairs in Britain from the death of Severus, till they abandoned the Island about the middle of the fifth Century.

The sixth Chapter contains an account of the Roman Legions and Auxiliaries in Britain.—The 7th and 10th Legions were brought over by Cæsar in his first Expedition, but returned back with him to Gaul, after stopping about three weeks here.—Five Legions were in his second Expedition which returned the same year.—Four Legions were sent into Britain by Claudius, viz. the second, called *Augusta*; the ninth; the fourteenth; and the twentieth, usually called *Valens Victrix*. The *Legio Secunda Augusta* seems to have continued here to the last, and to have been the only one that was kept here during the whole time. The ninth Legion appears to have dwindled away entirely, or else the small remains of it were incorporated with the sixth Legion, afterwards sent over by Hadrian. The fourteenth Legion was first sent for out of Britain by Nero, then ordered back by Vitellius, and lastly recalled in the time of Vespasian.—Account of the different Quarters of the *Legio Secunda Augusta*. The same of the *Legio Sexta Victrix*, which was sent into Britain from Germany by Hadrian.* The same of the *Legio Nona*.—The foot Soldiers of this Legion entirely cut to pieces by the forces of Queen Boadicea.—Account of the *Legio Decima Quarta*. Of the *Legio Vicesima*, called *Valens Victrix*.

From these accounts it appears, that, from the time of the first Invasion under the Emperor Claudius, till the 14th Legion was first recalled under Nero, and then again finally

under Vespasian, a period of about 24 or 25 years, there were four Legions in Britain; from the first year of Vespasian to Hadrian's reign there were but three Legions here, and one of them, the ninth, very much weakened. From Hadrian's time, in whose reign a new Legion came over, the sixth, to the lowest Empire, there still seems to have been but three, the ninth being either wholly broken, or the remains of it joined to that which Hadrian brought over.

This Chapter afterwards gives an account of thirty-one *Cohorts*, or the auxiliary forces of the Roman Legions, with the names of each.—Of the Alæ, or auxiliary Horse, and their names.—Of the Cohortes Equitum.—Of the *Vexillarii* of the Roman Legions.

The seventh Chapter gives an account of the Roman Prætenturæ in the North of England, and particularly of the Stations of the Roman Valli.

In this Chapter the Author states, that "it is evident there have been three different Prætenturæ erected here at different times, and by different persons; the first was a series of stations or Forts, placed quite across the Country, which he apprehends was done chiefly by Julius Agricola, and is the most ancient of the three. Next to this was erected Hadrian's Vallum and its Appurtenances. The last and strongest fence of all was built by Severus, which is the stone wall that lies north from the other."

Mr. Horsley then proceeds to compare the yet visible stations, upon the Wall, with the series given in the *Notitia*, of which the following are the Roman and Modern Names; Segedunum, near Cousins's House; Pons Ælii, Newcastle; Condercum, Benwell Hill; Vindobala, Rutchester; Hunnum, Halton Chesters; Cilurnum, Walwick Chesters; Procolitia, Carrawbrugh; Borcovicus, Housesteeds; Vindolana, Little Chesters; Æsica, Great Chesters; Magna, Carrvoran; Amboglanna, Burdoswald; Petriana, Cam-

beckfort or Castle Steeds; Aballaba, Watchcross; Congavata, Stanwicks; Axelodunum, Brough on the Sands; Gabrosentum, Drumbrugh; and Tunnocelum, Boulness.

The eighth Chapter is an account of the ancient state of Hadrian's Vallum and the Wall of Severus. General view of the Inscriptions discovered upon the Wall or near it.

The ninth Chapter treats of the present state of Hadrian's Vallum, and the Wall of Severus.

The tenth Chapter, which concludes the first Book, contains an account of the ancient and present state of the Roman Wall in Scotland, and the Forts upon it.

BOOK II.

In the second Book, which is divided into three Chapters, is given an account of all the Roman Inscriptions and Sculptures found in Britain, which are engraved on 78 Plates. The whole number of Originals cut upon the Plates amounts to 340, above 140 of which were never before published. The greatest care was taken to have the draughts exactly done, and therefore the author diligently revised and compared every Copy with its original, and often repeated the comparison when any doubt or difficulty seemed to remain.

The first Chapter of this Book gives an account, 1. of the places where, and persons by whom, Inscriptions were erected in Britain. The principal places are Monmouthshire, the Northern Counties of England, and near the Wall in Scotland. 2. Of the places in which most of them are now to be met with. 3. Upon what occasions and to whom they were usually erected. 4. Of the times in which they were erected, with the number belonging to each Emperor's reign. 5. How to know the date of Inscrip-

tions, or the time when they were erected; with a Table of the different shape of the Letters and Stops, and another of the Ligatures. 6. A draught of the Sacrificing Instruments and Vessels usually cut upon Roman Altars, with an account of their use.

In the second Chapter is contained a collection of all the original Inscriptions and Sculptures hitherto discovered and yet remaining in Britain.

The third Chapter contains Observations on the Roman Inscriptions and Sculptures in the preceding collection; together with Copies of such other Inscriptions found in Britain, as are not now extant.

These observations are arranged in the following Geographical Order; 1. The Inscriptions found on the Roman Wall in Scotland, which expressly mention the Emperor by whose order and under whose reign the Wall was built, and the quantity built at such a part by each Legion. 2. Those found in Northumberland. 3. In Cumberland. 4. In Durham. 5. In Westmoreland. 6. In Yorkshire. 7. In Cheshire. 8. In Derbyshire. 9. In Lincolnshire. 10. In Monmouthshire. 11. In Gloucestershire. 12. In Somersetshire. 13. Description of a Cup found at Rudge, near Marlborough, in Wiltshire, in the possession of Lord Hertford. 14. Sepulchral Stone found in Essex. 15. Sculpture and Inscription found at Ludgate in London. 16. Inscription found in Hampshire. 17. At Chichester in Sussex. An account of a Roman Inscription found at Chichester, by Roger Gale, Esq. 18. Account of two more Inscriptions found in Scotland.

The second Book concludes with a Letter from Professor Ward, of Gresham College to the Author, containing observations on the Statue of Janus found between Lambeth and Southwark, and then in Dr. Woodward's Collection; and on some of the Inscriptions found in Northumberland,

Cumberland, Durham, Lancashire, Yorkshire, Oxfordshire, and Scotland.

BOOK III.

The third Book is divided into five Chapters, preceded by an Introduction, and contains an account of the Roman Geography of Britain.

The first Chapter is an Essay on Ptolemy's Geography, so far as it relates to Britain. It contains, 1. Some account of the Author, and his Work, which though very incorrect is yet of great service. The order in which Ptolemy disposes his Towns, Rivers, and other places, especially those on the Coast, almost equals for usefulness the distances in the Itinerary, and the order in the Notitia. 2. The Greek Text with an English Translation adjoined to it, the Greek being taken from the Edition of Peter Bertius. 3. Remarks on some of Ptolemy's Mistakes. This Geographer made all England decline from the true position as to the length of it, the Northern part inclining more to the East, and the places there having a few degrees of Longitude more than they ought. As for Scotland he has quite altered the position of it, by making its length to lie almost directly East and West, when in reality it lies almost directly North and South. 4. A method to find out the places designed by the names of Ptolemy; 5. and an Alphabetical List of all the places in Britain mentioned by him. Under this head the Author has added in a few words the opinions of others about them, and what occurred to himself.

The second Chapter is an Essay on Antonine's Itinerary, so far as it relates to Britain, and contains, 1. Some account of the Author and his Work.—Mr. Horsley inclined to believe that the Author was Caracalla, son of the Em-

peror Severus; but Dr. Gale suspected that it had not been composed by one hand, and not by any one of the Antonines. The work is allowed to be ancient and genuine, and we owe more discoveries of the Names of Roman Places in Britain to it than to all other Authors put together. 2. The Latin Text of the Itinerary, copied from the Edition published by Dr. Gale. 3. The length and proportion of the Roman miles in the Itinerary. 4. Remarks on the number of miles as there expressed. 5. An account of the grand Roman Military Ways in Britain, viz. Watling Street, Hermin Street, the Fosse, and Icknild Street. 6. Of the Stations and the evidences of them. 7. Of the general order of the Itinerary. 8. Of the several Itinera. Under this head each Iter is given separately, which is followed by an investigation of the locality of each Station.

The third Chapter is an Essay on the Notitia, so far as it relates to Britain, and contains, 1. Some general account of the Work. The Title of the Notitia, as it is published by Pancirollus, runs thus: "Notitia utraque dignitatum cum orientis tum occidentis ultra Arcadii Honoriique tempora." Agreeably to this Title, the Book itself is a sort of List of the Military and Civil Officers and Magistrates, both in the Eastern and Western Empires.—It is uncertain by whom it was composed, and at what time, though from circumstances it appears to have been written after the year 425 and before that of 453. 2. A Transcript of such Sections or Chapters as relate to Britain, from the original Latin, with an English Version. The Latin is taken from Labbe's edition, whose Text, as well as Sections or Chapters, Mr. Horsley has constantly followed, except in a few instances, which he has noted in the Margin. 3. A short Account of the several Roman Provinces into which Britain was divided according to the Notitia, from which it appears that there were two consular pro-

vinces. Maxima Cæsariensis and Valentia, and three presidial, Britannia Prima, Britannia Secunda, and Flavia Cæsariensis. The Emperor Theodosius gave the name Valentia to a part of this Island, in honour of the Emperor Valentinian; he assigned it that name after he had repaired the prætentura, and the forts near that boundary, and gave it to a province which had fallen into the hands of the enemy, but was now recovered by him; but the boundaries and extent of all those provinces are now wholly unknown, *and whatever is given in Modern Books as having relation to their limits, is entirely founded on Conjecture.* 4. A particular Inquiry into the several Roman Stations in Britain that are mentioned in this Work.

The fourth Chapter is an Essay on the Chorography of Britain, by the anonymous Geographer of Ravenna.

This Chapter contains, 1. Some Account of the Author and his Work, from which it appears that both the Author and the time in which it was composed are very doubtful. 2. The Latin Text of this writer, taken from Dr. Gale's Edition. 3. Remarks upon many of the places mentioned by him, and more particularly of such as seem to be the same with the Stations *per Lineam Valli* in the Notitia.

The fifth Chapter is an Essay written by Professor Ward, on Peutinger's Table, so far as it relates to Britain. It contains, 1. A brief account of the Antiquity of Itineraries, from which it appears that the custom of writing Itineraries is very ancient. Moses has recorded the Journies and Mansions of the Israelites in their passage from Egypt into Canaan, and Herodotus in describing the high road from Sardis in Lydia, to Susa, the royal City of the Persians, has given the number of mansions upon it, and their distances. The road contained 13,500 furlongs, and the mansions were in all 111, which whole space divided by the number of mansions gives nearly fifteen miles and a quarter for

try, as includes the secondary Stations *per Lineam Valli.*

No. 2. A Map of the Roman Walls in the North of England, from Segedunum (Cousins's House) to Condercum (Benwell-hill). This Map has upon it the Ground Plan of the Station Condercum.

No. 3. Map continued from Condercum to Vindobala (Rutchester). Ground Plan of Vindobala.

No. 4. Map continued from Vindobala to Hunnum (Halton Chesters). Ground Plan of Hunnum.

No. 5. Map continued from Hunnum to Cilurnum (Walwick Chesters). Ground Plan of Cilurnum.

No. 6. Map continued from Cilurnum to Procolitia (Carrawbrugh), and from thence to Borcovicus, (House-steeds). Ground Plans of Procolitia and Borcovicus.

No. 7. Map continued from Borcovicus to Æsica (Great Chesters), and from thence to Magna (Carrvoran), with a Branch from Borcovicus to Vindolana (Little Chesters). Ground Plans of Vindolana, Æsica, and Magna.

No. 8. Map continued from Magnato Amboglanna (Burdoswald), and from thence to Petriana (Castle steeds, or Cambeck-fort). Ground Plans of Amboglanna and Petriana.

No. 9. Map continued from Petriana to Aballaba (Watch Cross), and from thence to Congavata (Stanwicks).

No. 10. Map concluded—From Congavata to Axelodunum (Brough); thence to Gabrosentum, (Drumbrugh), and Tunnocelum (Boulness).

No. 11. Draught of a Part of the Walls from one Castellum to another, between Towertay and Carrawbrugh. Profile of the Roman Walls in Northumberland, about half a Mile west from Car-

rawbrugh. The Profile of the Walls about a Mile West from Carrawbrugh, where Severus's Military Wall is separated from Hadrian's North Agger.

Five Maps of Antoninus Pius's Wall in Scotland. Facing p. 176.

No. 1. General Map of Antoninus Pius's Wall in Scotland.

No. 2. Map of the Roman Wall in Scotland, from the West end to Bemulie. Ground Plans of Duntocher Fort; Castle-hill Fort; and New Kirkpatrick Fort.

No. 3. Map continued from Bemulie to Crowy-hill. Ground Plans of Auchindavy Fort; Peel of Kirkintilloch; Bemulie Fort; and Barhill Fort.

No. 4. Map continued from Crowyhill to Falkirk. Ground Plans of Rough Castle Fort; Westerwood Fort; and Castle Cary Fort.

No. 5. Map concluded—From Falkirk to the East End.

Two Plates in Explanation of the Inscriptions. Facing p. 189.

No. 1. A Table of the different Shapes of the Letters and Points in the Inscriptions.

No. 2. A Table of the principal Ligatures and Complications of Letters, which occur in the Inscriptions.

Sacrificing Instruments and Vessels cut upon Roman Altars. Facing p. 191.

Seventy-eight Plates of Roman Inscriptions and Sculptures found in Britain and Scotland. Facing p. 192.

Note—These Plates are numbered from 1 to 76. There are three Plates of No. 7; viz. No. 7; No. 7 α; No. 7 β.

1. Plates No. 1 to 7 β—Engraved Title, and 36 Inscriptions and Sculptures found in Scotland.
2. Plates No. 8 to 37—Inscriptions, &c. found in Northumberland.
3. Plates 38 to 53—Inscriptions, &c. found in Cumberland.
4. Plates No. 54 to 58—Inscriptions, &c. found in the County of Durham.
5. Plates 59 and 60—Inscriptions, &c. found in Westmoreland.
6. Plate 61—Inscriptions found in Lancashire.
7. Plates 62 to 65—Inscriptions, &c. found in Yorkshire.
8. Plates 66 and 67—Inscriptions, &c. found in Cheshire.
9. Plate 68—Inscription found in Lincolnshire.
10. Plate 69—Inscriptions found in Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire.
11. Plates 70 to 73—Inscriptions, &c. found in Somersetshire.
12. Plate 74—Representation of the Cup found at Rudge in Wiltshire, and in the Possession of the Earl of Hertford, engraved by J. Mynde.*
13. Plate 75—Inscriptions, &c. found in Middlesex, Essex, and Hampshire.
14. Plate 76—Inscriptions, &c. found in Sussex and Ox-

* This Engraver resided chiefly in London, and worked considerably for the Booksellers. His Prints have not much merit to recommend them. Some Anatomical figures by him may be reckoned among the best. Of several Portraits Engraved by this Artist, Roger, Earl of Orrery, and William Harris, Doctor in Divinity, rank as the principal. He was the Engraver of the Plates which illustrate this Volume.

fordshire; and the Figure of a Head of Janus, found in Kent.

Map of Britain, according to Ptolemy, taken from Mercator. Facing p. 356.

A corrected Map of Britain, according to Ptolemy; or, Ptolemy's Britain rectified. Ibid.

Map of Britannia Romana, according to Antonine's Itinerary. Facing p. 380.

Map of Britannia Romana, according to the Notitia. Facing p. 472.

Tabulæ Itinerariæ Antiquæ Segmentum Primum. P. 505.

[*This Analysis was made from a Copy in the Library of the London Institution.*]

In the Copy belonging to the Library of the Royal Institution, is the following note in manuscript.*

"Addenda to the Inscriptions found at Wroxeter, in Shropshire.

M. PETRONIVS.	C. MANNIVS	D.M.	D.M.
L. F. MEN.	C. F. POL. SECV	PLACIDA.	S.AN.XV.
VIC. ANN.	NDVS. POLLENT.	AN. LV.	CVR. AG.
XXX VIII.	MIL. LEG. XX.	CVR. AG.	PATRE.
MIL. LEG.	ANORV. LII.	CON. I. A.	
XIIII GEM.	STIP. XXXI.	XXX.	
MILITAVIT	BEN. LEG. P. R.		
ANN. XVIII.	H. S. E.		
SIGN. F. VII.			
H. S. E.			

The Number of Legions in Inscriptions, goes as far as XL. *Claud. Leg.* were II. IX. XIV. XX.—These were the

* This Copy formerly belonged to Philip Morant, Esq. Author of the History of Essex, and on his death became the property of Thomas Astle, Esq. F. A. S. who married his Daughter.

legions sent over into Britain by Claudius. Of these, the IX was with Cæsar in Gaul; the XIV probably a Regiment by Cæsar, during his war in Gaul. Hadrian afterwards sent the VI Legion here, which was also one of Cæsar's Gallic Legions. The II must be a very old Cohort, as early as the beginning of the Commonwealth.

Salmasius (Not. ad Ang. Scr. p. 593.) is of opinion, that the Legions had always fixed stations; which is very trifling. At different times, like our troops now-a-days, they necessarily had different Stations."

PUBLIC RECORDS.

The House of Commons, on the 18th of February, 1800, appointed a Committee to inquire into the state of the Public Records of this kingdom, and of such other public Instruments, Rolls, Books, and Papers, as they should think proper; and report to the House the nature and condition thereof, together with what they should judge fit to be done for the better arrangement, preservation, and more convenient use of the same. The House of Lords joined in this appointment, and on the 11th of July following, the Committee made a Report of their proceedings; and on the eleventh of the same month, the House of Commons agreed to present an address to his Majesty, in which they humbly represented, that the same motives which encouraged their predecessors, to entreat his Majesty's directions for printing the ancient Records of Domesday and the Rolls of Parliament, had induced them to submit to his Majesty's wisdom, their desire of extending the same measure to the ancient and valuable monuments of our History, Laws, and Government; whereupon his Majesty was graciously pleased to acquaint the House, that he would give such directions as were desired by the said address.

First Report from the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the State of the Public Records of this Kingdom, and of such other public Instruments, Rolls, Books, and Papers, as they shall think proper, together with what they shall judge fit to be done for the better arrangement, preservation, and more convenient use of the same.

[*Ordered by the House of Lords to be printed, March* 13, 1801.]

In entering upon this important inquiry, the Committee have thought proper to begin with an examination of such measures as have been taken under the authority of the Crown and Parliament, in former times, for preserving and arranging the public records of the realm; conceiving, that such an examination might best serve to explain the present state of the several establishments and repositories provided for this purpose, and furnish the most useful lights for directing the course of their proceedings.

In the first place, the Committee propose to state, what they find to have been done upon this subject in former times: in the next place, to relate what has been their own course of proceeding in the prosecution of the present inquiry; and finally, to submit to the judgment of the House, those measures which, in their opinion, it may be advisable to adopt hereafter, for the better preservation, arrangement, and more convenient use of the contents of these several repositories. Each of these points they shall endeavour to state, with as much correctness as their nature and importance require; and, at the same time, with as much brevity as may be consistent with so great an extent and variety of considerations, comprehending all the recorded memorials of our history, laws, and government, from the period of the Conquest of England by the Normans, to the Union of Great Britain and Ireland.

I. MEASURES OF FORMER TIMES.

The greatest part of the public records, beginning with the books of Domesday, has been preserved to us for more than 700 years; although many have undoubtedly been lost or destroyed, and particularly during the reigns of King Stephen, King John, and Henry III. and the wars between the Houses of York and Lancaster; and it is also probable, that during those times of turbulence, the persons whose duty it was to have recorded public transactions, may have neglected so to do.

The attention of Parliament appears to have been directed very early to this object. In some of the very first petitions upon the Rolls of Parliament, the public records are considered to be the people's evidences, and it is ordained, that they shall be accessible to all the king's subjects. In subsequent ages, sometimes the sovereigns alone, and sometimes the king and parliament conjointly, interposed to make special provisions and regulations for their due preservation and arrangement. In the reign of Elizabeth, an inquiry was instituted concerning the Records of Parliament, and of the Courts of Chancery and Exchequer. James I. projected a State Paper office, and an office of General Remembrance, for all matters of record; and a commission was issued by Charles the First, for searching after all records belonging to the Crown. Statutes also were enacted to protect them from falsification, erasure, and embezzlement.

Unfortunately, however, almost all the provisions established by the vigilance of preceding reigns, were broken down by the civil wars of the century before the last, and although some useful steps were taken in the reign of Charles the Second, by founding the present office for state papers, and reforming the treasuries of the common law courts, yet no effectual measures were adopted to retrieve

the general mischiefs, produced by those times of confusion until the reign of Queen Anne.

At that æra, under the sanction of Royal Authority, and by the advice of Lord Halifax and the Speaker of the House of Commons, Mr. Harley, afterwards Earl of Oxford, the design was formed and executed of publishing that magnificent compilation of State Papers and Records, which the public now possess under the name of Rymer's Fœdera; and as that great National Work chiefly related to the Foreign Transactions of this Country, the House of Lords afterwards, at the Instance of Lord Halifax and Lord Somers, set on foot an inquiry into the state of our Domestic Records; as connected with its internal Laws and Government. That inquiry was prosecuted without intermission, and with many salutary consequences, through the reigns of Queen Anne and George the First, down to the commencement of the Reign of his late Majesty.

By an event which took place in 1731, namely, the Fire which happened at the Cottonian Library, the House of Commons was induced to set on foot another inquiry by its own authority, still more extensive and effectual than the former, and a very elaborate and ample Report, made at the conclusion of that proceeding, together with an earnest and unanimous address of this House in support of the measures which it recommended, was laid at the foot of the Throne.*

* The Record Offices examined by the Lords, between the years 1703 and 1728, were, the Parliament Office, the Tower, the State Paper Office, the Chapter House, the Court of Wards, the Court of Requests, the Crown Office in the Court of King's Bench, and some few Offices in the Courts of Chancery and Exchequer. In addition to these, the Committee of the House of Commons, in 1732, reported upon the Rolls Chapel, the Treasury of the Common Pleas, the Duchy of Lancaster, and the First Fruits Office.

The scope of these several inquiries, made by the authority of the two Houses, comprehended some of the principal Repositories of the Kingdom; and in the Report made to this House by the Committee in 1732, after stating that under their direction some of the Principal Record Officers had compiled a Table of the Records of the Kingdom, digested in a regular Series of Time, and distinguishing the Repositories in which the several Records are contained, they proceeded to state (with great truth as appears to your Committee), "that they had laid the foundation for a very necessary and noble Work, which must be of singular advantage to particular Persons, an honour to the Nation, and bring to light many valuable Remains of Antiquity which for want of an easy and proper access to them, had long been concealed from public notice."

Since that Transaction, being the last great Parliamentary Proceeding upon this subject, a Period has now elapsed of nearly 70 years;* during which some of the measures recommended by that Report, have been adopted effectually; others, however, have not been fully executed; and the intermediate lapse of time has progressively superadded a large accumulation of materials in every department. Besides which, the change which has taken place in the Language and written Character of judicial proceedings, has increased the difficulties of methodizing these repositories, or applying their contents to purposes of practical use. It is apparent also that no Parliamentary inquiries have been hitherto extended to the Courts, Maritime or Ecclesiastical, nor to any of the Cathedral or University Libraries; that the Royal, Sloanian, Harleian, and other Collections, which now constitute the British Museum, have never

* On the 20th of May, 1772, a Committee of the House of Commons was appointed to view the Rolls Chapel, &c. and on the 26th of the same month they made a Report upon it.

been subjected to such a visitation; and that no such proceeding has ever been extended to any of the public repositories in Scotland.

II. PROCEEDINGS OF THIS COMMITTEE.

This Committee, therefore, in resuming these inquiries, have endeavoured to proceed, with a due regard to the transactions of former times, and an earnest desire to fulfil the views and complete the plans which the wisdom of their ancestors had pointed out; adverting at the same time to the necessity of varying and extending those plans, according to the circumstances which now present themselves for consideration.

1. Their first proceeding, as the necessary foundation of all the rest, was to prepare a list of all the public repositories in England, in which any Records, Rolls, Books, or Papers, of Royal, Parliamentary, Judicial, or other Public authority, have been usually kept, comprehending those formerly inquired into by Parliament, and those hitherto unexamined by it; classing them under the heads of General Repositories, Houses of Parliament, Offices of State, Courts of Justice, Cathedrals, and Universities, Inns of Court, and Public Libraries; and also including the corresponding description of repositories in Scotland.

2. In the next place this Committee framed and transmitted to the proper Officer of each repository, such questions as appeared to them to be most proper for ascertaining the particular nature of its contents, the state of the building as to security and accommodation, the degree in which its Catalogues, Calendars, and Indexes were complete, the number, duties, and remuneration of the officers belonging to it; distinguishing, in the form of their questions, between those Offices, which are open of right to all

his Majesty's subjects, and those which are only established for the safe custody of matters belonging to some particular branch of Government, or some particular institution: nevertheless, not extending their inquiries into the nature or condition of those public documents and papers which are immediately connected with the current business of any of the great offices of Government in matters of revenue or war: and in all cases, forbearing to inquire into the existence of any public documents contained in private collections, the local situation of which must always be uncertain, and the possession transitory.

The returns which have been made to this Committee from the different Offices, comprehended within this range of inquiry, greatly exceed in number those of any former date. The whole number received by the Committee in 1732, was eighteen, whereas those received and annexed to this Report are between three and four hundred; many of which besides the detailed account of the Records and Instruments to which they relate will be found to exhibit a very correct view of several important branches of public business, never before distinctly and authoritatively explained. Striking instances of this remark will be found in the returns from the Exchequer of Receipt in England; and from the Exchequer in Scotland, in all its branches.

3. The Committee, after settling their plan of inquiry, proceeded in the next place to view the principal repositories in London. At the Chapter House, and the Tower, and some of the Offices of the Courts of Justice which had been visited by former Committees, they had the means of observing the modern changes which had taken place, by comparing their present state with the description given in former Reports. And the Committee also at the same time visited other Offices belonging to the Courts of Chancery, and Common Law, the Courts Ecclesiastical and

Maritime, the College of Heralds, some of the Inns of Court, and the British Museum.

4. From this ocular survey, compared with the returns as they were successively received, the Committee perceived the necessity of directing special searches to be made in some of the principal repositories; where the confusion was so great, and had so long prevailed as to render it impracticable for the present Officers to give even a general account of their contents.

A large mass of Books and Papers had long been deposited in the apartments immediately under the roof of the House of Commons, which according to the Report of 1732, was supposed to be principally Records of the Court of King's Bench. These however, upon a particular examination, appear to relate wholly to proceedings of this House, about the close of the seventeenth Century, or to those of the Commissioners of Accounts in the reigns of King William and Queen Anne; with them are many sealed Bags referring to Plots, secret Correspondences, and Irish affairs in those times.

In the Chapter House a search was made to ascertain the existence, nature, and number of the Hundred Rolls of Inquisitions taken in the reign of Edward the First, in addition to those for the four counties lately discovered at the Tower; and the original inquisitions for fifteen counties have accordingly been discovered there, besides recorded extracts of Inquisitions for 26 counties.

In the Exchequer the Committee found it necessary to set on foot a special Inquiry into the state and nature of the unarranged Records of the King's Remembrancer's Office, concerning which no return appears ever to have been made upon any former occasion: They found upon their visitation a large part of them lying in the most evident confusion in the stone Tower adjoining to the great

gate of Westminster Hall, and in the apartments contiguous to it, without any calendar or index whatever, nor was there any traditional account of the particulars to which they related. In the progress of this search many valuable records have been since brought to light; and amongst the rest, Inquisitions taken in almost every county in England, under what is usually called the Statute of Ententa Manerii, 4 Edward I, Anno 1276 (a law which it has been said was never executed), and the important rolls of valuation of ecclesiastical benefices, called the Nonæ Rolls of Edward III, Anno 1341, which are inquisitions returned to a commission for assessing a ninth part of the value of the corn, fleece, and lambs of each church, to the King in aid of his wars; these Rolls specify the value of every Benefice, distinguishing how far it exceeded or fell short of the valuation of Pope Nicholas IV. in 1291, and stating the particular causes of such valuation in glebe, tythe, endowment, appropriation, and every other circumstance connected with it.

In another branch of the Exchequer, the Office of the Auditors of the Land Revenue, which was noticed by Lord Oxford in 1713, as requiring arrangement, and noticed also in 1732, by the then Auditor, as being in extreme confusion, nothing has been done from that time till the present officer very meritoriously undertook to methodize one part of it, and this he appears to have executed very effectually. Upon the present occasion, therefore, the Committee have caused a thorough examination to be made of the remaining parts of this repository, in the course of which many very valuable Records of every denomination, respecting the possessions of the Crown, have been discovered, and amongst the rest, several important surveys and accounts of the estates in jointure to Catharine, Dowager Queen of Charles the Second, which having been granted out by reversionary leases for 99 years from her

death, will fall into the possession of the Crown in the Year 1804.

5. The Committee being informed in the prosecution of their inquiries, that many Records of Attainder, and other proceedings under special commissions for the Trial of High Treasons, in the years 1715, 1746, 1780, 1794, 1795, and 1798, were still remaining in the custody of persons no longer authorized to keep them; and conceiving that the rights of the Crown, and of the subject, were in many instances concerned in their preservation, thought it their duty, according to the precedents in such cases, to receive these records and proceedings from the parties, who were desirous of delivering them up, and they have deposited them amongst the Papers of this Committee, where they are now in readiness to be delivered into the Baga de Secretis of the Court of King's Bench, where such records have been usually lodged, or into any other repository which his Majesty may be pleased to appoint for the purpose.

[*To be continued.*]

Account of the Manuscript Department of the British Museum. By J. PLANTA, *Esq. Principal Librarian.*

[From the Appendix to the Report on the Public Records of Great Britain.]

THE Manuscript Department in the Museum, consisting of the Royal, Cottonian, Harleian, and Sloanian Libraries, together with considerable additions made both by purchase and donations, contains, among a great variety of curious works in all branches of literature a multitude of original charters, rolls, books, and papers, relating to royal, parliamentary, judicial, and other public acts and proceedings. These being dispersed throughout those different libraries, and having never been classed according

to any order or method adopted in the repositories of public records, cannot possibly be accurately digested under their proper heads, without a minute investigation. The following therefore, although it be the most comprehensive account that can at present be drawn out of them, must be considered only as a summary view. The objects of it may properly be distinguished under the heads of

I. Charters, Rolls and Deeds.
II. Chartularies.
III. Visitations.
IV. State Papers.
V. Judicial Proceedings and Office Books.

I. Many of the charters, rolls and deeds, preserved in the Museum, are contained in the Cottonian, and some in the Royal Library; but by far the greatest number of them were collected by the Earl of Oxford, in the reign of Queen Anne, and are still in the promiscuous order in which they were disposed in his time. The whole consists of about 16,000 articles of almost every denomination, but which are of so miscellaneous a nature that no regular classification of them has ever been attempted. The following are the heads under which the greatest number of them might perhaps not improperly be arranged.

1. Royal Charters.—Of these there are upwards of 200, from Coenwulf, King of Mercia, down to the reign of Charles I; those before the Conquest being chiefly in Saxon, and the subsequent ones in Latin, French, and English. Among them are some Foundation Charters of Abbeys, various endowments of Religious Houses, and likewise some Grants to secular establishments, and individuals; but the ecclesiastical are by far the most numerous. The *Capitula Magnæ Chartæ*, two originals of the Magna Charta, the confirmation of the Great Charter, 25 Edw. I. are among the most important articles in this class; and

though not royal charters, yet this may not be an improper place to mention the Solemn League and Covenant, of which the original is deposited in this collection, and two splendid volumes, being a set of indentures between Henry VII and the Abbots and Convents of Westminster and St. Alban's.

2. Ecclesiastical Charters ; being Grants of Archbishops, Bishops, Deans, Abbots, and some Parochial Clergy, of nearly the same description as those in the preceding article, though not of so extensive a Period, none being of an older date than the year 1185. Among these are to be numbered some taxations of benefices, such as (though not strictly Charters) the ample and valuable *Liber Taxationis* of Pope Nicholas IV ; some Terriers of Church Lands ; the Protestation of the Roman Catholics in England, by which they express their abhorrence of certain doctrines imputed to them, and other documents of a similar nature.

3. Private Deeds.—These are by far the most numerous articles in the collection, and consist of Feoffments, Deeds of Bargain and Sale, of Lease and Release, Exchange, and all manner of Contracts, Agreements and Covenants, between private individuals. Also some indentures of Fines, exemplifications of Grants, Recoveries, Pedigrees, Heraldic Notes, and other domestic muniments, which, though of no public concern, may yet prove of some utility to the families to whom they relate. The period to which they extend appears to be from the time of Richard II to Charles I.

4. Rolls—These consist chiefly of Surveys, Rentals, Inventories, Court Rolls, Stewards' Accounts, some Inquisitions, and various Schedules of Private Property. A few relate to Church Lands, but most of them concern Lay Property. They seem to embrace nearly the same period as the Deeds mentioned in the preceding Article.

5. Foreign Documents—Among these, as they preceded the Union, may be classed about 200 Charters, relating

to Scotland, from King Alexander II. or III. to the year 1592—particularly some concerning the Title of Robert Bruce to the Crown of Scotland. Here is also a considerable number of Popes' Bulls, consisting of Indulgences, Dispensations, Grants, Mandates, &c. from the year 1194, to late in the reign of Henry VIII. Some public Instruments of Foreign Princes, from 1216 to 1448, also a few Arabic and Persian Deeds, and lastly some in the Hebrew Language usually called Starra Judæorum. Many of these articles, it is to be observed, are without dates, and cannot be easily reduced into a chronological order.

II. The Collection of Chartularies, Registers, Ledger Books, &c. of many of the Abbeys and other Religious Houses in the Kingdom, is more numerous than could have been expected in a repository of this nature. Among these are also several Chartularies of the Military Orders of the Temple, and of St. John of Jerusalem, and of sundry Hospitals and Guilds.

III. The Visitations of Heralds, (most of which, being about 200 in number, are deposited in the Harleian Library, in the alphabetical order of their respective Counties), appear to be the originals, compiled by the Provincial Kings at Arms, during their progresses in their several districts, from which entries were afterwards made in the Books kept at the College of Heralds. That many are of this description appears evident by their being signed by the heads of the families, whose descents are therein described. These Visitations, it is known, were held from the year 1528, to 1686; none of the descents contained in these volumes are therefore continued to a later date than the last mentioned year; but there are besides many more recent and seemingly authentic Pedigrees in other parts of the collection, of which frequent use is made by Historians and Genealogists. The collection of Armorial Bearings in the Museum is likewise very considerable.

IV. Under the Head of State Papers, notice must be taken of upwards of 150 folio Volumes in the Cottonian Library, relating to the negociations between England and almostevery state of Europe. Most of them relate to Scotland, France and the Low Countries; but there are many also concerning various negociations with Spain, Portugal, Tuscany, Venice, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Muscovy, the Hanse Towns, and other inferior States. There are some of so ancient a date as the reign of Edward III; but by far the greatest number relate to the reigns of the Tudors, and the ten first years of King James I. Among these may be found a considerable number of Treaties, Commissions, Proclamations, and other instruments of public authority, likewise many credentials and instructions to Ambassadors and agents, but above all a multitude of letters of many of the sovereigns and most of the eminent characters of the times. In these parts of the Library there are also many letters of British and Foreign Sovereigns and Ministers of State, of a later date, even down to the last reign. Of the Cottonian volumes (in which even those articles which are not originals have acquired a degree of authenticity, by being ancient, and most of them coeval Transcripts) great use has been made by Rymer, in his compilation of the Fœdera, but many articles of considerable importance still remain, of which he appears to have had no knowledge. Notice must here be taken of an additional collection of similar papers in 57 volumes folio, formed by Rymer, embracing the period from the year 1115 to 1698, of which a complete Index is published in the 17th volume of the Fœdera.

V. Among the Books relating to judicial proceedings, and the transactions of Public Offices, may be classed several volumes of the proceedings of the Court of Augmentations, from its erection to the reign of Queen Mary, and various other documents relating to the dissolution; the Record of

the proceedings of the Commissioners appointed for settling the claims after the Fire of London, and of the commissioners for prizes from 1664 to 1678; various Letters, Papers, Docket Books, &c. relative to the offices of the Privy Seal, Signet, Ordnance, Admiralty, Navy, Customs and Excise; particularly a valuable volume once belonging to Lord Treasurer Burleigh, being a register of the Grants, &c. which passed the Privy Seal, Signet or Sign Manual, during the reigns of Edward V. and Richard III. Eight large volumes, being a collection of Privy Seal Warrants, from the year 1634 to 1712. Three volumes of Dockets and Letters which belonged to John Holles, Duke of Newcastle, as Lord Privy Seal to Queen Anne, relating to the years 1709, 1710 and 1711. Seven volumes of Miscellaneous Warrants, Orders of Privy Council, &c. from the reign of Queen Elizabeth to Charles I. lately presented by Sir William Musgrave. Various Accounts of the public revenue and expenditure. Eleven volumes, being minutes of the proceedings of the commissioners for stating the accounts of the Kingdom, who sat from 1690 to 1697. Sundry Books and Papers relating to the Household; Inventories and Indentures of the Jewel Office and Wardrobe; Laws and Ordinances concerning the management of the Mint, and abundance of other miscellaneous articles of a similar nature.

Besides this ample store of authentic documents, considerable information may be derived by those who are in quest of original Records, from the many Transcripts, Collectanea and Indexes, relating to public Transactions, which abound in these Libraries. Among the Transcripts and Collectanea are many ancient and most valuable copies of the Statutes, nearly amounting in authenticity to the evidence of original documents: some being the identical copies from which they have been printed in Blackstone's Magna Charta, and in the Rolls of Parliament.

A collection of private acts passed in the reigns of Henry VIII, and Charles I, and many Statutes of Cathedrals, Collegiate Churches and Colleges. A valuable Transcript of a Nomina Villarum, containing the names of the Cities, Boroughs, Villages and Hundreds, and who were the lords of every manor, throughout all the Counties of England, from 1516 to 1559. A number of Year Books in an uninterrupted series, mostly of the reigns of Edward II. and III. Various transcripts and collections relative to the laws, customs, and privileges of the Cinque Ports. Some curious tracts and papers relating to the Star Chamber. A variety of materials respecting the jurisdiction of the Forests, and sundry papers relating to the duchy of Cornwall, among which are Grants of Edward IV. of divers lands in Cornwall and Kent to his brother Richard Duke of Gloucester.

Such are also the voluminous collections of the three Holmes, chiefly relating to the History and Antiquities of the city and county of Chester, and the county of Lancaster, being transcripts which Randal Holme, the elder, his son and grandson, made of writings and deeds in the treasury of Chester ; some of the originals being, as is reported in the Catalogue of the Harleian Library, considerably damaged: the collections of Thomas Madox, Esq. Historiographer to Queen Anne and George I, consisting chiefly of Extracts from Records in the Exchequer, Patent and Claus Rolls; and many public and private libraries. Many volumes of Copies, Extracts and Notes relating to the University of Cambridge, compiled with great care and assiduity by Mr. Thomas Baker. A large collection of Materials relating to the Antiquities, History, Revenue, and municipal laws of Ireland, a great part of which once belonged to Lord Clarendon. About 70 volumes of Collectanea, concerning various law Records, by Sir Symonds D'Ewes. The Rev. Mr. Hugget's

collection respecting the Foundation, History and Statutes of the Collegiate Churches of Windsor and Eton; Sir William Burrell's copious Collectanea, relating to the Antiquities and History of Sussex; and many other articles of less extent, but the mere enumeration of which would fill a volume of considerable magnitude.

Among the many Indexes and Repertories contained in these Libraries, are chiefly to be noticed, a Catalogue of all such Acts of Parliament, both public and private, as have been removed into the Chapel of the Rolls, from 1483, to 1625; an ample volume, to which Bp. Stillingfleet prefixed the Title of "Collection out of the Records in the Tower," but which in fact is a repertory of the foundations and endowments preserved in that repository. Seven volumes of extracts from the Records of Escheats, and the Courts of Wards and Liveries, by Mr. Thomas Cole; and upwards of thirty small volumes of extracts from various Registers of Abbeys and other Religious Foundations, by Mr. Hutton.

The Building in which these Libraries are deposited, though old and often in need of repairs, is perfectly secure. By the unremitted vigilance and attention of the Trustees of the British Museum, every accident that might any ways endanger the safety of this important repository is effectually obviated; and nothing is wanting in them, so far as their means extend, that may insure the security and tend to promote the utility of the establishment.

As to the arrangement and state of preservation of the abovementioned copious materials, having never been classed in any systematic order, they are all promiscuously dispersed in the several Libraries, but, notwithstanding this seeming confusion, most of the articles may be easily come at by means of the ample catalogues and indexes which are now extant. Except the volumes of the Cottonian Library, which were damaged by a fire in 1731, all the articles are in good preservation.

Of the catalogues of the different Libraries, four are printed, viz. the Harleian, (2 vols. folio), the King's, (1 vol. 4to.), the Cottonian, (1 vol. folio), and the Sloanian, with the additions, (2 vols. 4to.); of the Charters and Rolls, a catalogue has been prepared by order of the Trustees of the Museum, by the Rev. Mr. Ayscough, who has added to it ample Indexes both of persons and places; and the Trustees having observed that Dr. Smith's printed catalogue of the Cottonian Library is extremely defective as well as inaccurate, have directed Mr. Planta to compile a new one of that collection, which is now finished, but to which there is not yet a complete Index. The two latter catalogues, as also a register Mr. Planta has kept of the purchases and donations made since the publication of the Sloanian Catalogue, remain as yet in manuscript.

With regard to the provisions made for the free access to these materials and their utility to the public, every facility consistent with the nature of the trust, and compatible with the narrow scale of the establishment, is gratuitously afforded to all who have occasion to consult the Libraries. What appears to be mostly wanting for the further accommodation of the public, is the printing of the manuscript catalogues, and perhaps the correcting and reprinting a great part of the Harleian Catalogue, which has been very inaccurately executed. That a general digest of the Public Records preserved in these collections, would be greatly conducive to the public utility, will perhaps appear obvious from some of the circumstances stated in this Report.*

* In the year 1782 a considerable collection of Manuscripts was left to the Museum by the Rev. Mr. Cole, on condition that it should not be opened until twenty years after his death. These Manuscripts relate chiefly to the University and County of Cambridge.

On the death of the Marquis of Lansdown, and his collection of Manuscripts being advertised for sale, the Trustees of the British Museum presented a Petition to the House of Commons, praying that they might be enabled, by

a grant of a sufficient sum of money, to purchase that collection; which petition being referred to a Committee, they reported, on the 10th of July, 1807, "that the Manuscripts belonging to the late Marquis of Lansdown would form a most valuable addition to the collection of manuscripts already deposited in the British Museum; particularly as they seem in a great degree connected with that Collection." The Committee, examined John Cayley, Craven Ord, and Joseph Planta, Esqrs. with reference to the value of this Collection, and each of these gentlemen stated his estimate in the following manner; viz. Mr. Cayley, £5,024; Mr. Ord, £4,782; and Mr. Planta, £4,970, the average of which is £4,925, the sum at which they were purchased by Parliament for the Museum.

These Manuscripts unquestionably formed one of the noblest and most valuable private collections in the kingdom. They were principally accumulated by the industry of Mr. James West, and Mr. Philip Carteret Webb, whose favourite study and amusement it was, to procure and preserve all the original Papers and Records which they could meet with, relative to the laws, customs, government, topography, and history, both civil and ecclesiastical, of England and Ireland.

Mr. West's collection consists of 115 volumes in folio, of original Cecil Papers, with materials sufficient to make up the number 120. These papers were bought in 1682, by Mr. Richard Chiswell, a stationer of London, of Sir William Hickes, the great grandson of Sir Michael Hickes, who was Secretary both to Lord Burleigh, and to his son, the Earl of Salisbury. They were afterwards sold to Mr. John Strype, Vicar of Low Leighton, of whose executor they were purchased by Mr. West. These Manuscripts were scarcely, if at all, known to Collins, Murdin, Jones, Birch, and other publishers of State Papers. In Mr. West's collection are also Bishop Kennet's Historical Papers, which are very voluminous and valuable; likewise Surveys and other materials for the Histories of the different Counties of England, particularly Sussex and Yorkshire, which were collected by Warburton, Anstis, and other Antiquaries; also considerable treasures in the department of family history, and pedigrees, with the Heraldical collections of Le Neve, and most of the Heralds and Kings at Arms, back to the Time of Glover and Camden; many original Registers of Abbeys; and finally every paper and volume that could be procured, relative to the office of Secretary to the Treasury, which Mr. West enjoyed many years.

Mr. Webb's collection consists chiefly of Parliamentary and Revenue History, and contains numberless curious articles relative to the Chancery, Exchequer, and Treasury, the Spiritual and the Admiralty Courts, Wards and Livery, Star Chamber, &c. Among these are above 30 volumes of the Papers of Sir Julius Cæsar, Judge of the Admiralty in Queen Elizabeth's time, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Master of the Rolls in the time of James I and Charles I. From them may be gained almost a complete History of the

Finances of those reigns, together with much secret information, and many curious unpublished State Papers, connected with the general history of those times. Mr. Webb, being Solicitor to the Treasury, was likewise attentive to collect all memorials of the business of that office, down to his own time. Several volumes of his Manuscripts belonged to Lord Somers; and many, not the least curious relative to Law Business, were the property of Mr. Umfreville, who having incurred an extraordinary expense in carrying his election as Coroner for Middlesex, was under the necessity of selling his Collection.

In addition to these collections, there are many volumes of Copies, done at a great expense, from the Tower and Cottonian Records. Many of these are of great value, as they preserve the contents of some originals, which are obliterated, burnt, or lost. There is likewise a very considerable collection of original Letters to and from the Kings and Queens of England and Scotland, from the time of Henry VIII to that of George II.

A Catalogue of the Lansdown Manuscripts was published in two volumes, octavo, previously to their intended Sale by Auction in the Spring of 1807. The first volume consists of 444 pages, and contains the Title of every Manuscript in the Burleigh or Cecil State Papers; the second volume consists of 146 pages, and contains the Titles of the Manuscripts, collected by Sir Julius Cæsar, Mr. Hardinge, Mr. Umfreville, Mr. Webb, Dr. Basil Kennet, Dr. White Kennet, Bishop of Peterborough, the Heraldical collections of Mr. West, &c. &c.

J. S.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF

DR. HURD, BISHOP OF WORCESTER.

It is with no common regret that in the first number of this work we have to announce the death of that venerable prelate, and distinguished ornament of the Episcopal Bench, Dr. HURD, Bishop of Worcester. The Literature of the period in which he lived, received considerable light from his talents, and the civil and ecclesiastical Polity of these Kingdoms was defended by him in his earlier productions, with all the beauty, simplicity and strength of reasoning, which he was so eminently qualified to bestow on whatever subject he undertook to elucidate.

He was born at Penford, in the Parish of Tettenhall in Staffordshire, and was educated at the Grammar School of

Brewood in that county, under the Rev. William Budworth, whose memory he afterwards affectionately embalmed in a dedication to Sir Edward Littelton. From Brewood Mr. Hurd went to the University of Cambridge, and was entered a member of Emmanuel College, where he proceeded, A. B. 1738; A. M. 1742; S. T. B. 1744; S. T. P. 1768; and of which society he regularly became a Fellow. The first performance which is known to have been written by him was a copy of verses on the Peace of Aix la Chapelle, printed in the University Collection.

In 1749, he published, "Q. Horatii Flacci Epistolæ ad Pisones et Augustum, with an English Commentary and Notes", and in the preface to it took occasion to compliment Mr. Warburton in a style that procured him the patronage of that author; who soon after returned the eulogium, in his edition of Pope's Works, wherein he speaks of Mr. Hurd's Commentary in terms of the highest approbation, though not more than it was entitled to from its merit. It was reprinted in 1757, with the addition of "two Dissertations, the one on the province of the Drama; the other on Poetical Imitation; and a Letter to Mr. Mason on the Marks of Imitation." A fourth edition, corrected and enlarged, was published in three volumes octavo, 1765, when another Dissertation was added, "On the Idea of Universal Poetry", and the whole was reprinted in 1776.

During the succeeding year, 1750, the University was disturbed by internal divisions, occasioned by an exercise of discipline against some of its Members who had been wanting in respect to those who were intrusted with its authority. A punishment having been inflicted on some delinquents, they refused to submit to it, and appealed from the Vice Chancellor's jurisdiction. The rights of the University, and those to whom their power was delegated, by this means becoming the subject of debate, several pamphlets appeared, and among others who sig-

naliz'd themselves on this occasion, Mr. Hurd was supposed to have published "The Opinion of an eminent Lawyer concerning the Right of Appeal from the Vice Chancellor of Cambridge to the Senate, supported by a short Historical Account of the Jurisdiction of the University; in Answer to a late Pamphlet, intituled, An Inquiry into the Right of Appeal from the Chancellor or Vice Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, &c. By a Fellow of a College, 1751," 8vo. which passed through three editions, and being answered in another performance, was defended in "A Letter to the Author of a further Inquiry, 1752." At this period he had entered into holy orders, and had been appointed one of the Preachers at Whitehall. On the 29th of July, 1752, he preached an Assize Sermon on the mischiefs of Enthusiasm and Bigotry, at the Cathedral Church of Norwich, which was printed singly that year: as was another, in 1753, "on the Annual Meeting of the Charity Schools." In 1753, he became Minister of St. Andrew's the Little, in Cambridge; and on March 28, preached a Sermon at Trinity Church, which was printed for the benefit of the Charity School of that town.

The friendship which had taken place between Dr. Warburton and Mr. Hurd had from its commencement continued to increase by the aid of mutual good offices. In 1755, an opportunity offered for the latter to show the warmth of his attachment to his patron. Dr. Jortin having spoken of the former with less deference and submission than the claims of an overbearing and confident superiority seemed to demand, was called to account for it, in a Pamphlet, entitled "The Delicacy of Friendship, a seventh Dissertation, addressed to the author of the sixth, 1755," 8vo. This was universally ascribed to Mr. Hurd; and the sense which the person in whose favour the attack was made had of the service, may be seen in the following extract of a Letter to Dr. Lowth: "The Author is a man of

very superior talents, of genius, learning, and virtue; indeed a principal ornament of the age he lives in; so that was I to wish a blessing to the man I was most obliged to, I could not wish him a greater, than the friendship of such a person. And I not only hold myself highly honoured and obliged to him, for this mark of his goodwill to me, but think the dicourse very serviceable to men of letters, if they would condescend to make a proper use of it. He tries, in the finest irony in the world, to shame them out of that detestable turn of mind, which either out of low envy is unwilling to give merit its due, or out of mean and base apprehensions, dare not to do it, for fear of its being unacceptable to their superiors." Though Mr. Hurd's reputation for genius and learning has been long established, we do not find that his merit had attracted the notice of the great, or that any disposition had appeared at this time to advance his fortune. He still continued to reside at Cambridge, in learned and unostentatious retirement; till in December, 1756, he became, on the death of Dr. Arnald, entitled to the Rectory of Thurcaston, as senior Fellow of Emmanuel College. At this place he accordingly entered into residence, perfectly satisfied with his situation; and the leisure which this living had given to its possessor soon appeared to have been not idly spent.

In 1757, he published "A Letter to Mr. Mason, on the Marks of Imitation", which (as has already been observed), was in the same year added to the third edition of the Epistles of Horace. And in this year also appeared his "Remarks on Mr. David Hume's Essay on the Natural History of Religion, addressed to the Rev. Dr. Warburton." This little Tract was occasioned by some passages in Mr. Hume's life of himself; and is a most excellent ridicule and display of Hume's bad logic and reasoning.

In 1759, while Thurcaston was benefited by the pastora

labours of one of the brightest ornaments of literature, Mr. Mason, in a most beautiful elegy,

" ——— Chose to consecrate his favourite strain
To him, who, grac'd by every lib'ral art,
That might best shine among the learned train,
Yet more excell'd in morals and in heart."

In 1759, a volume of " Dialogues on Sincerity, Retirement, the Golden Age of Elizabeth, and the Constitution of the English Government," was published anonymously in 8vo. and was followed, in 1762, by two editions of " Letters on Chivalry and Romance." " Thoughts on Foreign Travels," succeeded in 1764, all which were republished in 1765, with the author's name, under the title of " Dialogues, Moral and Political, with Letters on Chivalry," in 3 vols. 8vo.; this edition contains a prefatory discourse, then first published, on the manner of writing Dialogue.

About this time Mr. Hurd accepted the office of Assistant Preacher at the Rolls Chapel; and in 1766 obtained, through his friend and patron, the Hon. Charles Yorke, the Preachership of Lincoln's Inn. In 1767, he became Archdeacon of Gloucester; and on commencement Tuesday, July 5, 1768, was admitted D. D. at Cambridge.

In 1772, as Preacher at Lincoln's Inn, Dr. Hurd delivered the first series of Sermons that were preached at the lecture established by his friend Bishop Warburton for the illustration of the Prophecies; and exhibited a model truly worthy of the imitation of his successors. His " Twelve Discourses" on that occasion, which had been delivered before the most polite and crowded audiences that ever frequented the Chapel, were published in 1772, under the title of " An Introduction to the Study of the Prophecies,

concerning the Christian Church, and in particular concerning the Church of Papal Rome, in one volume, 8vo.

In the same year he published an edition of "Select Works of Mr. Abraham Cowley", with a Preface and Notes, in two volumes, small 8vo.

It is well known that Dr. Hurd's noble friend and patron only enjoyed the great seal a few hours; but a man of such real merit and genius could not be suffered to follow his own resolution of returning to a college life. Lord Mansfield seized the first occasion of cultivating his acquaintance; and in 1774, the mitre was placed, as it always ought to be, on the head of genius and learning. Dr. Hurd was consecrated Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, Feb. 12, 1775. That this promotion was on his part unsolicited, and what was the sense entertained of it by the College which prided itself on his being one of their body, appeared from a letter of congratulation, written in the Latin Language, and presented to the Bishop at London, by Mr. Farmer, and Mr. Askew, on the 16th of Feb. 1775, who returned to Cambridge with his Lordship's answer.

In consequence of this well-deserved promotion, and of Bishop Hurd having been entrusted with the important office of Preceptor to the Heir Apparent to the Crown, Mr. Mason again addressed his learned Friend, in an elegant Sonnet, with a Copy of "Caractacus."

In 1776, Bishop Hurd published a volume of "Sermons, Preached at Lincoln's Inn, between the years 1765 and 1776;" to which two more volumes were added in 1780. These Discourses were prepared for the use of the Society of Lincoln's Inn, and delivered in their Chapel, whilst he was their Preacher. Upon his resignation of that office the Masters of the Bench requested him to publish them; by complying with which, he put the world at large under considerable obligations. In the same year his Lordship

also favoured the public with a republication of Dr. Jeremy Taylor's "Moral Demonstration of the Truth of the Christian Religion."

In May 1781, Dr. Hurd was translated to the See of Worcester, and succeeded Bishop Thomas in the office of Clerk of the Closet to his Majesty; and in 1783, on the death of Archbishop Cornwallis, he had the honour of declining the proffered See of Canterbury.

In 1785 an excellent likeness of Bishop Hurd, was engraved by Hall, from an original by Gainsborough in, the possession of his Majesty; and intended for publication at a period which it was then earnestly hoped, might be long distant. Another portrait of his lordship was given to Dr. Farmer, for the Master's Lodge at Emmanuel College.

In 1788, he published an edition of "the Works of the Right Reverend William Warburton, Lord Bishop of Gloucester," in seven handsome quarto volumes; to which in 1794 was added, to complete those volumes, but not in a separate publication, "A Discourse by way of General Preface to the quarto edition of Bishop Warburton's Works; containing some Account of the Life, Writings, and Character of the Author."

The admirable "Address of the Clergy of the Diocese of Worcester to his Majesty, on his late Proclamation, June 1, 1792," a production of no ordinary merit, may also without much hazard be ascribed to the pen of this learned Prelate.

The Bishop of Worcester died at the Episcopal Palace of Hartlebury, on Saturday, the 28th of May, 1808, in the 90th year of his age.

Of his character, little need be said. Where calumny did not even venture to insinuate a fault, and where respect and reverence, were the constant attendants, it will be unnecessary to expatiate on good qualities. With his friends and connexions he obtained the best eulogium, their

constant and warm attachment, and with the world in general a kind of veneration, which in times like the present could neither be acquired nor preserved but by the exercise of great virtues. In private life he was remarkable for the simplicity of his manners—in public, for the ease, dignity, and attention with which he discharged his Episcopal functions. As a writer his taste learning and genius are universally confessed. His Sermons are read with not less advantage than they were delivered, and may be looked upon as models worthy of imitation. His Dialogues on the Constitution are masterly lessons which politicians may study with profit. A prodigious strength of analytical reasoning is discernible throughout his writings, without any appearance of ostentation or labour. To those who love to contemplate truth, divested of the fripperies of modern taste, and who wish to become acquainted with the grounds of the "faith which is them", and to those who are desirous of being fortified by irresistble arguments in support of the Church and State as by law established, the Works of Dr. Hurd are earnestly recommended as containing a rich and invaluable mine of solid information.

LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. ROBERTSON BUCHANAN, Civil Engineer, has in the Press an Essay on the Teeth of Wheels, comprehending Principles and their Application in Practice to Millwork and other Machinery, illustrated with numerous Figures. This work has been revised by Mr. P. Nicholson, Architect, and has had the benefit of Dr. Young's Observations and Remarks in its progress through the Press.

The Rev. Mr. Dibdin has just published his edition of Sir *Thomas More's* Utopia, in two volumes, crown 8vo. with fac simile wood-cuts &c. It is executed on the plan of a *Variorum* edition, containing running notes and various readings beneath the text. To the first volume is prefixed "*A Biographical and Literary Introduction*" of nearly 200 pages.

Mr. John White, Gardener to the Dublin Society in their Gardens at Glasnevin, proposes to publish in 8vo. a Treatise on the indigenous Grasses of Ireland, consisting of upwards of eighty species systematically arranged, with their descriptions, their Latin and English names, and their generic and specific names in the Irish Language, their common Irish names, their natural

places of growth, their uses as Meadow or Pasture Grasses, either separate or mixed, with all their other peculiarities. This Treatise will contain two plates, one showing a spiked and the other a panicled Grass.

The same Gentleman proposes to publish a Catalogue of Generic and Specific Names in the Irish Language, for all the Trees, Shrubs, Herbaceous and Cryptogamic Plants which have been found indigenous in Ireland. It will also contain the primitive uses and the manner of use of each, for 400 years past, as recorded in the native Language of that Country. Mr. White observes that every Country in Europe, except Ireland, can boast of having Generic and Specific Botanical Names in its native Tongue; though perhaps the Irish Language is one of the most copious and expressive in the world.

Mr. Sergeant Williams is about to publish a new edition of Sir Edmund Saunders's Reports of Pleadings and Cases in the Court of King's Bench, in the Reign of King Charles the Second, accompanied with Notes and References. It will be printed in two volumes, royal octavo.

Two volumes of Rivington's continuation of the Annual Register for the years 1795 and 1803, are in the Press, and will appear early in the Winter.

The Rev. Dr. Edward Clarke of Cambridge, has in the Press, an account of his Travels through Russia, the Territories of the Don Cossacks, Kuban Tartary, the Crimea, &c. &c. This Work will be comprised in one volume, quarto, and will contain a portrait of the Author, and numerous other engravings.

A new Translation of the History of Don Quixote, carefully revised and corrected from the best editions of the Spanish original of Cervantes, may be soon expected to make its appearance. This Translation will be illustrated by notes, historical literary and critical, a new Life of Cervantes, and it will be accompanied by a Series of highly finished Engravings from Pictures by Mr. Smirke. It will make four volumes.

A volume of Reliques of Robert Burns, containing a number of his unpublished Writings in Prose and Verse, and forming a very interesting addition to those published by Dr. Currie, will soon make its appearance.

The Rev. W. Magee, S. T. P. Senior Fellow of Trinity College and professor of Mathematics in the University of Dublin, has in the Press to be published in an octavo volume, a new Interpretation of the celebrated Prophecy of the Weeks of Daniel, contained in a Discourse accompanied by Critical Dissertations, with an Appendix enumerating different schemes that have hitherto been proposed for its solution.

The second volume of Biographical Memoirs of the late Rev. Dr. Joseph Warton, by the Rev. John Wool, with a selection from his Poetical Works, and a Literary Correspondence between eminent Persons left by him for publication, will shortly make its appearance.

Mr. John Gifford will shortly publish the History of the Administration of the late Right Honourable William Pitt. It will be in four octavo volumes, and will be embellished with a Portrait of that great character, engraved from an original Picture.

The second volume of Mr. G. Chalmers's Caledonia, or an Historical and Topographical Account of North Britain from the most ancient to the present times, with a Dictionary of places, Chorographical and Philological, is in the Press. It will be illustrated by engravings of Maps, Plans, &c.

Mr. Adolphus is about to publish in four volumes, octavo, the Political State of the British Empire, containing a general view of the domestic and foreign Possessions of the Crown, the Laws, Commerce, Revenues, Offices and Establishments, Military, as well as Civil.

The Rev. J. S. Clarke proposes to publish a work, entitled Naval Records of the late and present Wars, consisting of a series of Engravings from origi-

nal designs by Mr. N. Pocock, illustrative of our principal Engagements at sea, since the commencement of the war in 1793, accompanied with Historical Accounts. The Engravings will be by Mr. Fittler, Mr. Landseer, and other eminent Artists.

The Board of Agriculture has presented to Mr. Arthur Young, their Secretary, a gold medal on account of his delivering two Lectures on Agriculture, during the present session. The medal was presented by the President, Sir John Sinclair, who pronounced a just and appropriate Eulogium on the various merits of Mr. Young.

The Committee appointed by the Society of Gentlemen belonging to the Literary Fund, for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of the celebrated Logician, John Locke, have announced their intention of submitting to the Public a plan, on which it is proposed to carry the same into Effect.

In the course of the ensuing spring, will be published an account of the kingdom of Nypâl, a country contiguous to the British Dominions in Bengal, written originally by Colonel William Kirkpatrick, and prepared for the press by Mr. Lawrence Dundas Campbell. This account of Nypâl will comprise a particular Description of its Geography and Topography, and will be illustrated with a map, and embellished with various Engravings. It is taken, with the permission of the Honourable Directors of the East India Company, from a memoir of the embassy, deputed in 1793, by the Marquis Cornwallis, then Governor General of British India, to the Court of Câtmandû, Colonel Kirkpatrick being the envoy on that occasion. This work is recommended to the notice of the public, as the account of a country singularly interesting, not only from the beauty of its scenery, the uncommon salubrity of it climate, the variety and value of its physical productions, the characters and customs of its people, and the peculiarity of its government; but more particularly from the circumstance of its being at present a blank in our Maps of Asia, and though partially noticed, having never yet been described by any European, or even any Asiatic writer. It will be printed in one volume, in royal, and a few copies in imperial quarto, uniformly with Symes's Embassy to Ava, Turner's to Thibet; and Lord Valentia's Travels in India, now in the press.

The late Dr. Thomson of Naples, bequeathed to the university of Edinburgh his magnificent collection of minerals, made during a long residence in a country extremely fertile in the most interesting products of the mineral kingdom, which having fortunately escaped every danger, has arrived at its destination. Government not only honourably remitted the duties, but permitted the whole to pass unsearched. Dr. Thomson also accompanied this bequest with the sum of £1500, the interest of which he has destined for the payment of a Lecturer on Mineralogy, and the support of the cabinet. The collection is contained in forty very large boxes, which are at present deposited in the Museum of the University, till proper cases are made for the reception of the specimens. The interesting and valuable collection of the late Dr. Hutton, of Edinburgh, has also been deposited in the Museum.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED IN JUNE, 1808.

AGRICULTURE.

Thoughts on Tillage and the Corn Laws. 2s.

The Interests of Agriculture and Commerce inseparable. By W. Lushington, Esq. Agent for the Island of Greneda.

CHEMISTRY.

A new system of Chemical Philosophy. Part I. By John Dalton. 7s.

COMMERCE.

Minutes of Evidence taken at the Bar of the Lords House of Parliament, on the Petitions against the orders in Council. 3s. 6d.

DRAMA.

The Fall of Portugal, or the Royal Exiles, a Tragedy in Five Acts. 2s. 6d.

The Montem, a Musical Entertainment in two Acts. By the Rev. Henry Row, LL. B. Rector of Ringshall, in Suffolk, and formerly of Eton School. 3s.

Critical Essays on the performances of the London Theatres. Foolscap 8vo. 8s.

FINE ARTS.

Portraits of the whole of the Royal Family, on 21 plates engraved by her Majesty's permission from the original pictures in Windsor Castle. Five Guineas plain, Ten Guineas coloured.

A Catalogue Raisonnée of the Pictures belonging to the most noble the Marquis of Stafford, in the Cleveland House Gallery, London. Embracing a list of the Pictures and some illustrative anecdotes, with descriptive accounts of the Execution, Composition, and characteristic merits of the principal Paintings. Embellished with a View of the New Gallery, and a plan of the whole suite of Apartments. By John Britton, F. S. A. royal 8vo. 10s. 6d. demy 8vo. 7s.

HISTORY.

History of the Early Part of the Reign of James the Second, with an Introductory Chapter on the History of England, from the Accession of the House of Tudor to the Death of Charles the Second. By the Rt. Hon. Charles James Fox. With a Preface and Appendix, by Lord Holland, demy quarto, *L*1. 16s. Royal quarto, *L*2. 12s. 6d. Imperial 4to. *L*5. 5s.

A Translation of of the papers printed in the French Language in the Appendix of the preceding work, demy 5s. royal 7s. 6d.

The Annual Register or a View of the History, Politics and Literature, of the year 1704. 16s.

The Annual Register for the Year 1802, being the second volume of the new series, commencing with the present century. 16s.

The History of the Rise, Progress, and Accomplishment of the Abolition of the Slave Trade, by T. Clarkson, A. M. 2 vol. 8vo. *L*1. 4s.

Annals of Great Britain, from the Accession of George III. to the Peace of Amiens. 2 vol. 8vo. 1l. 7s.

IRELAND.

An Enquiry into the History of Tithe, its Influence upon the Agriculture, Population, and Morals of Ireland.

MEDICINE.

A Reply to some Animadversions of Dr. E. N. Bancroft, on the Fifth Report of the Commissioners of Military Inquiry. By James M'Gregor, M. D. F. R. S. E.

METEOROLOGY.

A General View of the Natural History of the Atmosphere, and of its Connection with the Sciences of Medicine and Agriculture. By Henry Robertson, M. D. 2 vol. 8vo. 1l. 1s.

MISCELLANIES.

Riches and Poverty, a Pathetic Tale. By Miss Barrell, 12mo. 5s.

A Day in Spring, and other Poems. By Richard Westall, R. A.

An Essay on Light Reading, as it may be supposed to influence Moral Conduct and Literary Taste. By the Rev. Edw. Mangin, M. A. 5s. 6d.

Second Report of the Committee of the African Institution. 1s.

Memoirs of Maria, Countess D'Alva. By Priscilla Parlante. 2 vol. 8vo. 1l. 1s.

Remarks on the Sermons preached before the University of Oxford, by Dr. Barrow, and the Rev. Mr. Nares, on the Prize Dissertations of the Rev. Mr. Pearson and Mr. Cunningham, before the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge,

and on Lord Teignmouth's Pamphlet on the Practicability of converting the Natives of India to Christianity. By Major Scott Waring. 3s.

Brother Abraham's Answer to Peter Plymley; to which is prefixed a post-liminious Preface on the Machinery of Popery. 2s. 6d.

Public Spirit, or a Brief View of the Dangers of the Country, in Opposition to Mr. Roscoe and others. 3s.

The Adventures of Ulysses, by Charles Lamb. 4s.

A Letter to a Noble Lord, touching some Points in the Constitution of the High Court of Admiralty. 2s.

Additional Observations on the American Treaty, with remarks on Mr. Baring's Pamphlets, &c. By T. P. Courtenay, Esq. 5s.

Characteristical Views of the past and present State of the People of Spain and Italy. By John Andrews, LL. D. 8vo. 9s.

The Annual Review and History of Literature, for the Year 1807. Arthur Aikin, Editor. Royal 8vo. 21s.

Observations on the Fifth Report of the Commissioners of Military Inquiry. By Thomas Keate, Esq. F. R. S. 4to. 12s.

Vindications of the Hindoos from the Aspersions of the Rev. Claudius Buchanan, A. M. 5s.

NOVELS.

Marianna, or Modern Manners, 2 vols. 8s.

The Ring and the Well. By Joseph Cottle.

The Cottages of Glenburnie. By Elizabeth Hamilton. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

PHILOSOPHY.

Abridgment of the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society, vol. xiv.

POETRY.

The Warrior's Return, and other Poems, by Mrs. Opie. Small 8vo. 6s.

Classical Selections in Verse, comprising a large Collection of Pieces, Narrative, Humorous, Descriptive, Pathetic, and Miscellaneous. 4s.

Original Poems, intended for the Use of Young Persons. By Mrs. Richardson, widow of the late Joseph Richardson, Esq. M. P. On a plan recommended by the Rev. Dr. Watts. 3s.

The Plants, a Poem, Cantos I and II. with Notes and occasional Poems. By William Tighe, Esq. M P. 8vo 8s.

POLITICS.

A Letter to the Hon. H. G. Otis, on the present state of the National Affairs of America. By John Quincy Adams. 1s.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Disquisitions on Population; in which the Principles of the Essay on Population by the Rev. T. R. Malthus, are examined and refuted. By Robert Acklam Ingram, D. D. 3s. 6d.

THEOLOGY.

An Address to the Archbishop of Canterbury, on the Propriety and Usefulness of Sunday Evening Lectures. By the Rev. Geo. Henderick. 1s.

No False Alarm, or a Sequel to Religious Union, being the Result of a Parochial Visitation through the Archdeaconry of Bedford. By the Rev. H. Shepherd, D. D. 2s. 6d.

A Sermon on the Propriety of preaching the Calvinistic Doctrines; and the authorities for that Practice. By the Hon. and Rev. Henry Ryder, A. M. 1s. 6d.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Magna Britannia; vol. 2, Part 1. containing a Topographical Account of the County of Cambridge; with 23 plates. By the Rev. D. Lysons, &c. &c. &c. and Samuel Lysons, Esq. &c. 4to. 2l. 2s.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

List of Papers printed by Order of the House of Commons, during the Second Session of the Fourth Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

No. 2. Report from the Committee on Expired and Expiring Laws. January, 1808.

This Report is divided into Four Parts, and contains,

I. A Register of Temporary Laws, now in force (including those of the Parliament of Ireland) from the commencement of the Reign of King William III. to the 21st of January, 1808, the commencement of the Session of 48 George III, subdivided into, 1. Acts of the English and British Parliaments, to the Union of Great Britain and Ireland. 2. Acts of the Irish Parliament passed before the Union of Great Britain and Ireland. 3. Acts of the United Parliament subsequent to the first of January, 1801.

II. List of Expired Laws between June 22, 1807, and Jan. 21, 1808.

III. List of Expiring Laws, viz. 1, Acts Expiring at the end of the present Session, 48 George III. 2. Acts Expiring after Jan. 21, 1808, and before the 1st of August, 1809.

IV. List of Laws, whereof the duration depends on Public Contingencies, viz. 1. On the War. 2. On certain Public Contingencies other than the War.

V. Index of the Subject Matter of the Acts contained in this Report.

No. 5. Orders in Council. Jan. 26.

These Orders bear date respectively, Jan. 7; Feb. 4; 18; Aug. 19. Nov. 11; 18; 25; and Dec. 18, 1807. They are 14 in number.

[*To be continued.*]

THE LIBRARIAN,

No. 2.—1st August, 1808.

THE HISTORICAL ANTIQUITIES OF HERTFORDSHIRE: with the Original of Counties, Hundreds or Wapentakes, Boroughs, Corporations, Towns, Parishes, Villages and Hamlets; the Foundation and Origin of Monasteries, Churches, Advowsons, Tythes, Rectories, Impropriations and Vicarages in general; describing those of this County in particular; as also the several Honors, Mannors, Castles, Seats, and Parks of the Nobility and Gentry; and the Succession of the Lords of each Mannor therein. Also the Characters of the Abbotts of St Albans faithfully collected from Public Records, Ledger Books, ancient Manuscripts, Charters, Evidences, and other select Authorities. Together with an exact Transcript of Domesday Book, so far as concerns this Shire, and the Translation thereof into English. To which are added the Epitaphs and memorable Inscriptions in all the Parishes. And likewise the Blazon of the Coats of Arms of the several noblemen and Gentlemen Proprietors in the same. Illustrated with a large Map of the County; a prospect of Hertford; The Ichnography of St. Albans and Hitchin; and many Sculptures of the principal Edifices and Monuments. By Sir Henry Chauncy, Knt. Serjeant at Law.*

Nos Patriæ Fines et dulcia scripsimus arva.——VIRGIL.

London: Printed for Ben. Griffin in the Great Old Bailey, Sam. Keble, at the Turk's Head in Fleet Street, Dan. Browne at the Black Swan and Bible without Temple Bar, Dan. Midwinter and Thos. Leigh, at the Rose and Crown, in St. Paul's Church Yard. MDCC.

* The Author of this work was descended from a family which came into England with William the Conqueror, and was a native of the county

This Book is one of the scarcest among those which treat of the Topography of England, and is only occasionally to be purchased. Two or three copies have lately been sold as high as *L*40. each. It is in one volume folio, and the page divided into two columns. Its Contents are as follow.

Title.

Dedication to John, Earl of Bridgewater, 4 pages.

Preface, 4 pages.

Historical Antiquities of Hertfordshire, 600 pages.

Degrees of Precedency, page 601.

Addenda et Corrigenda, 2 pages.

Index of the principal Matters, and Names of Places, 11 pages.

Index of Names of Persons, 9 pages.

Correction of a Passage in page 84, and the Pedigree of the family of Willymots of Kelshul, 1 page.

This work opens with a general account of the County, comprising, 1. The Soil, 2. The Rivers, which are the Thames, the Pirre or Pirrall, the Hiz, the Oughton and the Rhee; all of which rise on the borders of Hertfordshire, and im-

of which he has given the History. In the year 1647 he was admitted of Gonvil and Caius College, Cambridge, and in 1649 removed to the Middle Temple. In 1656 he was called to the Bar, and in 1661 constituted a Justice of the Peace for the county of Hertford, made one of the Benchers of the Middle Temple in 1675, and Steward of the Borough Court of Hertford. In 1680 he was appointed by charter, Recorder of that place, and in the year following elected Reader of the Middle Temple, and received the honour of Knighthood, at Windsor Castle, from King Charles II. In June, 1688 he was called to the degree of Sergeant at Law, and the same year advanced to be a Welsh Judge, or one of his Majesty's Justices for the Counties of Glamorgan, Brecknock and Radnor in Wales. He died in the year 1700, and was buried at Yardley in Hertfordshire.

Sir Henry Chauncy was well qualified for writing the work now before us. In the Preface he observes "That the near affinity Historical

mediately run into other counties; the Verlume, Ver, or Mure, the Colne, the Gade, the Bulborne, the Luy, or the Lea, the principal River of this County; the Mimeram, or Marran; the Kime; the Beane, or Benefician; the Rib; the Quin; the Ash; the Sturt; and the New River, or Middleton's Waters; all these run through the body of the county. The Laws made to preserve the Navigation of the River Lea from London to Ware and Hertford are then given, and an account of the cutting of the new River from the Springs of Chadwell and Amwell to London, by Sir Hugh Middleton. 3. Of Medicinal Waters found at Barnet, Northall and at Cuffely, and the Petrifying Springs at Broadfield and Clothall. 4. Of the Air. 5. Of the Inhabitants, and the Tenures by which the Saxons held their lands; with a List of the Tenants in Capite, or those who held lands in this county at the time of the Domesday Survey.

Sir Henry then treats of the Government, and gives an account of the distinctions observed among men during the Feudal times. These distinctions include Military men, Socmen and Labourers: among the first are reckoned the Great Barons, the Vavasors, Thanes, Knights, Esquires

Antiquities have to that Science which he had studied (the law), and all along practised, obliged him to be conversant in Authors that treat thereof. Nor had his frequent view of Records, immediately relating to several parts of Hertfordshire, in many cases where he had been consulted, a little contributed to qualify him for an undertaking of this kind; though for completing it, he was obliged to have recourse to all the Records that concerned that County, the better to enable him to serve such gentlemen as had lost their Grants or Charters, and would know the privileges belonging to their several manors.

Sir Henry complains that many Gentlemen who mistook their Interest delayed, and others denied him the opportunity of asserting their rights. He however proposed to add whatever Grants and Records he might afterwards obtain, and which should prove useful to lords of Manors, in an Appendix, to be printed separately.

and Gentlemen; the second consisted of Socmen in ancient Demesne, Socmen by free service, and Socmen by base service; the third sort were the Bordars, Cotars, Villans, Servants and Rustics. He then gives the History of the introduction of Arms to distinguish the Military; and proceeds to describe the nature of the Military Service, and the gradations by which the people came to be admitted into a share of the Government, by choosing representatives to sit in Parliament.

He next gives a list of those gentlemen who resided in the County of Hertford in the time of King Henry VI, who could expend *L*10 per annum, the number of whom then amounted to 80. Then follows a Catalogue of the Members of Parliament for this County from the 20th of Edward I, to the 7th of William III. The manner in which the Counties were governed by the Saxons and Danes is next mentioned; after which is given an account of the Earls of Hertford, beginning with Richard Strongbow, son of Gilbert de Tonebridge, who about the year 1124 obtained the title of Earl of Hertford, and of whose family there succeeded seven other Earls, the last of whom was killed in the Battle of Bannockburn in Scotland, in 1314. In 1537, King Henry VIII created Edward Seymour, Viscount Beauchamp, Earl of Hertford, in whose family the title yet continues. This part is concluded by a List of the Sheriffs of Hertfordshire from the Conquest to the year 1696, and an account of the Lords Lieutenants of Counties.

The Topographical part now commences, and is divided into five divisions. The first is an account of the divisions of the hundreds of Odsey and Edwinstree, in which is described the Boundaries of the hundred of Odsey, and the Topography of sixteen parishes contained in that hundred. In the history of Hensworth, Sir Henry gives an account of the origin of Parishes, and in that of Ashwell of the Endowment of Churches. Under the parish of Cal-

decote he introduces the history of the Right of Presentation to Churches; in that of Radewell, an account of the differences observed in building these Structures, and under Bigrave the forms made use of in consecrating them. In the History of Yardley, he gives an account of the payments, called Procurations and Synodals; and under Risden, takes occasion to enter upon the manner of creating Sergeants at Law, of whose office and privileges he gives a detailed account. In the Parish of Tharfield he takes notice of the Degree of Doctor of Divinity, and its Origin.

The Author now enters upon the Hundreds of Edwinstree, corrupted from Ermine Street, the name of a Roman Road which crosses it; it contains 25 Parishes. In giving an account of the first Parish, Barley, he shortly mentions the History of the Origin of Manors, and under Barkeway treats of the Formation and History of the Court Leet. Under Ainstie is given a short account of the office of Churchwarden, and its origin, and in his description of the Parish of Aspeden there is a long account of the Banquet and Masque given by Ralph Freeman, Sheriff of London, in 1633, to King Charles I, and his Queen. Under Albury he treats of the office of Baron of the Exchequer; and in the History of Hadham Parva gives an explanation of several words made use of in the grants of our earlier Kings, viz. Soc, Sac, Toll, Them, Infangthef and Outfangthef, Hamsoken, Gritbreach and Frithsoken.

The second division of this County comprises the liberty of the hundreds of Braughing and Hertford, the former of which contains 13 Parishes. Under the Parish of Bishop Stortford, Sir Henry gives the History of Bells, and their introduction into Churches, and in that of Standon an account of the order of Knights Banneret.

The Hundred of Hertford comprises the Town and Liberty of Hertford, and 15 Parishes. In giving the History of that Town, the Author introduces an account of the

origin and quality of the Boats and Vessels made use of in Navigation by the ancients; the origin of Cities and Towns; the history of the invention of Music, and its introduction into Religious Worship, accompanied by the Organ; account of Christ's Hospital in London, and that branch of it in this Town. In the Parish of Thele he explains the term Donative, as applied to an Ecclesiastical Benefice.

The third division of this County comprises the Hundreds of Bradewater and Hichin; the former of which, containing 26 parishes, is first described. In the parish of Hatfield, Sir Henry introduces a history of the origin of the noble Order of the Garter; in that of Eyot St. Lawrence an account of Rahere, founder of the Hospital of St. Bartholomew, in London, and the vision which induced him to undertake that foundation; in Knebworth an account of the order of Knighthood among the Grecians and Romans, &c.; in Baldock the History and forms of proceeding in Trial by Ordeal, with Fire or Water, with the Ritual observed in those purgations, and an account of the Trial by Battle.

The fourth division of this County comprises the hundred of Caishoe, the history of which commences with an account of the Roman City of Verulam, and of the affairs of that People in Britain; of the introduction of Christianity into this Island; Life of St. Alban; History of the Town and Abbey of St. Alban's; of the Institution of Cathedral and Parish Churches, and Monasteries; Lives of the Abbots of St. Alban's; Pensions to the Abbot and Monks of this Monastery at the dissolution; Charter granted by King Edward VI; List of Members of Parliament for this Borough, from the 1st of Queen Mary to the 7th of William III; List of Mayors, Stewards, Recorders, Chief Burgesses, Aldermen, Chamberlains, Town Clerks and Assistants; Accounts of the Hospitals of St. Julian, and St. Mary de Pre; Chapel of St.

Germain; Manors belonging to the Abbey of St. Alban's; Monastery of Sopwell; persons that have received their honours from this Town; eminent persons born here, viz. Sir John Mandeville; Sir John King, and Sir Francis Pemberton. In the Parish of Alvenham is given the History of the title of Duke.

The fifth division of this County contains the Hundred of Dacorum; and in the Parish of Harpedon is given an account of the degree of Barrister at Law, and of the Inner and Middle Temple in London; in that of North Mims will be found the Life of Sir Thomas More; and in that of Shenley an account of the office or profession of Attorney.*

* Mr. Gough, in British Topography, volume 1. p. 420, says, "that Sir Henry had by him considerable additions and continuations, which came afterwards into the hands of Nathaniel Salmon, and were the chief foundation of his History of Hertfordshire, published in 1728, in one volume, folio.

"Mr. Forester, of Bradfield in this county, father of Dr. Pulter Forester, Chancellor of Lincoln, and nearly related to Sir Henry Chauncy, had made great additions to Sir Henry's Book, which copy was in the hands of the late William Forester, Esq. the elder brother, who died about 1767. This Copy was bought, on the death of Dr. Pulter Forester, by Mr. B. White, of Fleet Street, who sold it for £8. 8s. 0. The additions contained only a few Incumbents and Land owners. Mr. Cole had another copy, with many Manuscript additions by the late Browne Willis. A third copy, with large Manuscript additions by Peter Le Neve, is in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries.

"Paul Wright, B. D. formerly Curate and Lecturer of all Saints, Hertford, now Vicar of Oakley, in Essex, having received some Manuscript Papers relating to Sir Henry Chauncy's History of Hertfordshire, proposed to publish an accurate edition of that elaborate work, with continuations to the present time, from his own actual view of every parish, as well as from the communications of others, that nothing might be wanting to make this work as complete as possible." We believe Mr. Wright died without carrying his proposal into effect.

List of Plates in Chauncy's History of Hertfordshire, and the Names of the Persons who presented them to the Author.

Portrait of Sir Henry Chauncy, of Yardley-bury, Sergeant at Law, engraved by J. Savage.*

Map of Hertfordshire, whole sheet, H. Moll fecit, 1700. page 1.

Broadfield, p. 74, engraved by J. Savage. Presented by James Forester, Esq.

Risden House, p. 79, by J. Drapentiere.† Presented by Thomas Stones, Esq.

* This Artist resided in London, and worked much for the Booksellers, and also executed several Plates on his own account, under one of which, the Portrait of Philip King of Spain, is written "Sold by J. Savage, near the Doctors Commons." He may be styled engraver to a set of Heroes whom Prior calls *the Unfortunate Brave*, but some of his Portraits are of men who fell in a better cause; viz. Bishop Latimer, Algernon Sydney, Alderman Cornish, the Earl of Argyle, Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, Sir Thomas Armstrong, and the Duke of Monmouth. He worked principally with the graver, but without any great taste, and his Drawing is still more defective than the mechanical part of his Plates. He was paid three pounds each for engraving the Portraits of *Bishop Latimer* and *John a Lasca*. He also engraved the Portrait of Sir Henry Chauncy; Sir Henry Pollexfen; Arthur, Earl of Torrington; Dr. Charles Leigh, Author of the Natural History of Lancashire, &c.; John Gadbury, &c. two of the Plates in Tempest's Cries of London,* some Coins in Evelyn's Numismata; two Plates for Guidott's *Thermæ Britannicæ*, and two plates of Birds in Sir Hans Sloane's History of Jamaica.

† He resided in London, but it does not appear that he was a native of England. He worked with the graver, in a style sufficiently neat,

* These are, No. 24, "The Merry Fidler," the Portrait of a Man whose name was Hugh Massey, who gained a subsistence by playing on the Violin through the Streets of London; and No. 71, "The London Quaker," a woman known by the name of *Rachael of Covent Garden*. Grainger says he had seen her Portrait in one of Hemskirk's Quakers' Meetings.

Hyde Hall, p. 81, by J. Drapentiere. Presented by Sir Nicholas Miller.

Newsills Bury, p. 99, by ditto. Presented by Thomas Newland, Esq.

Cockenhatch, p. 102, by ditto. Presented by Edward Chester, Esq.

Widyall Hall, p. 111, by ditto. Presented by James Goulston, Esq.

Throcking, p. 118, by J. Savage. Presented by Robert Elwes, Esq.

Aspeden Hall, p. 125, by J. Drapentiere. Presented by Ralph Freeman, Esq.

Little Court, p. 131, by ditto. Presented by Thomas Turner, Esq.

Brent Pelham Hall, p. 142, by ditto. Presented by Francis Flyer, Esq.

More Place, p. 160, by ditto. Presented by William Berners, Esq.

Pishobury, p. 179, by ditto. Presented by Lady Wiseman.

Hide Hall, p. 182, by ditto.

Half sheet plate of the Monument of Sir John Leventhorpe, Bart. and his Lady, with their effigies recumbent, p. 186. These two Plates were presented by Sir Robert Jocelyn, Bart.

but without taste, and his Drawing of the Human Figure is below criticism. Among his Portraits are the following; Benjamin Keach, Sir James Dyer, J. Todd, Mr. Perkins; two Portraits of Daniel Burgess, one aged 45, 1691, and the other aged 65; John Moyle, Surgeon, 1702; The Hon. and Rev. Henry Finch, M. A. Dean of York, altered by Drapentiere from a previously engraved Portrait of Benjamin Calamy; Samuel Pomfret, aged 70, 1721. There is also a small satirical print of his in an oval, representing a lady shaving a gentleman, half figures, with this inscription, *Le beau Service.* He engraved the greater part of the Plates in Sir Henry Chauncy's History of Hertfordshire.

The latter Plate is numbered p. 81, but it should be placed at p. 186, where there is an account of it and the Inscription upon it.

Half sheet plate of the Monument of George, Lord Hewitt, p. 185, where there is the Inscription upon it.

Monument of Sir Thomas Hewitt, Bart. p. 185, on which page is printed the inscription upon it.

Monument of Sir William Hewitt, and Mary, his wife. The Knight is in Armour, and has his left hand on his sword, and his lady a book in hers: their right hands are in each other's, p. 186, on which page the inscription is printed. These three Plates were presented by Lady Wiseman.

New Place, p. 190, by J. Drapentiere.

Monument of Bridget, daughter of Sir John Gore, p. 191.

Monument of John Gore, p. 191.

The inscriptions on these two Monuments are on page 191, (numbered by an error of the press, 183). The three last Plates were presented by Henry Gore, Esq.

Stansted Bury, p. 195, by J. Drapentiere. Presented by Edmund Fielde, Esq.

Honsden House, p. 199, by ditto. Presented by Matthew Bluett, Esq.

Standon Lordship, p. 220, by ditto. Presented by Lord Aston.

Hammells, p. 227, by ditto. Presented by Sir Thomas Brograve, Bart.

North Prospect of the Town of Hertford, from Porthill, p. 261, by ditto. Presented by John Dimsdale, Mayor.

Balls, near Hertford, p. 265, by ditto. Presented by Lady Harrison and Richard Harrison, Esq.

The Park, p. 272, by ditto. Presented by John Cullum, Esq.

Camfield Place, p. 272, by ditto. Presented by Thomas Prestley, Esq.

Bedwell Park, p. 276, by ditto. Presented by Thomas Atkins, Esq.

Knebworth Place, p. 353, by J. Drapentiere. Presented by Sir William Lytton.

The Town of Hitchin, p. 392, by ditto. Presented by Sir Ralph Radcliffe, and other Inhabitants.

Hitchin Church, p. 392, by ditto. Presented by the Rev. Francis Bragge, B. D. and other Inhabitants.

Temple Dinsley, p. 398, by ditto. Presented by Sir Edwin Sadler, Bart.

Offley Place, p. 405, by J. Drapentiere. Presented by Sir John Spencer.

Little Offley, p. 406, by ditto. Presented by Richard Helder, Esq.

Stagenhoe, p. 414, by ditto.

The Town of St. Alban's, p. 428, by John Oliver.* Presented by Sir Robert Austen.

The Hoo, p. 510, by J. Drapentiere. Presented by Sir Jonathan Keate.

South Prospect of Bushy Hall, p. 540, by ditto.

East and West prospect of ditto, p. 541, by ditto.

North prospect of ditto, p. 541, by ditto. These three Plates presented by Sir Robert Marsham, Bart.

* This artist is called Isaac, by Walpole, but his name was John. He was a painter on glass, and possessed great merit. There is a Window executed by him in Christ Church, Oxford, representing the delivery of Peter from prison, by the Angel, which is a sufficient testimony of his abilities. It is inscribed, *J. Oliver, ætat. suæ* 84, *anno* 1700, *pinxit delitque.* This Artist resided on Ludgate Hill, at the sign of the Eagle and Child, and engraved in Mezzotinto the portrait of James II. of England, seated on his Throne, with the addressers thanking him for his declaration of liberty of conscience. He also engraved in the same manner Lord

Berkhampstead Place, p. 577, engraved by John Oliver. Presented by Edward Sayer, Esq.

Tring House, p. 593, by ditto. Presented by Henry Guy, Esq.

Penley House, p. 594, by ditto. Presented by Sir Richard Anderson, Bart.

There is a List of the Plates inserted in some copies, but it does not belong to the book originally. In this List it is mentioned that there were four cancelled leaves, viz. pp. 5, 121, 253, and 303.*

Chancellor Jefferies, whom he styles Earl of Flint,† a title which none of our historians, Walpole observes, mention to have been given to or designed for him.—John Woremberg, the Dutch Dwarf, and a print representing a Boy asleep, with a scull by him, inscribed *Mortis Imago*, from Artemisia Gentilesia, a middle sized Plate, lengthways. There is also by him a slight Etching of Views at Tangiers; a View of the Hotwells at Bath, dated 1676, *J. Oliver fecit, aqua forti*; and a head refixed to a small work entitled "The Man of Sorrow." He engraved four of the plates in Chauncy's Hertfordshire. After the Fire of London he was employed jointly with Mr. Hooke in surveying and laying out the ground for rebuilding the City.

* In a copy belonging to Mr. White, of Fleet Street are the following Drawings, viz.

Cottered Church, p. 68.

Rye House, p. 195.

Hunsdon House, p. 197.

Monument in Bennington Church, p. 346.

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† Granger says, that he was once inclined to think that the title of Earl of Flint might be a ridiculous sarcasm on Jefferies, occasioned by his extreme hardness of heart, till a learned Friend of his communicated to him the Dedication of the following book, "Dissertatio Lithologica, Auctore Joanne Groenvelt, Transisalano, M. D. E. Coll. Med. Lond. Editio secunda. Londini, "1687." 8vo. "*Honoratisimo Domino*, D. Georgio Comiti Flintensi, Vice "Comiti de Weikham, Baroni de Weim, *supremo Angliæ Cancellario, et serenissimo Jacobo Secundo, Regi Angliæ, a secretioribus consiliis.*"

Pedigrees in Chauncy's History of Hertfordshire.

Allington, of Wymondley, p. 363.
Austen, of Stagenhoe, p. 414.
Barrington, of Graveley, p. 366.
Bandu, of Hadham Hall, p. 154.
Berners, of Hadham Magna, pp. 160, 161.
Billers, of Thornley, p. 172.
Blunt, of Ridge, p. 503.
Boteler, of Woodhall, p. 333.
Bourstal, of Ayot St. Lawrence, p. 325.
Brograve, of Braughing, p. 227.
Capel, of Hadham Hall, p. 155.
Cecil, of Hatfield, now Marquis of Salisbury, p. 308.
Chauncy, p. 55—60.
Cock, of Cheshunt, p. 296.
Coningsby, of North Mimms, p. 462.
Coningsby, of Potterells, p. 531.
Dacre, of Cheshunt, p. 301.
De Magnaville, of Sabridgeworth, p. 173.
Denny, of Cheshunt, p. 300.

Ruins of Minsden Chapel, p. 396.

Ruins of Sopwell Nunnery, St. Alban's, p. 437.

Monument of the Earl and Countess of Bridgewater, in the Church of Gatesden Parva, p. 555.

In the Copy belonging to the British Museum there are two plates inserted, viz.

1. The South Prospect of Hatfield House, drawn by Thomas Sadler,* and engraved by J. Collins.

2. The Chesnut Tree at Wymondley Parva, drawn by T. Hearne, and etched by B. T. Pouncy, p. 361.

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* He was the son of Thomas Sadler, and grandson of John Sadler, a Master in Chancery, who was much in favour with Oliver Cromwell. Thomas Sadler, jun. was deputy Clerk of the Pells, and frequently made Drawings. His father being intimate with Sir Peter Lely, received instructions from that master, and painted in Miniature for his amusement, but towards the end of his life, becoming unfortunate, took to Portrait Painting for emolument.

Docwra, of Offley, p. 406.
Fairclough, of Fairclough Hall, p. 375.
Flyer, of Uttoxeter, p. 142.
Fountain, of Brockman's, p. 531.
Frowick, of North Mimms, p. 462.
Gardener, of Amwell Parva, p. 264.
Helwish, or Elwes, p. 118.
Hoo, of Hoo, Lords Hoo and Hastings, p. 516.
Jocelyn, of Hide Hall, p. 183.
Lee, of St. Julian's, p. 459.
Leventhorpe, of Shingey Hall, p. 182.
Lytton, of Knebworth, p. 353.
Maynard, Lords Maynard, p. 40, and in the Addenda.
Mildmay, of Pishobury, p. 179.
Moryson, of Cashiobury, p. 484.
More, of More Hall, or Gobions, p. 534.
Nevil, of Berkhampstead Parva, p. 281.
Pilkington, of Stagenhoe, p. 413.
Poultney, of Shenley, p. 535.
Pulter, of Loughborough, p. 73.
Robinson, of Cheshunt, p. 302.
Sadlier, of Temple Dinsley, p. 398.
Say, of Sabridgeworth, p. 174.
Scales, Barons Scales, pp. 99, 100.
Seymour, Earls of Hertford, p. 21.
Sherburne, of Stonyhurst, p. 62.
Shotbolt, *alias* Battalion, p. 61.
Spencer, of Offley, p. 405.
Strongbow, Earls of Hertford, p. 21.
Taverner, of Hexton, p. 518.
Tredenham, of Ware, pp. 208, 209.
Throckmorton, of Chisfield, p. 368.
Vere, Earls of Oxford, pp. 134, 136.
Waterhouse, of Hemsted, p. 548.
Willymot, of Kelshull, *on the last page of the Book.*

Besides the above Pedigrees there is a great deal of Family History interspersed in the Topographical descriptions of the various Manors, which, though containing materials for the illustration of the Genealogy of a great number of families, cannot be ranked in a Catalogue of Pedigrees.

[*This Analysis was made from,* 1, *A Copy in the Library of the British Museum;* 2, *one in the Library of the London Institution,* 3, 4, *two Copies belonging to Mr. White, in Fleet Street, and* 5, *one the property of Mr. Laurie, jun. in Fleet Street.**]

PUBLIC RECORDS.

First Report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the State of the Public Records of this Kingdom.

[Continued from page 26.]

6. The importance of a regular transmission of the copies of Parish Registers in every diocese, to the diocesan, or his chancellor, which by the canons of 1603, ought to take place annually, having engaged the attention of the committee, they directed inquiries to be made upon this head; and, although they have the satisfaction to find that upon an average of the last ten years, these copies have been regularly transmitted annually by nearly all the parishes in sixteen of the twenty-six dioceses in England, and triennially in two or three dioceses; yet it appears that a very large proportion of the parishes in each of the remaining dioceses have neglected to comply with this salutary regulation, which, considering the great utility that may be derived from it, in guarding the evidences of title and pedigree from spoliation or confusion, ought in all instances to be completely and punctually enforced.

7. In viewing the repositories assigned to the preservation of the Public Records in London, the committee have seen with satisfaction, the state of many of the buildings, and the regularity of their internal arrangement, particularly the Tower; the Chapter House; the Rolls Chapel; the building allotted to the Six Clerks; the Inrolment; and the Report Office in Chancery. Other offices however belonging to that court, and most of those belonging to the courts of common law, are inconveniently circumstanced, many of them belonging to private owners, who may remove them at pleasure, from place to place, and many of them (though containing Dockets of Judgments, and other Records of great moment, as affecting the titles to landed property) are exposed to the most imminent risk of destruction by fire; and several of the principal offices are also too small for the present scale of business, a circumstance prejudicial to the suitors, as well as inconvenient to the officers. The ancient buildings adjoining to Westminster Hall, containing all the offices belonging to the Exchequer of Receipt, are not only too much straitened in space, but they are also constructed of materials which render them wholly unsafe for the purposes to which they are allotted. And the Committee having found that the Papers in the office of the Commissioners for auditing the public accounts, were perishing daily by damp, in the vaults under the buildings in Somerset Place, and that if any accident of fire happened to that office, or to the Pipe office, the originals and duplicates of the public accounts must be consumed together; and that the Records of the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's office, in the same place, were exposed equally to all those complicated risks, and were in the mean time, absolutely inaccessible for want of space; they thought it their duty in this instance, to inquire into the best means for providing an immediate remedy; and they have the

satisfaction to state, that means apparently effectual have been proposed, and are about to be carried into execution.

8. According to the Returns made from the principal repositories, it appears that their Calendars and Indexes are in general sufficiently complete, with some few exceptions, which will be noticed more particularly when the committee come to point out what remains to be done on this head.

9. The official establishments of some of the great repositories want regulation, either where the fees are fixed at too high a rate, or are wholly unascertained; these also will be particularly noticed amongst the further measures which the committee will have to propose.

10. In the course of this investigation it has appeared to the committee to be not inconsistent with their duty upon this occasion, to suggest that it may be proper to destroy those documents which it is useless and inconvenient to preserve.

Of the first sort, a striking example occurs in the instance of the Exchequer Port Bills, which were established in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth; they were afterwards superseded by a change of system in the Customs, condemned as imperfect and useless by the commissioners of accounts, in 1780, and finally stopped (under the recommendation of the Finance Committee) in 1799. The former imperfect and useless returns, nevertheless, continue to incumber the King's Remembrancer's office, the office of the Auditors of the Land Revenue, and other offices.

It is undoubtedly right to proceed with the utmost caution in destroying any public Books or Papers whatever; but it seems evident, that in all branches of the Exchequer, and in many other offices, the books of temporary use, whereof the contents are afterwards entered of record, might be destroyed much to the convenience of the office, and without any detriment to the Public.

In the same light the committee have had occasion to

notice in the Pell Office in the Exchequer of Receipt, a most useless waste of time and money, by engrossing on parchment the copies of the Paper Books in which all the transactions of the office have been regularly entered ; and also by making up declarations of accounts at Easter and Michaelmas annually, which according to the modern course of the Exchequer are utterly unserviceable. It is computed that no less than £50,000 has been expended in this article unnecessarily during the present [18th] century.

On the other hand, for the purpose of collecting the best information on the methods to be observed in making up and preserving the useful Records, and rendering them more serviceable to the public, the committee have not only called upon each separate officer for his opinion on what concerned his own particular department, but they have also obtained from persons most eminent for their skill and experience (whose general assistance they have used throughout this inquiry) a distinct and detailed explanation of the modes, which, according to their observation and judgment, it would be most advisable to adopt in future, for writing and preserving the public records, books and papers, in all offices and repositories. It is with confidence the committee refer to these opinions as containing much practical detail of real utility to those on whom the execution of these services may rest, repecting the different characters of hand writing in different ages ; the most durable Ink (a subject which well deserves a chemical investigation), and the different modes of restoring its appearance when faded, or nearly obliterated ; the materials for forming rolls or books, the circumstances of preference belonging to each, and the advantages or disadvantages attending the structure and distribution of the Buildings destined for their preservation.

11. Lastly, that the House may have the fullest proof of

the desire entertained by the committee to render their inquiries profitable to the public, they have analysed the contents of all the returns which they have received, and they have drawn up a SYSTEMATIC VIEW of them all, arranged under the leading divisions of our constitution, government and jurisprudence: in addition to which they have caused TWO TABLES to be prepared by very learned and able persons, which they shall present to the House in a subsequent report; the first of these tables exhibiting under this SYSTEMATIC arrangement all the dates of the several instruments, and the places in which they are deposited; the second exhibiting an ALPHABETICAL enumeration of the same articles in a more detailed manner, with additional explanations of their nature, and references to the particular contents of some of the most important records, such as the Close Rolls at the Tower,* as well as to all the authentic copies and catalogues of Public Records and papers which are known to exist, in print or manuscript; distinguishing England from Scotland throughout, for the sake of perspicuity and practical convenience.

* The importance and variety of the entries upon the Close Rolls, will be best understood from the following statement in the return made by the Keeper of the Records in the Tower.

"On the Close or Claus Rolls are entered a great variety of documents which relate to the prerogatives of the Crown, the privileges of the Peers and Commons, the different branches of judicature, civil, ecclesiastical, naval and military; the measures used for manning and fitting out our Fleets and Armies; for the raising of subsidies and imposts; for suppressing of Riots and Tumults, and for the preservation of the Peace of the Kingdom, with a great variety of writs and mandates for regulating every branch of the affairs of the Royal Household, and for the Coin of the Kingdom, &c. On the backs of these Rolls are writs of Summons to Parliament, and for the expenses of Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses; Proclamations; Inrolments of Deeds between Party and Party; Liveries, and Seisins of Lands, &c. &c."

With respect to the materials from which these Tables are compiled, it is necessary to observe, that some of the repositories have confined their returns to those manuscripts of which no catalogue has been hitherto printed, and have omitted all the articles in their possession which have been enumerated in Catalogues already printed, such for instance are the returns from the Bodleian Library at Oxford, and for the greater part, of the Museum. The limits necessarily assigned to an inquiry like the present, have not allowed the committee to institute a re-examination of these articles; and it seems enough for public use, that they should be here pointed out. The same observation applies also to the numberless copies and transcripts of records and other public documents collected by Lord Hale, Sir William Dugdale, Ashmole, Pepys, and Madox, some of the most remarkable of them are referred to, under the original articles to which they belong; but it must be always considered, that as well with regard to originals as transcripts, further recourse is to be had to those printed Catalogues which are already in the possession of the Public, as auxiliary and supplementary to these Tables.*

III. FURTHER MEASURES RECOMMENDED.

It remains for the Committee to state, next, the further measures, which, in their judgment, it may be advisable to adopt, for attaining the ends which the House have directed them to keep in view throughout this inquiry: and in doing this, it will be most convenient to assign a distinct consideration to what regards ENGLAND, and what belongs

* Ex. gr. Catalogi MSS. Angliæ et Hiberniæ, Oxon, 1697.—The Catalogue of the Cottonian and Harleian MSS. in the British Museum; the Catalogue of Corpus Christi Coll. Cantab. by Nasmith; and the Catalogue of the MSS. of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, by Todd.

separately to SCOTLAND, an essential difference of technical distinctions in these matters prevailing in the two Countries.

ENGLAND.

The Heads of observation which occurred to the Committee upon this part of the subject, are, 1. Buildings; 2. Calendars and Indexes; 3. Transfers; 4. Establishments of Office; 5. The Selection of such Records as it may be expedient to print under the authority of Parliament.

First, of Buildings.—These are in many instances public, but in many they are private property.

Some of the Public Buildings require additional accommodations or repairs, and others to be rebuilt.

The CHAPTER HOUSE requires to have a Building added to it, which may serve as an office for affording a more convenient inspection of the Records there, to all who have occasion to consult them; and at the same time that it furnishes a better accommodation for transcribing them when required, it will enable the several clerks upon this Establishment to proceed more diligently and constantly in completing their Indexes and Repertories, than can be expected of them during the greater part of the year in the present state of the apartments allotted for this business. The Committee recommend this measure with the more confidence, inasmuch as they find that the House of Commons presented an address to his present Majesty for erecting a Building contiguous to the Rolls Chapel for similar purposes; which has been since erected accordingly, and found to be productive of great convenience to the Public.

At the TOWER, nothing is wanting to its complete repair, except some additional support to the frame work and stages in the large apartment adjoining to what is commonly called Cæsar's Chapel.

The Paper Office of the HOUSE OF COMMONS stands in need of additional space and accommodation, for receiving the daily accumulation of Papers belonging to the House, and connected with its Proceedings.

The EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT, adjoining to Westminster Hall, including the office of the Auditor, Tellers, Tally Court, and Pells, according to the Report made to this House in 1789, and according to the unanimous opinion of all the present officers, ought to be speedily rebuilt, and secured from the hazards of fire.

The Exchequer of account, which is situated on the other side of Westminster Hall, and comprehends offices belonging to the King's Remembrancer, the Clerk of the Pleas, and the auditors of the Land Revenue for England and Wales, is in need of the same degree of attention.

And from what has been already noticed respecting the offices of the Commissioners for auditing the Public Accounts, the Pipe Office, and the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office in Somerset Place, it is evident, that the Measures already proposed, or such others, as may be more effectual for the same purpose, should be adopted without delay, inasmuch as the consequences of their destruction would be irretrievable, and must involve the Public and its accountants in the most inextricable difficulties.

Such Buildings as are PRIVATE Property should be purchased on behalf of the Public, in all cases where their present situation and structure are convenient for the uses to which they are applied, or their Contents should be transferred to some other Buildings, which are or may be made the Property of the Public.

Of this description is THE STATE PAPER OFFICE, in Scotland Yard, which should unquestionably be transferred from the damp and ruinous tenement where it now is, and

lodged in some public Building, fire proof, contiguous, if possible, to the offices of the Secretaries of State.

The offices of the Clerk of the Crown, Petty Bag, and examiners in Chancery, should be placed in some Building to be constructed at the Public expense, either in the Rolls Yard, or elsewhere, near to the other Chancery offices. And the like observation may be applied to the office of Register of Affidavits, Clerk of the Custodies, Clerk of the Dispensations and Faculties, and to the offices for the execution of Bankrupt Laws.

[*To be continued.*]

MANUSCRIPTS.

Account of the Manuscripts in the Library of the Royal Society. By J. DRYANDER, *M. A. Librarian.*

[From the Appendix to the Report on the Public Records of Great Britain.]

The Library of the Royal Society is a repository chiefly of Books of Science and general Literature, and contains a few Manuscripts of which the titles are subsequently given. The Room in which the Library is kept, is a new building in Somerset House, and allotted to the Society by the munificence of his present Majesty. It is well suited for the preservation of Books, and contains every accommodation necessary for the convenient use of them. All Fellows of the Royal Society have permission to consult the books in the Library, and to borrow them when they have occasion to use them at home under proper regulations which are prescribed by the Statutes; nor have the Council of the Royal Society refused at any time to lend Books or Manuscripts to learned men, not belonging to their Corporation, who have had occasion to borrow them.

List of the Manuscripts in the Library of the Royal Society, of London, usually admitted as Evidence in Courts of Justice.

1. Cartæ et Evidenciæ de terris et redditibus pertinentibus ad hospitale voc. domus Dei pertin. Monasterio Sti. Edmundi Bury.

2. Registrum Walteri de Monyton, Abbatis Glaston.

3. Registrum Abbatiæ de Nyneham in Manerio de Axeminster.

4. Registrum de diversis Terris et Tenementis adquisitis per Magistrum Johannem Wethamstede et D. Thomam Ramryge Abbates exempti Monasterii Sancti Albani.

5. Parcell' Maneriorum, Terrarum et tenorum Dnæ. Elizabethæ, Cressener Priorissæ Monasterii Beat' Mariæ Stæ. Margaretæque Virginum de Dertford in Com. Kanciæ et ejusdem Loci Conventus.

6. Rentale domus Elemosin. Monasterii Sti. Johannis Colcest. et Cartæ ejusdem domus.

7. Registrum Abbatiæ de Sybeton.

8. Liber de diversis Evidentiis Monasterii Sti. Augustini Cant.

9. Confirmationes Regiæ Fundationum Abbatiæ de Tynterna et Cartæ quædam aliæ. An ancient transcript on Paper.

There are also the following Manuscripts in this Library.

10. An ancient Abstract of Domesday Book.

11. A View of the Accomptes of the Four Tellors of the Exchequer from the Feast of St. Michael, Ao. 1 Jac. I, untill the Feast of Easter, Ao. 2; without Signatures.

12. Payments by the Treasurer of the King's Chamber from Feb. Ao. 29, to June, Ao. 33 Hen. VIII; also without signatures.

Three of these Manuscripts, viz. No. 5, 9, and 10, are not perfect, parts of them having been lost or cut out, before

they came into the possession of the Royal Society, which was in the year 1677. They have all been rebound since that period, and are not likely to suffer any other injury in their present situation.

Account of the Library of the Heralds' Office.

[From the Appendix to the Report on the Public Records of Great Britain.]

The Heralds' Office is situated on Bennett's Hill, and is private property belonging to the corporation of the Kings, Heralds, and Pursuivants of Arms. It was erected after the Fire of London, at the expense of the Members, assisted by some Benefactions from the Nobility and Gentry, upon the site of their ancient habitation called *Derby Place*, which had been given to them by Queen Mary.

When the Room which is now, and has ever been, the Library, was first appropriated to that purpose, there was ample accommodation for the number of books, but that number has increased so much in the space of 130 years, that the Library has long since been found too small to contain the whole, and some hundreds of volumes are now in presses in the hall, where they are subject to great injury from damp, &c.

The Books contained in the Library of the College of Arms, are of the following description, viz.

1. A series of books called VISITATION BOOKS, containing the Pedigrees and Arms of the Nobility and Gentry of the Kingdom, from the 21 Hen. VIII to the latter end of the 17th Century, during which period the two provincial Kings of Arms, Clarenceux and Norroy usually received, soon after their investiture in office, a commission under the great seal, authorizing them to visit the several counties within their respective provinces, " to peruse and take knowledge, survey and view of all manner of Arms,

Cognizances, Crests, and other like Devices, with the Notes of the Descents, Pedigrees and Marriages of all the Nobility and Gentry therein throughout contained; and also to reprove, controul, and make infamous by proclamation, all such as unlawfully, and without just authority, usurp or take any Name or Title of honour or dignity, as Esquire or Gentleman," &c. &c. The first of these commissions was issued in 21 Henry VIII, and the last in 2 James II.

2. Books containing Miscellaneous Pedigrees and Arms of Nobility and Gentry, being entries made in the Office, as well during the time when visitations were in use, as since that period. These Entries consist in some instances, of copies of large Pedigrees, in which all the branches of an extensive Family are brought together, compiled by divers Officers of Arms, and authenticated under the common Seal of the Corporation; in other instances of continuations of the chain of descent from the last entries in the Visitation Books, and other Pedigrees of various descriptions.

3. Books of Pedigrees and Arms of the Peers, pursuant to the standing orders of the House of Lords of the 11th of May, 1767.

4. Books of Pedigrees and Arms of Baronets, under a Royal Warrant of 3d Dec. 1783, "for correcting and preventing abuses in the order of Baronets." These Pedigrees and Arms had heretofore been entered, in the course of duty and rule of office, in the Books before alluded to, and not peculiarly appropriated to the order of Baronets.

5. Books of Entries of Funeral Certificates of the Nobility and Gentry; being attested accounts of the time of death, place of burial, and of the mariages and issue of the several persons whose funerals were attended by Officers of Arms, or their deputies. These books refer to the same period of time as the Visitations. There are also some Certificates which have been entered within a few years.

6. Books containing accounts of Royal Marriages, Coronations, and Funerals.

7. Books called Earl Marshals' Books, from the time of Queen Elizabeth, containing entries of such Instruments, and Warrants under the Royal Sign Manual as relate to the Arms of the Blood Royal; licenses from the Crown for the change of Surnames and Arms, or for acceptance of Foreign Honours, &c. &c. These books also contain some few proceedings in the Earl Marshal's Court, from the time of Queen Elizabeth to that of Charles II, inclusive; and generally whatever relates to the exercise of that part of the Office of Earl Marshal which concerns the superintendance of the College.

8. Books of Arms of the Nobility and Knights of the Garter and Bath, and dockets or copies of all Grants of Arms to the present time.

There are also in the Library of the College nearly one thousand other volumes in Manuscript; containing copies of Visitations, Collections of Pedigrees and Arms, copies and abstracts of various Records applicable to Genealogical or Antiquarian Researches, comprehending the accumulated labours of Glover, Camden, Vincent, Philipot, Dugdale, Le Neve, Walker, and other distinguished and skilful Members of the College.

All these Books are in general in very good preservation, and arranged in tolerable order; there is a general Catalogue of the Books, and also general and particular Indexes to the Visitation Books, Funeral Certificates, Grants of Arms, and of the Books of Pedigrees of the nobility and gentry since the visitations ceased.

As a body corporate, the Kings, Heralds, and Pursuivants of Arms are entitled to make rules and orders amongst themselves for the arrangement and custody of their Books and Records. By the rules and orders at present in force, one of the six Heralds and one of the four Pursuivants,

attend in the public office in monthly rotation; and the office is open from nine o'clock in the morning till the evening. They make all searches, and give out copies or extracts of the said Records, and the fees arising therefrom are equally divided between them. The ordinary fee, for a search for a Coat of Arms, is, and has been for 200 years, Half a Crown; and for a copy or extract of a Pedigree, Five Shillings for every Generation.

The Fee for the attendance of an Officer of Arms with any book belonging to the College, in any Court of Law or otherwise, is one Guinea.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

A Catalogue of the Works of SIR DAVID DALRYMPLE, LORD HAILES, *arranged in the Order of their Publication.*

1. Sacred Poems, or a collection of Translations and Paraphrases from the Holy Scriptures; by various Authors. *Edin.* 1751, 12mo. dedicated to Charles, Lord Hope, with a Preface of 12 pages.

2. The Wisdom of Solomon, Wisdom of Jesus, the son of Sirach, or Ecclesiasticus. *Edin.* 1755, 12mo.

3. Select Discourses (in number nine) by John Smith, late Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, 12mo. pp. 291. *Edin.* 1756, with a Preface of five pages, "many quotations from the learned Languages translated, and notes added, containing allusions to ancient Mythology, and to the erroneous Philosophy which prevailed in the days of the Author; various inaccuracies of style have been corrected, and harsh expressions softened.

4. The World, No. 140, Sept. 4, 1755, a Meditation among Books.

5. Ditto, No. 147, October 23, 1755, "Both these pa-

pers are replete with wit and humour, and the last is introduced with a high character of it, and of the Author, by Mr. Moore, the editor and principal author of The World.

6. Ditto, No. 204, Nov. 25, 1756. "A piece of admirable Wit" on "*Good Things*, and the propriety of taxing them".

7. A Discourse of the unnatural and vile conspiracy, attempted by John, Earl of Gowrie, and his brother, against his Majesty's Person at St. Johnstoun, upon the 5th of Aug. 1600.—Of the republication of this Book there is no date, but the edition and notes are supposed to have been by Lord Hailes. 12mo. 1757.

8. A Sermon, which might have been preached in East Lothian, upon the 25th day of October, 1761, on Acts xxvii, 1, 2, "The Barbarians showed us no little kindness." *Edin.* 1761, pp. 25, 12mo. Occasioned by the Country People pillaging the Wreck of two Vessels, viz. The Betsy, Cunningham, and the Leith Packet, Pitcairn, from London to Leith, cast away on the Shore between Dunbar and North Berwick, all the Passengers on board the former, in number 17, perished; and 5 on board the latter, Oct. 16, 1761.

9. Memorials and letters relating to the History of Britain, in the Reign of James I, published from the originals. Glasgow, 1762.—Addressed to Philip Yorke, Viscount Royston, pp. 151. "From a Collection in the Advocates' Library, by Balfour of Denmyln." The Preface, of 4 pages, signed Dav. Dalrymple.

10. The Works of the ever memorable Mr. John Hales, of Eton, now first collected together, in 3 vols. Glasgow, 1765; preface of 3 pages, Dedicated to William Warburton, Bishop of Gloucester.—"The edition said to be undertaken with his approbation; obsolete words altered, with corrections in spelling and punctuation."

11. A Specimen of a Book entitled, "Ane compendious Booke of Godly and Spiritual Songs collectit out of sundry Parts of the Scripture, with sundrie of other Ballates

changed out of prophaine Sanges, for avoyding of Sin and Harlotrie, with augmentation of sundry gude and Godly Ballates not contained in the first edition. Edinburgh, printed by Andro Hart." 12mo. *Edin.* 1765, pp. 42, with a Glossary of 4 pages.

12. Memorials and Letters relating to the History of Britain in the reign of Charles I, published from the originals. Glasgow, 1766, pp. 189. Preface of 6 pages, signed Dav. Dalrymple; these were chiefly collected by Mr. Woodrow, author of the History of the Church of Scotland. Inscribed to Robert Dundas of Arniston, Lord President of the Court of Session.

13. An Account of the Preservation of Charles II, after the Battle of Worcester, drawn up by himself; to which are added his letters to several persons. Glasgow, 1766, pp. 190. From the Manuscripts of W. Pepys, dictated to him by the King himself, and communicated by Dr. Sandby, Master of Magdalen College, Cambridge. The letters are collected from various books; some of them now first published, communicated by the tutors of the Duke of Hamilton, by the Earl of Dundonald, &c. The Preface, of 4 pages is signed Dav. Dalrymple, and the book is dedicated to Thomas Holles, Duke of Newcastle, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge.

14. The Secret Correspondence between Sir Robert Cecil and James VI. 1766, 12mo.

15. A Catalogue of the Lords of Session, from the Institution of the College of Justice, in the year 1532, with Historical Notes, *Edin.* 1767. 4to. pp. 26.

16. The private Correspondence of Dr. Francis Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester, and his Friends, in 1725, never before published; printed in 1768, in quarto. Advertisement pp. 2. Letters, pp. 10. A Fac Simile of the first from Bishop Atterbury to John Cameron, of Lochiel, to prove their authenticity.

17. An Examination of some of the Arguments for the high Antiquity of *Regiam Majestatem*; and an Inquiry into the Authenticity of the Leges Malcolmi. *Edin.* 1769. 4to. pp. 52.

18. Historical Memoirs concerning the Provincial Councils of the Scottish Clergy, from the earliest Accounts to the Æra of the Reformation. 1769, 4to. pp. 41. The author having no high opinion of the popularity of his Writings, prefixed to this Work the following Motto from Cicero: "Si delectamur quum scribimus quis est tam invidus qui ab eo nos abducat? sin laboramus quis est qui alienæ modum statuat industriae."

19. Canons of the Church of Scotland, drawn up in the Provincial Councils held at Perth, A. D. 1242, and 1269. *Edin.* 4to. 1769, pp. 48.

20. Ancient Scottish Poems, published from the Manuscript of George Bannatyne, 1558, *Edin.* 1770. 12mo. Preface, 6 pp. Poems, 221, pp. Notes very curious, pp. 92. Glossary, and Lists of Passages and Words not understood, pp. 14.

21. The additional Case of Elizabeth, claiming the Title and Dignity of Countess of Sutherland, by her Guardians. Wherein the Facts and Arguments in Support of her Claim are more fully stated, and the Errors in the additional Cases for the other Claimants are detected, 4to.

This case, drawn up with singular learning and ability, was subscribed by Alexander Wedderburn (afterwards Lord Chancellor and Earl of Rosslyn) and Sir Adam Fergusson, but it was the well known work of Lord Hailes. It ought not to be regarded merely as a Law Paper of great ability, but as a treatise of profound research into the history and antiquity of many important and general points of succession and Family History. Introduction pp. 21. The first four Chapters, pp. 70, the fifth and sixth Chapters, pp. 177.

22. Remarks on the History of Scotland. *Edin.* 1773. Inscribed to George, Lord Lyttelton, in nine Chapters, pp. 284. 12mo.

23. Huberti Langueti Epistolæ ad Philippum Sydneium Equitem Anglum Accurante D. Dalrymple de Hailes, Eq. *Edin.* 1776, 8vo. Inscribed to Lord Chief Baron Smythe.—Virorum Eruditorum Testimonia de Langueto. pp. 7. Epistolæ, 289, Index Nominum, pp. 41.

24. Annals of Scotland, from the Accession of Malcolm III, surnamed Canmore, to the Accession of Robert I. *Edin.* 1776, pp. 311. Appendix, pp. 51.

25. Tables of the Succession of the Kings of Scotland, from Malcolm III, to Robert I; their Marriages, Children, and time of their death; also of the Kings of England and France, and of the Popes who were their Contemporaries. The Chronological Abridgment of the volume contains 30 pages, and the Appendix 8 Dissertations, viz.

1. Of the Law of Evenus and Mercheta Muliorum, pp. 17.
2. A Commentary on the 22d Statute of William the Lion, pp. 8.
3. Of the 18th Statute of Alexander III, pp. 5.
4. Bull of Pope Innocent IV, pp. 6.
5. Of Walter Stewart, Earl of Menteith, 1296, pp. 7.
6. Of Mac Duff, slain at Falkirk, in 1298, pp. 3.
7. Of the Death of John Comyn, 10th February, 1305, pp. 4.
8. Of the Origin of the House of Stewart, pp. 6.

26. Annals of Scotland, from the Accession of Robert I, surnamed Bruce, to the Accession of the House of Stewart. *Edin.* 1779, 4to. pp. 277, Appendix, pp. 54, containing,

1. Of the Manner of the Death of Marjory, daughter of Robert I, pp. 7.
2. Journal of the Campaign of Edward III, 1327, pp. 9.
3. Of the Genealogy of the Family of Seton, in the 14th Century.

4. List of the Scottish Commanders at the battle of Halidown, July 19, 1383, pp. 11.
5. Whether Edward III put to death the son of Alexander Seton, pp. 8.
6. List of the Scottish Commanders, killed or made prisoners at the battle of Durham, pp. 8.
7. Table of Kings, p. 1.
8. Corrections and Additions to volume 1, pp. 16.
9. Corrections and additions to volume 2, pp. 8.
10. Chronological Abridgment of the volume, pp. 39.

27. Account of the Martyrs of Smyrna and Lyons, in the 2d Century, with explanatory Notes. *Edin.* 12mo. 1776. Dedicated to Bishop Hurd, pp. 68. Notes and Illustrations, pp. 142.—This is a new and correct version of two ancient Epistles, the one from the Church at Smyrna to the Church at Philadelphia, and the other from the Christians at Vienne and Lyons, to those in Asia and Phrygia. Their antiquity and authenticity are undoubted. Great part of both is extracted from Eusebius's Ecclesiastical History.—The former was first completely edited by Archbishop Usher. The author of the Notes says of them, with his usual modesty, "That they will afford little new or interesting to men of erudition, though they may prove of some benefit to the unlearned reader."—But the erudition he possessed in these branches, is so rare, that this notice is unnecessary. They display much useful learning and ingenious criticism, and breathe the most ardent zeal, connected with an exemplary knowledge of Christianity.—This volume is the first of three entitled "Remains of Christian Antiquity."

28. Remains of Christian Antiquity, with Explanatory Notes, volume II. *Edin.* 12mo. 1778. Dedicated to Dr. Newton, Bishop of Bristol, Preface, pp. 7. This volume contains, the Trial of Justin Martyr and his Companions, pp. 8.—Epistle of Dionysius, Bishop of Alexandria, to

Fabius, Bishop of Antioch, pp. 16.—The Trial and Execution of Cyprian, Bishop of Carthage, pp. 8.—The Trial and Execution of Fructuosus, Bishop of Tarracona in Spain, and of his two Deacons, Augurius and Eulogius, pp. 8.—The Maiden of Antioch, pp. 2.—These are all newly translated by Lord Hailes, from Ruinart, Eusebius, Ambrose, &c. The Notes and Illustrations of this volume extend from p. 47 to 165, and display a most intimate acquaintance with antiquity, great critical acumen, both in elucidating the sense and detecting interpolations: and above all, a fervent and enlightened zeal, in vindicating such sentiments and conduct as are conformable to the Word of God, against the malicious sarcasms of Mr Gibbon. To this volume is added an Appendix of 22 pages, correcting and vindicating certain parts of the first volume.

29. Remains of Christian Antiquity, volume III. *Edin.* 1780, dedicated to Thomas Balguy, D. D. Preface pp. 2. This volume contains the History of the Martyrs of Palestine in the third Century, translated from Eusebius, pp. 94. Notes and Illustrations, pp. 135, in which Mr. Gibbon again comes, and more frequently, under review.—The partialities and misrepresentations of this popular writer, are here exposed in the calmest and most satisfactory manner.

These valuable volumes were printed and published at the expense of the author, as were most of his other works, and dispersed so liberally by him to his friends, that they have been not much circulated otherwise.

30. Octavius, a Dialogue, by Marcus Minucius Felix. *Edin.* 1781, pp. 16, Preface.—The Speakers are, Cœcilius, a Heathen; and Octavius, a Christian. The arguments of Octavius prevail with Cœcilius to renounce Paganism, and become a Christian Proselyte. Notes and Illustrations, pp. 120.

31. Of the Manner in which the Persecutors died. A Treatise, by L. C. F. Lactantius. *Edin.* 1782. Inscribed to Dr. Porteus, Bishop of Chester (now Bishop of London).

Preface, pp. 37, in which it is proved that Lactantius is the author. Text, pp. 125. Notes and Illustrations, pp. 109.

32. L. C. F. Lactanti Divinarum Institutionum Liber Quintus seu de Justitia, 1777.

33. Disquisitions concerning the Antiquities of the Christian Church. Glasgow, 1783, Inscribed to Dr. Halifax, Bishop of Gloucester, pp. 194.

This small, original, and most excellent work, consists of six Chapters.

Chapter I. A Commentary on the Conduct and Character of Gallio, Acts xviii. 5, 12, 17.

Chapter II. Of the time at which the Christian Religion became publickly known at Rome.

Chap. III. Cause of the Persecution of the Christians under Nero. In this the hypothesis of Mr. Gibbon, vol. I. 4to. p. 641, is examined.

Chap. IV. Of the eminent Heathen writers who are said (by Mr. Gibbon) to have disregarded or contemned Christianity, viz. Seneca, Pliny, senr. Tacitus, Pliny, jun. Galen, Epictetus, Plutarch, Marcus Antoninus. To the admirers of Heathen Philosophers, and to those especially who state between them and the Christian Doctrine any consanguinity, this Chapter is earnestly recommended.

Chap. V. Illustration of a conjecture by Gibbon, respecting the silence of Dio Cassius concerning the Christians. In this Chapter, with extreme impartiality, he amplifies and supports an Idea of Mr. Gibbon on this head.

Chap. VI. Of the Circumstances respecting Christianity that are to be found in the Augustan History.

The close attention which Lord Hailes appears to have given to subjects of this nature, was probably, in some measure the effect of the mistakes and partialities of Gibbon. In no one work, from 1776, the date of Mr. Gibbon's first publication, has he omitted to trace this unfair and insinuating author.

34. An Inquiry into the Secondary Causes which Mr. Gibbon has assigned for the rapid growth of Christianity. *Edin.* 1786, gratefully and affectionately inscribed to Richard Hurd, Bishop of Worcester. 4to. pp. 218, in five Chapters.

This was the most able and formidable reply which Mr. Gibbon ever received.

35. Sketch of the Life of John Barclay, 1786. 4to.

36. Sketch of the Life of John Hamilton, a secular Priest (one of the most savage and bigotted adherents of Popery, who lived about the year 1600.) 4to. 1787.

37. Sketch of the Life of Sir James Ramsay, a General Officer in the armies of Gustavus Adolphus King of Sweden, with a head. 4to. 1787.

38. Life of George Leslie, (an eminent Capuchin Friar in the early part of the 17th Century, pp. 24, 1787.

39. Sketch of the Life of Mark Alexander Boyd, 4to. 1787.

These Lives were written and published as a Specimen of the manner in which a *Biographia Scotica* might be executed.

40. The Opinions of Sarah, Duchess Dowager of Marlborough, published from her original Manuscripts. 1788. 12mo. pp. 120. Lord Hailes added a few Notes at the foot of the page, in which he corrects the splenetic partiality of her Grace.

41. The Address of Q. Sept. Tertullian to Scapula Tertullus, Proconsul of Africa, translated by Sir David Dalrymple, 12mo. *Edin.* 1790, Inscribed to Dr. John Butler, Bishop of Hereford. Preface, pp. 4. Translation, pp. 18. Original, pp. 13. Notes and Illustrations, pp. 135.

This Address contains many particulars relating to the Church, after the third Century. The Translator has rejected all words and phrases of French origin, and written entirely in the Anglo Saxon Dialect. In the course of the Notes,

many obscurities of the original, not adverted to by other Commentators, are explained. Some strange inaccuracies of Mr. Gibbon are also detected, not included in the misrepresentations of his two famous Chapters.—This was the last work of this truly learned, respectable, and useful person.

Sir David Dalrymple was born in Edinburgh, on the 28th of October, 1726. He was the son of Sir James Dalrymple, of Hailes, Bart. by Lady Christian Hamilton, the daughter of the Earl of Haddington. His Grandfather, Sir David Dalrymple, was the youngest son of the first Lord Stair, and is said to have been the ablest of that family, so much distinguished for ability.

Sir David received the rudiments of his education at Eton, where he was distinguished as a Scholar; from thence he went to the University of Utrecht, where he remained till after the Rebellion in 1746.

He was called to the bar at Edinburgh, February 23d, 1748, and was much admired for the elegant propriety of the Cases he drew. Though he had not attained to the highest rank as a practising lawyer, his character for sound knowledge and probity in the profession was so great that he was appointed one of the Judges of the Court of Session, in the room of Lord Nesbit, March 6th, 1766, and in May, 1776, one of the Lords Commissioners of Justiciary, in the room of Lord Coalston, who resigned.

He took his seat on the Bench, according to the usage of the Court of Session, by the title of Lord Hailes, by which title he is generally known among the learned. He died on the 29th of November, 1792, in the 66th year of his age.

Soon after his decease was published,

"Sermon on the Death of Lord Hailes, by Alexander Carlyle, D. D. F. R. S." *Edin.* 1792.

BIOGRAPHICAL AND LITERARY MISCELLANEA.

JOHN OF BASINGSTOKE.

In the year 1252, died John of Basingstoke, who in his youth had studied at Athens. He told Matthew Paris, that he learned whatever he knew, that was most valuable in science, from Constantina, a learned lady, under twenty years of age, the daughter of the Archbishop of Athens. He brought to England "the numeral figures of the Greeks, and the knowledge and signification of them, which he communicated to his friends. By these figures letters also are represented, and what is most wonderful in them, any number may be expressed by a single figure, which cannot be done with the Latin numerals or the Algorism." The figures, as described by Matthew Paris, consist of a perpendicular stroke, with a shorter stroke branching off from its side, which by the variation of its position and angles, represents the nine simple numbers; those with the branch extended to the left being units, and those having it on the right, being the same numbers in the column of tens, to speak in the language of our usual numeration. For example, ⊣ is five, ⊢ fifty, and + fifty-five. How the higher numbers were written, we are not informed. These numerals, if there be no error in calling them Grecian, for some of them are much more like the letters of the Runic alphabet, are totally different from those of the ancient Greeks, who, as well as the Romans, expressed all numbers by their letters. If they were an effort of Grecian pride to emulate, without imitating the oriental numeral figures, they seem to have soon yielded to their superior utility, and sunk into oblivion.

JOHN DE SACRO BOSCO.

About the year 1252 flourished John de Sacro Bosco, who

wrote a book upon the Sphere, which has been esteemed classical, and has had several commentators, and many editions, and also treatises upon the Astrolabe and "algorithm," which are still in manuscript in the Bodleian, at Oxford. He died at Paris in 1256.

DANIEL MORLEY.

About the same time, or, perhaps, somewhat earlier, lived Daniel Morley, who, after studying at Oxford and Paris, went to Toledo for the sake of learning mathematics from the Arabs or Moors, then the possessors of that part of Spain. After his return to England, he is said to have written two books on the lower and upper worlds; but whether he added to the stock of science in England, we are not informed.

SHORT HAND WRITING.

The first book of short hand published in England, was by Dr. Timothy Bright, of Cambridge: it was entitled, "Characterie, an Art of short, swift, and secret Writing, by Character;" printed by J. Windet, &c. 12mo. 1588, and dedicated to Queen Elizabeth. Bales was a great adept in the art of secret writing by dashes. John Willis, a clergyman who flourished in the reigns of James and Charles I, originally struck out the method of short hand, which has been followed more or less, by our writers, ever since. Edmund Willis, in his "Abbreviation of Writing by Character," 1618, is said to have improved greatly upon John. Bishop Wilkins, in the Epistle dedicatory to his "Real Character," printed in 1668, says, that short writing was invented about sixty years since; he might have said eighty.

THE BIBLE.

The translation of the Bible now used in the English churches, was made by the command of King James I, and

printed by Barker, in two volumes. The translators were fifty-four of the most learned men of that time; who were divided into five bodies, of which each was to labour upon a particular part of the Bible, which was thus divided: The Pentateuch and the Books of Joshua, Judges, Ruth, Samuel, and Kings, to the Deans of Westminster and St. Paul's; Doctors Saravia, Clark, Layfield, Leigh; Messrs. Stretford, Sussex, Clare, and Bedwell. From the Chronicles to Ecclesiastes, to Dr. Richardson, and Messrs. Lively, Chadderton, Dillingham, Harrison, Andrews, Spalding, Binge. All the Prophets and the Lamentations of Jeremiah, to Drs. Harding, Reinolds, Holland, Kilby; Messrs. Hereford, Brett, and Fareclowe. All the Epistles, to the Dean of Chester; Drs. Hutchinson, Spencer; Messrs. Fenton, Rabbet, Sanderson, Dakins. The Gospels, Acts, and Apocalypse, to the Deans of Christchurch, Winchester, Worcester, Windsor; Drs. Perin, Ravens; Messrs. Savile and Harmer. And the Apocrypha, to Drs. Duport, Brauthwait, Ratcliff; Messrs. Ward, Downes, Boyse, and Warde.

These learned divines met at Westminster, Oxford, and Cambridge, as it was convenient for each body. The method in which they proceeded, appears to have been this: several translations of each part were drawn up by the members of that body, to which it was allotted, who then in a joint consultation, selected three of the best, or compiled them out of the whole number. Thus, in three years, three translations of the whole were sent to London; then six deputies, two from each place, were appointed to extract one translation out of the three, which was finished and printed in 1611.

LIBRARY AT BARBERS' HALL.

Previously to 1467 the Company of Barber Surgeons had a library at their hall; for in that year, Thomas Colard,

Citizen and Barber, by his will gave his book of physic and Surgery, called " Rosse and Constantine," to be placed in the Library of this Company.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, LEYDEN.

The Library of the University of LEYDEN is celebrated through Europe, for the many valuable specimens of oriental Literature with which it abounds. Golius, on his return from the east, and who afterwards filled with great reputation the Arabic professorship of the University, enriched this valuable depository of learning with many Arabic, Turkish, Chaldean, and Persian Manuscripts. Joseph Scaliger bequeathed his valuable collection of Hebrew Books to it. The precious Manuscripts contained here are said to exceed eight thousand. Since the last war commenced no addition of English Publications has been made to this Library, which contains the Transactions of the Royal Society, and of the Society of Antiquaries of London, and the Histories of Gibbon, Robertson and Hume. The King of Spain presented this Library with some magnificent folios, descriptive of the Antiquities of Herculaneum. Most of the books are bound in fine white vellum, and decorated with considerable taste and splendour. There is a Museum of Natural History, principally collected by Professor Allemande, containing some fine Ores, Corals, and Pebbles, and also some rare Quadrupeds and Amphibia, also a young Ostrich in the egg, the Nautilus, with the animal in it, and some Papilios. In the Anatomical Theatre are the valuable preparations of Albinus, and amongst them some specimens of the Progress of Ossification in the Fœtus.

LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

MR. HAWORTH is preparing an additional volume of the Lepidoptera Britannica, which will complete the Work. It is expected to be published in the course of the Winter.

The Rev. DR. GLASSE is publishing, in Monthly Numbers, a new edition, in royal octavo, closely printed, of Burkitt's Commentary on the New Testament.

A new Biographical Work is in a forward state of preparation, intended to contain a Series of Portraits of the most eminent persons now living, or lately deceased, in Great Britain and Ireland, including the most distinguished characters in the Senate, the Church, the Navy, and Army, the Learned professions and the various departments of Literature and Science; also of those who have most zealously exerted themselves in promoting the Arts, Agriculture and Commerce of the Country. The Portraits will be elegantly and accurately drawn in an uniform manner, from nature, or from original Pictures; and the Engravings will be perfect fac similes of the Drawings. The work will be published periodically, and the first number, containing six Portraits, each accompanied by a short Biographical notice, will appear very soon.

MR. SOUTHEY is engaged upon a History of Brazil, which will be immediately put to press. It forms a part of the History of Portugal, on which he has been employed for several years. The best Portuguese Historians have arranged their national History under three heads, namely, Portugal, Portuguese Asia, and Brazil. According to Chronological Order, the History of Brazil would have been the last of the series, but as public curiosity is particularly directed towards that country, it has been thought proper to lay it before the world with as little delay as possible. A Critical Catalogue of all the authorities printed or manuscript in the possession of the author, or to which he has had access, will be annexed to the work.

The seventh and last volume of MR. NICHOLS's History of Leicestershire, is in the Press, and will be published with all convenient speed. All the plates for this volume are already engraved.

The second volume of the History of Surrey, by MR. MANNING, is in a state of forwardness at press. It will be recollected that this was one of the Works consumed by the fire which destroyed Mr. Nichols's Printing office.

A Translation of Richard of Cirencester, on the ancient State of Britain, with Notes; a Commentary on the Roman Itinerary, and Remarks on the British Roads and Antiquities, accompanied by the original Treatise *De Situ Britanniæ*, from the scarce work published by professor Bertram of Copenhagen, will speedily make its appearance.

A new Translation of the *Venerable Bede's* Ecclesiastical History is preparing for the Press, by the Rev. J. EVANS, author of two Tours through North and South Wales. The work will be preceded by an Introductory Chapter on the state of Religion from the earliest Period in Britain, anterior to the Commencement of Bede's Æra, and a Continuation from authentic documents, down to the Norman Conquest, so as to comprise a complete view of the Anglo Saxon Church.

A new edition of the Greek Text of Herodotus, corrected from the edition of Wesselling and Reitz, is expected to make its appearance in the course of the ensuing autumn from the Oxford University Press. It will be followed by "Porti Lexicon Ionicum," a work which has long since been extremely scarce and expensive; it is intended to be printed uniformly with the Herodotus, and to be adapted to the various editions of that author.

A new edition of LAVATER'S Physiognomy has lately been published at Paris, with Notes and additions, Anatomical, Physiological, and Medical, by M Moreau de la Sarthe, in eight volumes octavo.

The Abbe GAETANO MARINI, first Librarian of the Vatican, has lately published at Rome 146 Documents of the middle ages, written on Papyrus, accompanied with Historical and Diplomatical Illustrations. The first is a Bull of Pope John III, for finishing the Church of the Apostles, about the year 570. It appears that to the end of the eleventh Century, the Papal Bulls were always written on Papyrus.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED IN JULY, 1808.

BIOGRAPHY.

An Account of the Life and Writings of James Bruce, of Kinnaird, Esq. F.R.S. By Alexander Murray, F. A. S. 4to. 2l. 12s. 6d.

The Dormant and Extinct Baronetage of England. By T. C. Banks, Esq. vol. II. 4to. 2l. 2s. or on royal paper, 3l. 3s.

General Biography, or Lives of the most eminent Persons of all Ages, Countries, &c. By J. Aikin, M. D. vol. VII, 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d.

Memoirs of Josias Rogers, Esq. Commander of his Majesty's Ship Quebec. By the late W. Gilpin, M. A. 8vo. 7s.

BOTANY.

A Catalogue of Plants growing in the Vicinity of Berwick upon Tweed. By John V. Thompson, Esq. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

COMMERCE.

American Encroachments on British Rights, or Observations on the Importance and Resources of the British North American Colonies, &c. By Nathaniel Atcheson, Esq. F. A. S. 8vo. 9s.

EDUCATION.

A Comparative View of the Plans of Education, as detailed in the Publications of Dr. Bell and Mr. Lancaster. By Joseph Fox. 1s. 6d.

Philosophy for Youth, or Scientific Tutor; being the Young Natural and Experimental Philosopher's useful Companion. By William Perry. 12mo. 4s 6d. boards.

Mathematics Simplified, and practically illustrated, together with a complete Essay on the Art of Surveying. By Capt. Thomas Williamson, 8vo. 9s. boards.

HISTORY.

The Harleian Miscellany, vol. I. By Thomas Park, F. S. A. Royal 4to. 3l. 3s.

LAW.

Report of the Arguments upon the Application to the Court of K. B. for leave to file an Information against Mr. Ralph Dodd, for attempting to establish a Distillery Company. 2s. 6d.

Practical Treatise of Powers. By Edward B. Sugden, Esq. Royal 8vo. 19s. boards.

The Laws of Grenada, from 1763 to 1805. By George Smith, Esq. Chief Justice of the Island. 4to. 3l. 3s.

MISCELLANIES.

An Inquiry into the Policy and Justice of the Prohibition of the Use of Grain in the Distilleries. By Archibald Bell, Esq. Advocate. 8vo. 3s.

An Attempt to show by what means the United Kingdom and the World, may be saved from Subjection to France. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Memoir of the Mosquito Territory, pointing out some of the many Advan-

ages to be derived from the occupation of that Country. By John Wright, Esq. R. N. 1s. 6d.

Hints to the Public and the Legislature, on the Nature and Effects of Evangelical Preaching. By a Barrister. Part II. 4s. 6d.

The Economists Refuted; or an Inquiry into the Nature and Extent of the Benefit derived from Trade. By Robert Torrens, Esq. 3s. 6d.

Necessity for Universal Toleration, exemplified in the Speeches in Parliament of 1805 and 1808. 3s.

The Names and Descriptions of the Proprietors of Unclaimed Dividends, which became due on and before Jan. 5, 1806, and remained unpaid Dec. 29, 1807. 8vo. 13s.

Indian Recreations, consisting of Thoughts on the Effects of the British Government on the State of India, Vol. III. By William Tennant, LL. D. 8vo. 9s.

An Ethical Treatise on the Passions. By T. Cogan, M. D. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Zeal without Innovation, or the Present State of Religion and Morals considered. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

NOVELS.

The Hour of Trial. By Mary Anne Neri. 3 vol. 12mo. 15s.

The Englishwoman, a Novel. By Miss Byron. 5 vol. 1l. 5s.

POETRY.

Gilbert; or the Young Carrier. An Amatory Rural Poem. Foolscap 8vo. with Plates, 6s. Demy, 7s. 6d.

The Simpliciad, a Satirico Dramatic Poem, 2s.

Specimens of English Dramatic Poets, who lived about the Time of Shakspeare, with Notes, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Poems. By Felicia Dorothea Browne. 4to. 15s.

Poems. By M. M. Clifford, Esq. 6s.

Poems, upon several Subjects. By Mrs. Iliffe. Small 8vo. 5s.

Fowling; a Poem, in five Books, 6s.

POLITICS.

Political Essays. By a Patriotic Observer, 3s. 6d.

THEOLOGY.

An Attempt to prove the Truth of Christianity, from the Wisdom displayed in its original Establishment, and from the History of false and corrupted Systems of Religion, being the Bampton Lectures for the year 1808. By John Penrose, M. A. 8vo. 9s.

Sermons on several Subjects. By the late Rev. William Paley, D. D.

Lectures on the four last Books of the Pentateuch, designed to shew the Divine Origin of the Jewish Religion, chiefly from Internal Evidence. By the Rev. Richard Graves, D. D. 2 vol. 8vo. 16s.

Religious Education, as it constitutes one branch of the discipline of the Church of England; A Charge delivered to the Clergy of St. Alban's. By J. H. Pott, M. A. 2s. 6d.

The New Testament of our Lord Jesus Christ, with a further Abridgment of the Practical Observations of the late Rev. W. Burkitt. By the Rev. Samuel Glasse, D. D. F. R. S. &c. &c. Nos. 1 and 2. 1s. each.

Christian Doctrine opposed to Heresy. A Sermon Preached at Bedford. By the Rev. Joshua Morton. 1s 6d.

TRAVELS.

Travels in Turkey, Italy, and Russia, in 1804, 5 and 6,; comprising an account of some of the Greek Islands, and of the two principal Russian Settlements on the Coasts of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoph. By Thomas Mac Gill, 2 vols. small 8vo. 9s. boards.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

List of Papers printed by Order of the House of Commons, during the Second Session of the Fourth Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

[Continued from page 48.]

No. 1. Sixth Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Fees, Gratuities, Perquisites, and Emoluments which are or have been lately received in certain Public Offices in Ireland, and also to examine into any Abuses which may exist in the same, and into the present mode of receiving, collecting, issuing and accounting for public Money in Ireland.

No. 2. See Librarian, p. 48.

No. 3. A Bill to prohibit the granting of Offices in Reversion, or for joint lives with benefit of Survivorship. Jan. 25, 1808.

No. 5. See Librarian, p. 48.

No. 6. The Fifth Report of the Commissioners of Military Inquiry, "On the Medical Department of the Army." Jan. 26, 1808.

There is annexed to this Report an Appendix, containing Accounts, Letters, &c. connected with this Establishment, numbered from 1 to 88.

No. 8. Papers relating to the Surrender of the Danish Fleet; 1. Proclamation by the British Commander in Chief to the Inhabitants of Zealand. 2. Order by the Danish Governor of Copenhagen to lay under Sequestration all English Property. 3. Summons addressed by the British Commander in Chief to the Governor of Copenhagen to Surrender the Fleet. 4. Correspondence between the British Commander in Chief and the Governor of Copenhagen, Articles of Capitulation for the Town and Citadel of Co-

penhagen; Letter from Lord Gambier, explaining the State in which he found the Danish Fleet. Feb. 1. 1808.

No. 9. Papers relating to the Expedition to Copenhagen. Feb. 2, 1808.

These consist principally of Orders issued by Admiral Gambier, while at Copenhagen.

No. 10. Account of the Transports employed against Copenhagen. Feb. 2, 1808.

This Account specifies the Number of Transports em ployed, viz. 377, and those returned, 362; together with a List of those lost or missing by capture, wreck, or otherwise, on their return.

No. 11. Papers relating to the Expedition to Copenhagen. Feb. 2, 1808.

These Papers comprise an account of the examination, survey, and value of the Danish Ships captured at Copenhagen. By Sir William Rule, Senior Surveyor of the Navy.

No. 12. Papers relating to the Bank. Feb. 3.

These Papers are the Return to an Order of the House of Commons for Copies of all correspondence since the 1st of May, 1807, between the first Lord of the Treasury or the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank; on the subject of the management of the national debt; the application of Un claimed Dividends; and a Loan of Money for the public service.

No. 14. An account of the balance in the Bank, arising from Dividends due and not demanded, in each quarter for the last three years, together with an account of the balance in the Bank of unclaimed Lottery Prizes, distinguishing the amount thereof due on account of Prizes, in Lotteries drawn prior to the 1st of Jan. 1805. Feb. 5.

No. 18. Bill for continuing to his Majesty certain duties on Malt, Sugar, Tobacco and Snuff, in Great Britain; and on Pensions and Offices in England, and for repealing

so much of certain acts, as relate to certain duties of sixpence and one shilling respectively on Offices and Pensions, and for regranting the said duties of sixpence and one shilling respectively, and the said other duties for the service of the year 1808. Feb. 5.

No. 19. Third Report of the Commissioners appointed under an agreement concluded July 10, 1805, between the East India Company and the private creditors of the late Nabob of Arcot. Feb. 8.

This Report also contains a List (in continuation) of the claims for debts due by the late Nabobs, and observation of the commissioners. The whole amount of these debts is £3,954,121 8 4.

No. 21. Papers relating to the Bank, viz. Resolutions of the Committee of Treasury of the Bank of England; Note from the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank; certain Resolutions of the Court of Directors; and a Letter from the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank. Feb. 9. 1808.

No. 22. Return to the Order of the House of Commons, dated Jan. 29, 1808, calling for an account of the whole amount of Fees or Gratuities paid at the office of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council, by or on account of persons who have obtained or applied for Licenses permitting them to navigate or trade, from the commencement of hostilities in May, 1803 to Dec. 31, 1807, and the apportionment of the same. Feb. 10.

No. 23. Return of the number of Recruits reported to the Adjutant General as having been finally approved for the Regular Army, exclusive of Foreign and Colonial Corps, in each Month, from July 1, 1807, to Jan. 1, 1808. And also of the Recruits finally approved during the corresponding periods in the years 1805 and 1806. Feb. 11.

No. 24. Return of the number of Desertions which have

taken place monthly from Recruits, previous to final approval in Great Britain and also in Ireland, from July 1, 1807, to the latest period; with the corresponding periods in 1805, and 1806. Feb. 11, 1808.

No. 25. Return shewing the number of Desertions from the men raised by extra recruiting officers, from July 1, 1807, distinguishing Great Britain from Ireland. Feb. 11.

No 26. Return of the number of men who have volunteered from the British Militia into the Regular and Marine Forces, under the act of Parliament, of Aug. 13, 1807. Feb. 11.

No. 27. Account of the whole Amount of Fees or Gratuities, which have been yearly paid and received at the Office of his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, by, or on Account of, Persons who have obtained, or have applied for, Licences permitting them to navigate or trade, from the Commencement of Hostilities, in May, 1803, to the 31st Dec. 1807.—Feb. 11, 1808.

No. 29. A Bill for more effectually carrying into Execution certain Orders in Council, made for the Protection of the Trade and Navigation of Great Britain, and granting Duties of Customs on certain Goods exported from Great Britain.—Feb. 12, 1808.

No. 30. An Account of all the Interest paid on Exchequer Bills in three Years, ending the 5th of Jan. 1808, distinguishing each Year and the Average.—Feb. 12.

No. 31. A Bill for empowering the Governor and Company of the Bank of England to advance the sum of 3,000,000l. towards the Supply for the Service of the Year 1808.

[*To be continued.*]

THE LIBRARIAN.

No. 3.—1st September, 1808.

MVSEVM WORSLEYANVM, or a Collection of Antique Basso-relievos, Bustos, Statues, and Gems; with Views of Places in the Levant, taken on the Spot in the Years MDCCLXXXV, VI, and VII. 2 vols. royal folio, London, MDCCXCIV.

Docti rationem artis intelligunt indocti voluptatem. QUIN. lib. ix—4.

In giving an account of these volumes, the editor thinks that he cannot do better than present his readers with Sir Richard Worsley's own words, as expressed in the Introduction.

"Impelled by a love of the Fine Arts, and anxious to view the celebrated remains of Sculpture when it was carried to the highest perfection by the most elegant nation in the universe, the Greeks, I determined to visit Athens, where I arrived early in the spring of the year 1785. The view of the superb Temple of Minerva in the Metropolis was alone sufficient to obliterate the difficulties of the journey; the beauty and magnificence of that edifice, on the closest examination, surpassed even my most sanguine expectations.

"After having employed two years in visiting the antiquities of Greece, her Islands, Colonies in Asia Minor, Egypt, Constantinople, and Lesser Tartary, I returned to Rome, where listening to the earnest solicitations of some literary friends, engravings were made by the best artists of a considerable number of antique monuments, collected in the course of my extensive Tour. The curious, it is presumed, will be pleased to find several new subjects for their investigation in this collection, and the artist gratified

with specimens of ancient Sculpture at the most flourishing period of its existence, when Pericles and Phidias united their extraordinary talents in adorning Athens.

" I have divided this work into six classes, or chapters, containing 151 Copper Plates, including the title page. An early partiality to the Italian Language, the best adapted for the explanation of monuments of art, and a warm attachment to the Abbé Ennio Quirino Visconti, the President of the Museum Capitolinum at Rome, has induced me to give the text in Italian and English : especially as the present publication is in a great measure owing to the assistance and friendship of that polite scholar.

" The first class contains 29 plates of antique Basso-relievos, some of them with Greek Inscriptions, collected at Athens, and other parts of Greece.

" The second class consists of ten Bustos and Hermæ ; among which are the heads of Sophocles and Alcibiades ; they were found among some old ruins, which we have every reason to believe formed part of the famous Prytaneum.

" The third class is composed of a beautiful antique group of Bacchus and his favourite Genius, Acratus, with eleven other Statues of Egyptian and Greek Sculpture.

" The fourth class includes 29 plates of Antique Gems in Intaglio and Relievo, collected at Rome, Athens, Egypt, and Constantinople; several of the subjects are highly interesting, and the engravings are beautiful.

" The fifth class comprises 43 plates in Alto and Basso-relievo ; the whole of the remaining Sculpture of the Metopes and Frieze which surrounded the Cell of the famous Temple of Minerva, called the Parthenon, the first ornament of Athens.

" The sixth and last class, is formed of a select collection of views and ruins of ancient buildings in the Levant, and Lesser Tartary, engraved chiefly from drawings made on

the spot, with great accuracy, by that ingenious Artist, Mr. Reveley.

" An Appendix, or Descriptive Catalogue, is added of the Marbles, Gems, Paintings, and Drawings, not engraved in this work.

" Attention has been paid to the accuracy and fidelity of the engravings, and as much care as possible has been taken to avoid giving representations of ruins or places already engraved, and where that has been done, they are represented in different points of view. I have endeavoured in the descriptions throughout this publication to be as faithful and concise as possible, not wishing to trouble my readers with long details of the many parts of the Levant, which have been so frequently visited and so well described by several of our late modern Travellers."

The first volume contains an engraved Title.

Introduction, 3 pages.
List of the plates contained in the first volume, 2 pages.
Description of the plates, pp. 3 to 100.
Notes, pp. 101 and 102.

The second volume contains an engraved Title.

Advertisement, 1 page.
Observations on Antique Gems, 3 pages.
List of the Gems, Sculptures and Views, contained in vol. II, 2 pages.
Description of the Plates, pp. 3 to 118.
Notes, pp. 119 and 120.

List of Plates in the First Volume.

Frontispiece—Portrait of the Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Worsley, Bart. M. P. F. R. S. and F. A. S. engraved by Anthony Cardon.

Engraved Title, and Vignette representing the Athenian Coin mentioned in note * *Librarian*, p. 104.

Head of Pericles, Introduction, p. 3.
Head of Hadrian, Ditto, p. 7.
View of Appuldurcombe House, drawn by Devis and engraved by Fittler.
Interview of Glaucus and Scylla, p. 103, an Antique Picture found in Hadrian's Villa, 1786, drawn by Tresham, engraved by W. Skelton.
Jupiter and Minerva.
Hercules.
Protesilaus and Laodamia.
Sepulchral Bass-reliefs.
Antique Syren.
Telephus.
Cecrops and his three Daughters.
Bass-relief found at Eleusis.
Annual Procession at Megara.
Pluto.
Cherion.
Moschus.
Bass-relief in Terra Cotta.
A Bull.
Bass-relief found in Paros.
Athenian Tripod.
Fragment of Theseus.
Bass-relief at Ephesus.
A Beard in Marble.
Antique votive Feet.
Feet of a Statue of Isis.
Fragment of a Marble Door.
Pisistratus.
Bass-relief in the Parthenon.
Bass-relief on the Sigean Promontory.
A column of white Marble.
Pedestal found at Eleusis.
Sophocles.

Alcibiades.
Anacreon.
Small Herma of Pherecydes.
Antique Hercules.
Attilius Regulus.
Achilles.
Sappho.
Jupiter.
Hercules.
Bacchus and Acratus.
Antique Group of the Nile.
Antique Venus.
Asclepias.
A Genius.
Antique Hercules.
Antique Statue.
Antique Statue of an Egyptian Priest.
Fragment of an Egyptian Idol.
A Cercopithecus.
Fragment of a Canephora.
Statue of Cupid.
Antique Marble Chairs.

CLASS I. ANTIQUE BASSO-RELIEVOS.

Plate I. JUPITER AND MINERVA.

This most beautiful Fragment in Bass Relief was found at Athens in 1785, and brought into England three years after, with several other antique Marbles collected in Greece. Besides the place whence this elegant sculpture was taken, it appears by the dimensions, relief* and style, to have composed part of the Frieze which adorned the Temple of Minerva, called the Parthenon.

* This sort of flat, or very low relief, is to be observed in the figures of the Frieze of the Parthenon, built in the time of Pericles, by the Architect Ictenus, under the direction of Phidias.

First, we distinguish in it two different kinds of figures, some of human, and some of superior beings: those that represent the latter are much larger. An old Man, a Woman,* and a Child stand out, and seem to perform some act of worship, while the deities appear propitious to their vows, and smile on their oblations. Both the woman and the child hold up the right hand† extended, either in token of acclamation or devotion. It is worth remarking that the old man, though he also holds up the hand, does not show it extended and upward, like the others, but clenched.‡

* Women as well as men, both young and old, used to walk in the Panathenean processions. Such aged men were chosen as had a more venerable countenance, and to render the show more uniform, the children were all habited in the same manner; as to women, it is well known, that in all the solemnities of Greece, and especially the Panathenean, they acted a principal part.

† The act of expanding the palms towards heaven is a religious observance, that has been discussed in the Museum Pio Clementinum. The extending however of the right hand alone seems rather to imply a shout of praise, than a sign of devotion. The King of France had a Medallion representing the Panjonian solemnity, that is, a general congress of the Ionians, an Asiatic Festival, instituted in imitation of the Panathenean show; there thirteen figures were seen attending the sacrifice, and extending towards heaven their right hands only. Spanheim considers that attitude as the indication of a religious ceremony used in the sacred solemnities of the Greeks, and grounds his opinion on some plausible arguments. The bass-relief of the Apotheosis of Homer furnishes us with another instance of this rite, as we find in it several figures that attend the sacrifice, and hold up their right hands only.

‡ We have such imperfect accounts of the rites practised in the Grecian Paganism, that it is impossible to identify the peculiar species of worship to which the gesture in question may allude. There is a passage in Quintilian which seems to point out the proper signification of that attitude. Mentioning the different gestures requisite in the delivery of set orations, he says that when the orator addresses his vows to the deities, he must lightly bend the hand, *manus leviter pandata*

The two Deities are distinguishable not only by their stature, much above the human, as the Greeks used to represent them, but still more by their majestic port, and becoming dignity. The first celestial power with a beard and a diadem, who reaches forth the cup, as to show himself propitious to the vows and offerings, is undoubtedly Jupiter.*

The Virgin Goddess, Minerva,† ever united to her parent, and the principal object of the solemnity, is represented in the figure close to Jupiter. Though without her warlike accoutrements, and usual emblems,‡ it is not difficult to

eccentrium est. In this bass-relief, the hand not being entirely closed, may be with great propriety termed *manus leviter pandata.* The meaning of this gesture or posture is obvious; for it evidently indicates that supplicants are ever ready to receive the objects of their petition.

* He was styled *Ileos*, from the merciful disposition with which he listened to his petitioners, and was particularly worshipped, in the fortress of Athens, and even in the Parthenon, under the title of Soter, or Saviour.

† According to Horace, she was most honoured after Jupiter, and was the deity who contended with Neptune for the patronage and dominion of Athens, and brought forth the useful olive tree.

‡ Phidias, who was the Sculptor of the Parthenon, represented Minerva completely armed, in the ivory and golden Colossus kept in the Cell of the Temple; he did the same in that much larger, placed in the front of Minerva Polias, and likewise in the Statue of Minerva Lemnia, in the Acropolis, which Pausanias (Attica, xxiv, xxviii.) considers as his masterpiece; yet it appears by some of his works, that he made no scruple to effigiate that heavenly power in her pacific character, as the Goddess of Wisdom, and the Patroness of Arts and Sciences. Wheeler and Spon, who had an opportunity of seeing the famous bass-relief of the Tympanum in a perfect condition, describe Minerva seated in her car, in a council of the deities, rather as the power of Wisdom than of War. Phidias, in giving her that simple attire, did certainly not transgress the Mythological rules, for he conformed himself to Homer, who was the guide of the best artists. Minerva is drawn by Homer in Military array, whenever she is bent on a warlike expedition; but while

distinguish her. Phidias, however, to make her distinction more striking, has added in her hand a vessel of oil.*

she resides in Olympus, he describes her with a rich garment, which he makes her quit when she takes up arms, (Iliad, E. ver. 734.) and when she shows herself to Ulysses, she is represented as a beautiful majestic woman, skilled in elegant works, and such is her appearance in our marble. (Odyssey, N. Ver. 288.)

* Mankind are indebted to Minerva for that precious liquor, and in the Panathenean Games it was the chief prize of the conquerors. They used to take it from the sacred vial, which was supposed to contain the very oil which had flowed from the first olives that grew in the Attic territory, at a single nod of the blue-eyed maid. The Athenians were exceedingly proud of being the first nation that knew the use of oil, and the *Aritena*, or oil vessel, was ever seen among the symbols of their tutelar deity. Aritena was a name appropriated to those vessels, with which the Greeks used to draw either wine or oil, by immersing them into tubs or bowls. The Aritena was also called Ariballos, which, Merides tells us, had a narrow neck, as we see it in our bass relief; the very same has occurred to us in another Athenian monument, with this particular circumstance, that there a cup-bearer, or attendant at the table, is drawing wine with it out of a bowl.

A similar vessel is engraved on the Athenian Coins, sometimes under the claws of the owl, a well known symbol of Minerva, but generally in the middle of the olive crown, which used to bind the brows of the Panathenean victors. The same emblem is to be met with in all medals of Athens; and one of them, lately found in that city, may be seen in this work.

Certain it is there are various ancient monuments still extant, where Minerva is represented with the attribute in question; and to mention one, about which there cannot be the least doubt, since we see it in the Ægis and the Gorgon, she appears in that manner in a masterly earthen urn, which belonged to the celebrated Mengs, and is now in the Vatican. There the Goddess pours *Ambrosia* out of the Aritena, in order to confer the gift of immortality on Alcides. Winckelman, who gave an account of that monument, was led into a mistake, by some part of it, which happened to be defaced; he took the skin of a Lion for that of a Stag, though he might have easily perceived the Lion's long tail, much different from that which stags have: it was this error that led him to give the name of Ulysses, transformed by Pallas

Plate II. HERCULES.

This bass-relief, discovered at Athens in the year 1785, is a peculiar object of curiosity, from the resemblance it bears to one of the Oxford Marbles in the Arundel collec-

into an old man, to Hercules changed by her into a god; it must certainly have been out of his recollection, that, according to Homer, the metamorphosis of Ulysses was effected by the single touch of a rod, and not by any beverage. The mythologists are unanimous in asserting, that Hercules was indebted to Minerva for his Apotheosis, and it might be added, that Pindar generally attributes to the beverage of the gods the wonderful faculty of rendering men immortal.

This monument serves to throw some light on a Greek bass-relief belonging to the Borgian Museum at Veletri. In the latter Hercules is seated, and holds out a cup to receive the divine beverage, which a goddess, in an attire of peculiar modesty, and veiled, appears tendering to him out of a vessel exactly the same as our Aritena. From their comparison these two ancient remains derive a reciprocal elucidation, which leads us to conclude, that the goddess in the Borgian bass-relief, though without the Gorgon, is the very same Minerva represented in the urn of the Vatican, with more common characteristics, but in the identical action. It is therefore very evident that the figure in our fragment of the Parthenon, attired in a flowery robe, and veiled, represents Minerva; since, besides the very strong conjectures we have produced, her perfect resemblance with her effigy in the Borgian bass-relief is an irrefragable proof of it.

There is also a bass-relief in the Museum of the Vatican, likewise imported from Greece, and inserted in the fourth volume of the Museum Pium Clementinum, which corresponds with our monument. There the goddess appears standing by the throne of Jupiter, who has the semblance of Hadrian, and is receiving the prayers of a procession of supplicants, the figures of whom are smaller than those of the gods, as in the Athenian bass-relief. In the Frieze of the Forum of Pallas, at Rome, are found similar images, representing *Minerva Pacifera*, which fully answer the description given of her by Spon and Wheeler in the frontispiece of the Parthenon, but in those images, sometimes she appears with a veil, as in the Borgian and in our own marble.

tion. The Inscription in our monument is defaced and very imperfect, but in the Arundel Marble* we distinctly read that the subject alludes to the ceremonies of Eleusis. OurHercules holds in the right hand the *Scyphus*, mentioned by Macrobius, Athenæus, and others; some authors gave it the epithet of *long-eared*, by reason of its two large handles, which are seen in our image. He rests upon the lion's skin, with the quiver and the club pendant by his side; while in the left hand he holds one of those small leather bottles, the Greeks called *Flascones*, from which are derived the words *Fiasco*, in Italian, *Flaccon*, in French, and *Flask*, in English.

The letters that are read in our marble show the name of Timeus Eracleotes, who dedicated it; but the mutilation precludes us from knowing which Heraclea is meant, several towns of that appellation being recorded in the ancient Geography.

Plate III. PROTESILAUS AND LAODAMIA.

The names of Protesilaus and Laodamia, which we read in this bass-relief, give us clearly to understand that the sculptor's intention was to represent the heroism of Iolaus, a Thessalian Prince; who, the very day of his nuptials, quitted his spouse, Laodamia, though he loved her with the utmost tenderness, and sailed to Troy with 40 ships, in order to join the Greeks in the famous expedition

* As this bass-relief represents Hercules, in the attitude of a Bacchanal, it might probably hint his well-known initiation; since, on the sixth day of the Eleusinian mysteries, it was one of the stated rites for the initiated to follow the statue of Iacchus, from Athens to Eleusis, with all the mad parade, and the obstreperous irregularities of the Mænades. Whoever is acquainted with the Theology of Plato, knows that the figure of Hercules was a secret symbol in the Eleusinian mysteries, as Proclus and Olympiodorus, two famous Platonists, have sufficiently declared.

against that unfortunate city; for which reason he changed his name to that of Protesilaus, as having abandoned the premices, or first gatherings of love. In our marble, therefore, he appears in the garb of a martial prince, with a breast plate, a sword by his side, and a sceptre in his left hand. At the same time that he is taking leave of a woman who is seated.*

Plates IV, V, VI. SEPULCHRAL BASS-RELIEFS.

These monuments were brought from Greece; viz. two from Megara, and one from Athens, and reflect a reciprocal light on each other. They are sepulchral images, as the Oxford Marble, published under No. XL. of the Arundel collection, sufficiently evinces.† Generally, it seems that the Greeks, in their sepulchral bass-reliefs, made use of this kind of emblematic figuration, representing death as a farewell; so that the deceased appears in an erect posture, as ready for a journey. We must not omit remarking the elegant chair, called by the ancients the Thessalian chair, and the dog, that was in the sepulchral picture of

* The circumstance, however, which renders his action memorable and heroic, is, that he spontaneously sacrificed his life for the preservation of his companions; for the oracle having declared that the first who should set his foot on the Trojan shore, would perish, he was the only Greek who durst face the mortal danger, and the moment he landed he was slain.

† The description in Pausanias of a sepulchral picture that was seen near Tritia, a City of Achaia, and which was a production of Nicias, presents a subject that bears a striking resemblance to those before us; his words are these: "The grave shows pictures by the hand of Nicias; there is an ivory chair, upon which sits a beautiful young woman; close to her is seen a female attendant, with a small umbrella; and a beardless young man, who stands up, with a sleeveless jacket, and a purple military garment upon it. Then follows a valet with javelins, and is leading dogs for hunting."

Nicias. In the bass-relief, No. VI, we read the name *Cafision*, according to the Doric dialect used at Megara, instead of *Cefision*.

The other letters express two female names, in the vocative case, that is, *beautiful Onari and Dioclea*, an acclamation common among the ancients, as the learned Mazocchi has shown at large, in his notes on the Heraclean plates.

No. V, represents a horseman with a helmet on his head, and in the back ground his name is set down, with that of his Father and Country, as usual among the Athenians.

Plate VII. AN ANTIQUE SIREN. VIII. TELEPHUS.

These two plates are on the same page: the first is a woman, masterly executed, who appears with the wings of a bird, and all the symptoms of distraction in her countenance, in the act of tearing her hair, and might be taken for one of the two daughters of Pandion, King of Athens, either Philomel or Progne, both transformed into birds, the first into a Nightingale, and the other into a Swallow.*

TELEPHUS.

The hero half naked in this monument, evidently appears to be Telephus, son of Hercules. Having derived his name from the hind, by which he was suckled, that

* What gives some weight to this opinion is, that Pausanias mentions a sculpture by Alcamenes, and placed by him in the Acropolis, in which Progne was drawn in such attitude as expressed her resolution to murder her son Itys. We find likewise in the same author, that the portals of the Ceramicus were decorated with the images of those ancient females, that were renowned for their adventures.

Notwithstanding, Sir R. W. was led to think, that this marble represents a Siren in a state of affliction from the victory obtained by the Muses; the enticing daughters of Achelous and Calliope having had

animal is generally made the characteristic of his representation. The mutilated female figure may be Auge, his mother. This bass-relief was discovered at Megara, a Doric city, peopled by the posterity of Hercules, who probably meant to honour the memory of their ancestor with this sculpture.

Plate IX. ANTIQUE BASSO-RELIEVO OF CECROPS AND HIS THREE DAUGHTERS.

We see in this bass-relief the Arcadian deity, and the inner part of the Cavern of Pan, in the northern part of the fortress of Athens, which is rendered accessible by an aperture made in the rock, where some figures of men appear in the attitude of suppliants; lastly we have before us the three daughters of Cecrops, Herse, Aglauros, and Pandrosos, who join hands, as ready to begin a dance.

The first of the three daughters is wrapt up in a light veil. She may represent Aglauros, who being priestess of Minerva, according to Hesychius, was held by the Athenians in greater veneration than her sisters; she might equally be taken for Pandrosos, the only daughter of Cecrops who was supposed to have preserved her virginal purity; for Aglauros enjoyed the embraces of Mars, and

the same unfortunate contest, that is related of the Pierides, as appears in many monuments. The legs of a nightingale or of a swallow, are characteristical in the figuration of Sirens, but cannot be thought sufficient to indicate the metamorphosis of Philomel or Progne. Nor can it avail to object, that besides the legs of birds, the Sirens have also wings, for in this particular the ancients have not been constant. Heraclides, in his book *de Incredibilibus*, mentioned the Sirens in two places, and in both described them with the legs of birds, and without wings. It is not unreasonable to suppose that our Siren was effigiated without wings, the better to express the occasion of her grief; since poets tell us, that the Sirens had their wings clipped by the Muses, and the name of *Aptera*, a city in Crete, is traced to that adventure.

Herse those of Mercury; which of those two opinions is better grounded, I will not pretend to determine.

We might perhaps be at a loss for the motive or meaning of the Bacchanal Mask, that appears in profile at the bottom of our monument, but fortunately there is a passage in Pausanias which removes every difficulty. We know that among the ancients it was a custom to ornament the mouths of fountains with bearded figures of Bacchus, or old Satyrs and Sileni. He assures us that in our very cave there was a fount, so that the antic Bacchanal mask in our marble cannot be a subject of doubt.

The figures of the suppliants are smaller than those of the heroes, and seem to bear the same proportion that appears in a large medal of Antoninus, between Hercules and the Arcadians, who are expressing their gratitude to that Hero for the destruction of Cacus. It seems that the suppliants are leading a ram to the altar; but whether to offer as a sacrifice to the powers above, or to immolate the victim on the tomb of some hero, the marble does not show, nor is it possible to guess.

Plate X. FRAGMENT OF ONE OF THE ELEUSINIAN PROCESSIONS.

XI. FRAGMENT OF AN ANNUAL PROCESSION AT MEGARA.

FRAGMENT FOUND AT ELEUSIS.

We think ourselves well grounded in the opinion, that this fragment formed part of a marble representing some of the Eleusinian solemnities. The young man who precedes the other figures, not being armed, it is evident that our image can have no relation to the Panathenaia. It is well known that the Eleusinian festival lasted nine days,

when, besides various private ceremonies, the initiated marched several times through the city of Eleusis, formed into a regular procession. One of these processions appears to be partly designed in the marble before us; we do not mean the solemnity of Iacchus, nor that of the torches, but the procession which was observed the fourth day; for in our fragment we find a female figure, with a small box on her shoulders. Now in the Eleusinian procession of the fourth day, a chariot drawn by oxen was followed by women, each of whom carried a small box, containing cakes, wool, herbs, pomegranates, and poppies. It must not be omitted, that by this bass-relief, as well as by others found at Athens, and in the present collection, the curious may acquire the knowledge of an antique cornice, remarkable for its simple, and at the same time very elegant, structure; it consists of two Attic pilasters supporting a roof.

ANNUAL PROCESSION AT MEGARA.

This fragment of bass-relief must have belonged to some marble representing a religious pomp or procession; and, as it was found at Megara, there is ground for conjecturing, that the image in question was a figurative imitation of the annual ceremony practised by the women of Megara, when they assembled for the purpose of calling out Proserpine from a place named *Anaclethra*, because they believed that there Ceres had often been in quest of her daughter. It is probable that the men and the boys are marching in the procession usual on such an occasion.

Plate XII. PLUTO.

We have now before us a most valuable sepulchral bass-relief, which cannot but rouse the attention of the learned.

In the first place it presents us with three different kinds of urns or cups, used by the ancients for ministering wine. The *Cotyla* is that cup which we see in the hand of the recumbent figure, and serves for the immediate purpose of swallowing the liquor; an explanation of which may be found in Athenæus, as well as under Plate XXXV, in the 2d vol. of the Pictures of Herculaneum. The *Crater* which lies on the floor, was made use of to hold the wine drank at supper. This Urn has been noticed by several authors, and in particular by Virgil. Lastly, the *Prochoos*, or *Ariballos*, so termed from pouring, as we had already occasion to observe in another plate; this sort of vase is precisely that which we see in the hand of the young Cupbearer. The curious reader may consult the Attic Vocabulary of Mœris; he will find under the word *Ariballon*, an exact description of the *Stenostomon*, an urn or vase with a narrow neck, precisely the same as that which is held by the standing figure; the form of this urn is the best that could be contrived to fill with ease the cup, or *Cotyla* used for drinking.

With regard to the subject, the image of the standing figure, from the style of the countenance, and the disposition of the hair, clearly appears to be the representation of a deity, and the idea of Pluto cannot but strike the mind when we consider the symbol which he has on his head. The bass-relief was therefore a sepulchral image, and showed the deceased as become one of the guests of the gloomy tyrant of the infernal regions.*

* In the account which Winckelman has given of such of his monuments, as had not yet been published, he quotes a bass-relief, which offers the very same subject as our own. There is a female figure sitting at table with a deity: but this deity not being distinguished by any symbol, it was absolutely impossible to determine his name, till the appearance of our monument proved him to be Pluto. In the

Plate XIII. CHERION.

This is likewise a fragment of a sepulchral bass-relief, in which there is nothing to remark, but the name of the deceased, which seems to be Cherion.*

Plate XIV. MOSCHUS.

Another sepulchral marble, found likewise at Athens, and in the same place where are deposited the monuments described by Pausanias. Its form is cylindrical, and evidently the fragment of a column. The name of the deceased is Moschus: We cannot take him for the author of Idyls, who was contemporary with Bion and Theocritus, in the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus. The Sculpture appears of a remoter date, and the dress of our figure being that of a Philosopher, the monument may be intended for that Moschus, who, according to Strabo, lived before the war of Troy, and is supposed to be the inventor of the corpuscular

aforesaid bass-relief of Winckelman there is also a horse, according to the opinion entertained by the ancients, that the souls of men were carried to the regions of the dead, on horseback.

It is worth observing, that a great number of bass-reliefs, some of which are mentioned by Winckelman, offering the same subject as that before us, would not be susceptible of any settled opinion about their significations, were it not for the light afforded by our curious fragment, which by pointing out, in a manner that cannot be questioned, the representation of Pluto in the principal figure, cuts at once the Gordian knot, and removes every difficulty.

* This probably means Cherilus, a very famous poet, born at Samos, who acquired an extraordinary reputation by a poem, in which he described the victory gained by the Athenians over Xerxes. The people of Athens gave him a *stater* for every verse, (about half a crown of our money) and made a decree, by which it was ordered, that the whole poem should be publicly rehearsed every year with the works of Homer.

doctrine. He shakes hands with a female, as in the act of taking an eternal farewell, perhaps of his wife. The boy at his side has the appearance of a domestic.

Plate XV. BASS-RELIEF IN TERRA COTTA.

A solemnity, in which a man, assisted by three young women, is washing the image of the deity of Lampsacus. The custom of washing the statues was a peculiar rite in the religion of the ancients. It is a matter well known that the Idol of Cybele, the Goddess of Pessinus, was regularly washed in the River Almo, with extraordinary pomp. There are various particulars in this beautiful bass-relief that are worth remarking: every attitude corresponds with the subject; the two women on the left are evidently servants, from their dress as well as their office; the attire and countenance of the female on the right show her to be a lady who presides over the ceremony. The branch which she holds in her hand is an emblem of the power in question. The man, though naked, appears to be a priest, and is dipping a sponge into a bason held by one of the female attendants, whilst the other carries an urn on her shoulders, and has a kettle in her hand.

Plate XVI. A BULL.

We may boldly venture to affirm, that in the subject before us, the sculptor has carried the imitation of a Bull to the highest perfection that can be attained in his art. This admirable monument was found in Magna Græcia, and thence transported to Naples, where it remained some time in the Palace of his Grace Caraffa of Colubrano. Our Bull appears, as made ready for a sacrifice, *maxima victima* according to the expression of Virgil, perhaps, because this

animal was chiefly offered to Jupiter, or probably from his great bulk. Ælian mentions a Bull led to the altar, of such a prodigious size, that ten men had much ado to master it. The Bull in our bass-relief is crowned with laurel leaves, has the horns decked with the bandelets, or sacred fillets, and a kind of stole with fringe, upon his back. The Bulls in the triumphal sacrifice expressed on the frieze of the Arch of Titus are decorated in the same manner. There is reason to think that our marble was one of the embellishments placed on the outside of some ancient temple.

Plate XVII. BASS-RELIEF FOUND IN THE ISLAND OF PAROS.

There is great probability for thinking that this fragment formed part of a frieze belonging to some ancient temple. And as it was digged up in the Island of Paros, in the year 1785, the exquisite beauty of the workmanship inclines us to believe it to be a relic of the famous Temple of Ceres; the sculptures of which were by the hand of Praxiteles. It is impossible to conceive any thing more gracefully expressed than the young woman that is caressing two doves.

Plate XVIII. TRIPOD BELONGING TO THE MONUMENT OF LYSICRATES, AT ATHENS.

Of all the utensils that were in request among the ancients, the most curious was the Tripod.* Athenæus mentions

* We are surprised that no author ever considered that holy engine in its proper light. Whoever has a competent knowledge of the secret doctrine so much renowned in the heathen theology, will not think us unfounded in conjecturing, that the Tripod was a sacred symbol, implying one of the chief instructions in the mysteries of Orpheus. There can be no doubt but Plato derived from that source a noble

great and small Tripods, and does not seem to admit of any other distinction. The former were like that upon which sat the Priestess of Apollo, for the convenience of catching the prophetic exhalations; the others were termed votive, being set in the temples for pious purposes by private individuals. The votive Tripods were made to uphold a vase, the use of which probably, was to burn perfumes. Our Tripod is of that sort. We shall take occasion to observe, that according to Pausanias, the Greeks, after the battle of Platea, presented the oracle of Delphi with a golden vase supported by a Tripod, upon which there was the effigy, that is, the head, of a serpent of brass. In our Tripod there are three visages; the features of the one in the middle seem to discover a Silvanus; nor have the others a much different appearance; the feet correspond with the subject, and are evidently shaped like those of a brute. It cannot be thought an improper supposition, that the Tripods mentioned by Homer were footed in the same manner; so, when he says that they walked to the assembly of the gods, we see the ground, as well as the plausibility of the fiction. The name of Lysicrates, set down under our Tripod, shows that the production of this piece of workmanship is to be traced to the time of Demosthenes; which is a proof that even in that age, the art of sculpture had attained a degree of uncommon elegance and refinement.

[*To be continued.*]

conception, which is to be found in the Timæus, as well as in one of his Epistles to Dionysius, the tyrant of Syracuse. But a disquisition upon such a subject having no immediate relation to our actual province, it will be sufficient for us to remark, that the fable of the famous golden Tripod, taken out of the sea by some young men of Miletus, and transmitted by Turus to the wise men of Greece, offers an allegorical sense, by which it appears, that the idea veiled under the form of a Tripod, was looked upon as the foundation of all human wisdom.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE STATE OF GREAT BRITAIN, written eleven hundred Years since, by that ancient and famous Author, GILDAS, surnamed the WISE; and for the excellency of the Work translated into English, &c. with a Picture of the Author prefixed, *W. Marshal,* Sculp. Printed by *John Hancock,* 12mo. 1652. Pages 327, besides the Introduction.

[From Oldys's British Librarian.]

This being the most ancient British historian extant, some particulars relating to the author, with the different editions and character of his work, we refer to the bottom of the page.* But the subject matter of this *Epistle to the Britons,* and his method of handling it, may be best gathered from the arguments he briefly touches upon, under distinct heads in the following order.

1. Of the Island, its situation and extent; the number of its cities, the magnificence of its buildings, and fertility of its soil. 2. The disobedience of the people, both in religion and government; their monstrous idols before the introduction of Christianity, and their charac-

* We shall not here trouble our reader with distinguishing two other persons of the same name with our Author, since none of their genuine works remain, at least in History. 'Tis enough to observe that this GILDAS, called *Badonicus,* because said to be born at Bath, for his singular prudence and the severity of his morals, was surnamed the WISE; that he was Monk of Bangor; flourished in the middle of the sixth century, and lived to about the end of the third part thereof, as may appear by this treatise De Excidio Britanniæ, the only one of his writing extant, as Archbishop Usher assures it to be. He wrote it in Latin, in a style, according to that age, harsh and perplexed enough; and the first edition of it, published by Polydore Virgil, in octavo, London, 1525, and dedicated to Cuthbert Tunstal, Bishop of Durham, was from an incorrect copy; reprinted at Basil, 1541; and

ter by *Porphyry*, for their detestable tyrants. Then he proposes to recount their sufferings under the Roman Emperors, not from the British Authors, they being destroyed by their foes, or transported by their exiles, but from foreign accounts. So passes to, 3. The subjection of the island, and how tamely she received the foreign yoke. 4. Of her Rebellion under Queen Boadicea; her neglect to secure her conquests by sea and land; and final overthrow; which introduced, 5. Her second subjection and dreadful slavery, till, 6. Her second relief by Christianity, which produced, 7. Her persecution under Dioclesian; and, 8. Many holy martyrs; as, Alban of Verulam, with Aaron and Julius of Carlisle, besides many others not here named; also of their triumphant state, till, 9. The Arian Heresy; and 10. The Usurpation and Tyranny of Maximus, followed by, 11. The Invasion of the Scots and Picts. 12. Their expulsion by the Romans; 13. The re-invasion by those neighbours; 14. And second deliverance by the Romans, who having taught the Britons to arm themselves, and fortify their country, take their last farewell. 15. Of the third wasteful

at London, 1548. This last edition, or another much about the same time, which *John Josseline* gave of it from another manuscript, is but little more perfect than that first, which was remitted into the *Bibliotheca Patrum*. But the latest and best, is in Dr. Gale's Collection of Ancient English Historians, 3 vol. folio, Oxford, 1684, who had the advantage of a more ancient and better copy, as Bishop Nicholson observes. The Life of Gildas is written at large by Caradoc of Lancarvan, and by an anonymous author, published by *John a Bosco*, in *Biblioth. Florent.* Also more briefly in Bale, Pitts, and Fuller's Worthies; which last wonders, not without reason, that Gerard Vossius should attribute a comedy in Plautus to this our Gildas, upon such slender grounds as he there mentions. As to his character, Milton tells us, that Gildas is every way preferable in speaking of the British wars, to the Saxon Writers, and a good reason he gives for it: because Gildas was nothing conceited of the British valour, whereas the Saxons ever magnified their own deeds. *Vide Milton's Hist. of Brit.* lib. 3.

spoil by the aforesaid enemy. 16. And by a devouring famine. 17. Of their pitiful but fruitless address to the Roman Consul, *Agitius*. 18. Of the brave resistance to which some of them were driven by necessity; and the victory they obtained against their enemies, by whom they were forsaken, though not by their iniquities. Therefore, 19. Of their vices, and the licentiousness which followed their peace and plenty: their choice of wicked princes, and the corruption of their pastors. 20. The sudden alarm of their inveterate enemies. 21. And new calamities by pestilence. 22. Of their councils to redress themselves. 23. And invitation of their far most cruel enemy, the *Saxons*, to aid them against the Northern Powers. 24. who totally waste and spoil the country. 25. The miserable state of the fugitive Britons; their gathering head under Aurelius Ambrosius: battle with and victory over the Saxons. 26. Of the last victory obtained by the Britons against them at the siege of the Mountain of Bath (or Badon hill) 44 years and 1 month after the landing of the Saxons, and also *the time of my nativity*, says *Gildas*. In this article the most observable of all the rest, as being now entered into the times of his own knowledge, our author first bewails and sharply reproves the depravity of the British rulers in general; next gives particular characters of five of them, beginning with the tyrant Constantine, then living, his perfidiousness, the murders he committed under the habit of the saintly *Amphabale*, his adulteries and other impieties. Then proceeds to Aurelius Conanus, whom he reproaches in like manner. With equal severity he scourges Vortiper, a wicked son of a good king. Nor does he less chastise Cuneglasse, that *Golden Butcher*, as his name imports, and concludes with the like execrations against that Dragon of the Island, Maglocune, who surpassed many tyrants, as in power so in mischief. Here he subjoins the menaces denounced against these and such like wicked

Princes, by the sacred Oracles of Holy Scripture. After which follows a transition from the civil to the ecclesiastical corruptions; and here he inveighs against the vices of the clergy no less freely than he had done against those in the state; which with several examples from the New Testament, and some Fathers of the Church, concludes this his Epistle to the Britons.

This translation of the said Epistle, appears to have been made near the first entrance of the Scottish line upon the throne of England,* as the editor tells us, and while the translator was under some confinement, as he informs us himself, in his large *Introduction to the Inhabitants of the Island;* which further contains, chiefly some apologies for Gildas, as to his using so much Scripture application, and that according to the vulgar version, as Polydore Virgil has observed, with an answer also to this author's erroneous observation upon the Dioclesian perseeution, from Gildas himself. Then he strives more favourably to interpret the invectives wherewith Gildas has been accused to have aspersed the Britons, by Sir John Price: as that our author having already recorded their praise worthy deeds in his Chronicle, cited by Henry of Huntingdon, intended now to admonish them of their reprovable actions only in this Epistle, according to what Gildas says in his own Prologue to it: "That he does not now determine so much to report the dangers of the bloody battles of most valiant soldiers

* Though this translation of Gildas was made at the beginning of King James's reign, we meet with no earlier edition of it in print than that published, octavo, 1638, and it was not improbably republished now again in 1652, on account of the sharp and Christian reproofs therein of Kings and Priests. The Editor says, that in rendering this into English much faith has been observed; by which you may discover the author still the same, though in his apparel fashioned to the time. in perusing of whom, the reader shall find, that *Impiety is the great destroyer of Empires, and that kingdom which remains most immaculate from sin, stands safest from ruin.*

as the perils of slothful men." In like manner the translator excuses the character of so much barbarity given to the Scotsh, Picts, and Irish, by our author, as also his hard censures of the Saxons and English; so descends from the ancient union of these nations, to that which was then on foot between the English (including the British) and the Scotsh; and because of King James's descent from the blood royal of these three Nations, concludes with a motion to unite also the titles of his dominions under the general name of GREAT BRITAIN.

PUBLIC RECORDS.

First Report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the State of the Public Records of this Kingdom.

[Continued from page 71.]

THE COURTS of COMMON LAW stand in need of the same accommodation and security for the Records entrusted to the custody of their Officers. This is most apparent from the returns made by all the officers of the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas; and it is confirmed to the fullest extent by the ocular observation of the Committee in their visitation of the principal offices: besides which, it is necessary to add, that the suitors of all His Majesty's Courts would be much benefited if the chambers of the Judges were situated in some public Building, with accommodations suitable to their rank, and at the same time fitted for the preservation of those documents and affidavits which belong to their own separate proceedings, until they are transferred, in due course, to their proper repositories. Great practical inconveniences to the public have actually arisen from the present want of these arrangements.

The CLERKS OF ASSIZE, except for the Northern Circuit, keep all their records in their private Houses. The consequence is obvious, that in many instances they have been dispersed from time to time, and finally lost. Recent experience has also shown, that although they may be useless after a certain period of time in most cases, yet it is absolutely necessary that they should not be destroyed or suffered to perish indiscriminately; and some public building, of no great extent or charge, should be provided in London for preserving all their Records antecedent to a certain period, so as not to render their removal out of the hands of the officer inconvenient to the current business of his office.

The CLERKS OF THE PEACE are provided with offices constructed at the public expense, in twenty out of the fifty-two counties of England and Wales. This should be the case in all of them.

The county REGISTRY for Middlesex should be placed in some repository more effectually secured from fire, and this circumstance should be particularly attended to in all the others.

The HERALDS' OFFICE requires to be removed into some public building or to be secured against the extreme peril of fire, to which it is now exposed.

It is also most important to the establishment of private rights, that the Wills and Proceedings in the custody of the Ecclesiastical courts should everywhere be placed in perfect safety. The Record Office for the PREROGATIVE COURT OF CANTERBURY, constructed at a very considerable expense by the liberality of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Moore), is a perfect model of its kind for this purpose.

Nor are these precautions which the Committee have suggested with respect to buildings to be deemed superfluous. Repeated instances of public instruments having

been destroyed by fire occur throughout these returns, of which we have a memorable example in the office of the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer of the Court of Exchequer, twice burnt, with the loss of many of the most valuable Records of the crown, and among them the original returns of the Nomina Villarum of all England.

Secondly, Of CALENDARS AND INDEXES.—Those which are the PRIVATE property of the Officer should be purchased for the public use, and appropriated to the office: of this description, the keeper of the Records at the Rolls Chapel has not fewer than fifty, the greater part of which he purchased from his predecessor's representatives; they relate to the Patent, Close and Fine Rolls, from whence their importance is evident. The Keeper of the Records in the Augmentation Office has several useful Indexes, which he also claims to be his private property, and the present Secondary and Clerk of the Rules in the Crown Office of the Court of King's Bench, have as their private property several Indexes connected with the Records of that office which it would be desirable to appropriate to the use of the offices for the time being.

The public Indexes and Calendars should be completed forthwith, either by the ordinary diligence of the persons usually employed for the purpose in each office, or, if necessary, by extra assistance, provided at the public expense; namely, by an express commission for methodizing the contents of the particular office, as was practised (during the present reign) for methodizing the State Paper Office and Augmentation Office.

At the CHAPTER HOUSE, the largest and most various collection in the kingdom, one third part of the whole contents of this repository, being hitherto unprovided with any detailed Calendars or Indexes, and this part containing matters concerning the dissolved Monasteries, the pro-

ceedings of the Star Chamber, the Court of Wards and Liveries, and the Court of Requests, a commission would be necessary to execute this business, if it was required to be done within any short period of time, although the present establishment of officers, with such further accommodation of building as the committee have already recommended, and a constant attendance, might execute the most important parts of it with sufficient dispatch.

In the TOWER, by the great and exemplary diligence and liberality of the Officer,* 45 out of 102 Calendars and Indexes have been added within the last 25 years; and no part is now unprovided with them except the contents of some presses in what is called Cæsar's Chapel, which are supposed not to be important, and may be indexed gradually by the persons at present employed in the office.

At the ROLLS CHAPEL it is stated that no Indexes are wanting, but what may be progressively supplied by the ordinary diligence of the officer within a reasonable time; viz. the Indexes to the Coronation Rolls, the Treaty and Foreign Rolls, the Fine Rolls, and Rolls of Pardons, Surrenders, &c.

In the Court of KING'S BENCH, it is very important to the interests of the Crown, and to his Majesty's subjects that an Index should be made to the Baga de Secretis: one copy of it ought to be deposited in the press, with the Records themselves; and a duplicate with the King's Coroner and Attorney (the Master of the Crown Office) for the use of his Majesty's Attorney General for the time being. This work may require special assistance; and to this repository, or such other as his Majesty shall think proper to appoint, all the Attainder Records which have been delivered up to this committee, and such as may remain in the hands of private persons after the close of any special commissions, should be remitted in due course.

* The late Thomas Astle, Esq.

In the Court of COMMON PLEAS, alphabetical Indexes to the Docket Rolls of the Records in the Treasury of that court are much wanted, but it would require a great length of time, and very considerable assistance, to supply this defect.

In the EXCHEQUER OF RECEIPT, the Pell Office Records contained in the two upper apartments of the Pell Office Tower, cannot be examined or arranged without much help, and no catalogue has yet been made of the Records formerly found there, and removed in the year 1770 from the custody of the House of Lords to the old State Paper Office, but this latter defect may be now supplied by the persons employed upon the establishment which has been recently created for that department.

In the KING'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE there is a total want of the necessary Calendars and Indexes to those Records which are arranged; there are none of any sort which are complete; and the general account which the committee have caused to be drawn up respecting the unarranged Records, will demonstrate the utility of taking further steps for their thorough examination.

In the LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE, no regular and complete Repertory or Index has been made since the Restoration, although some particular Indexes have been compiled by the industry of individuals, and of course much extraordinary assistance will be wanted for that object. Arrangements have been suggested to the committee for the proper execution of such a work, in which the present officers express a very laudable desire to contribute their services to the utmost; but there are at present some disputed questions between the Remembrancer and Sworn Clerks, respecting the custody of these Records, which may impede the business, unless there be some interposition, or adjudication upon their differences.

In the Office of the Auditors of the LAND REVENUE, notwithstanding the zeal and assiduity with which the present Deputy Auditor for England has laboured, and notwithstanding much has also been effected by the persons employed by the committee under the authority of the House, some further assistance will nevertheless be still wanting to render these preparatory labours completely useful to the public; and amongst the rest it is represented, that great utility would result from having a General Index made for each division of the inrolments.

In the AUGMENTATION OFFICE, there are about 200 bags of Records, of which the general contents are known to the Officer; but there is no Calendar to them, nor any Index whatever. These however, it is apprehended, may be examined and methodized by the officer himself, without any special assistance.

In the Office of SURVEYOR GENERAL OF THE CROWN LANDS, some further Indexes to the Surveys, and other documents concerning the Property of the Crown, would be useful, but no extra assistance beyond the present establishment of the office is deemed necessary for the purpose of preparing them.

The CLERKS OF THE PEACE in general have no Calendars or Indexes, and most of them think it unnecessary; but others strongly recommend the measure; and it appears to the committee, that it must be desirable to have them completed, as to all matters concerning Inclosures, Roads, Bridges, Gaols, and other county works or buildings; and in every case it would be expedient to have one general Schedule lodged, together with the Records themselves, in a public building, and a duplicate thereof left with the Clerk of the Peace, for the daily use of the office.

In the BRITISH MUSEUM, it would be desirable to have a revision and correction of the printed Catalogue of the Harleian Manuscripts, which is extremely defective in the enu-

meration of many articles belonging to the peculiar object of this inquiry; and it is submitted by the principal Librarian, that much convenience would be derived from the formation of a separate catalogue digested under proper heads, comprising all the Public Records and Papers of State dispersed throughout the different collections which constitute that repository. This work also would necessarily demand much time and labour.

Thirdly, of TRANSFERS.—These may be either partial or general.

Some partial transfers have been proposed by the Officers who have made their returns to the committee for the purpose of collecting into the same repository, the entire series of particular sorts of Records. But on balancing the advantages of this sort of local convenience against the disadvantages which might follow from confounding the known references in printed books, and destroying in some respects the use of the present Catalogues, the committee are of opinion, that such transfers are not advisable in the present state of the Record Offices; except for the purpose of consolidating any of them, as in the case of the office of the Auditors of the Land Revenue and the Augmentation Office, where their records are in many instances of a similar description, and where the Ministers' accounts for alternate years happen to be divided between them; from which circumstance such a junction might be useful; and except in cases where there may exist an actual necessity for removing the records from their present repositories, as did happen in part to the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office, in the year 1793; and as must happen at no great distance of time, whenever the other offices of the Exchequer of Receipt and Account are taken down to be rebuilt or removed. An occasional transfer of some of the proceedings in Chancery is made from the Six Clerks' Office to the Tower, and similar transfers are made

from the Treasurers of the King's Bench and Common Pleas to the Chapter House, whenever the places of primary deposit overflow; but there is no reason to apprehend that any such necessity will arise for many years in either of the preceding instances.

No general transfer of the Records of these several repositories from their present local situations could be desirable, unless it were for the purpose of establishing a general repository, either for those public papers and Records which cease gradually to be in use for the current business of Public Offices, or for the registration of private conveyances; in either of which cases, the general Register House for Scotland would be a useful model for imitation. The learned and perspicuous account of that Institution, contained in the Returns from the office of the Lord Clerk Register, together with the drawings which he has annexed to it, furnish a very valuable body of information respecting the details of the system, and the construction of the present edifice, which is admirably contrived for the purposes to which it is appropriated.

Fourthly, of the ESTABLISHMENT AND DUTIES OF OFFICE.

It seems to the Committee, that where no person is specifically entrusted with the custody and arrangement of the records which belong to any office of great public concern, such an officer should be appointed: and an instance of this defect of establishment occurs in the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office, since the removal of that office to Somerset Place, from under the care of the chief Usher of the Court of Exchequer at Westminster, to whom that duty specially belonged. The Committee are also of opinion, that where there is an officer, but he has no salary, and his whole compensation is derived from fees, he should be remunerated, in part by salary, and in part by fees, to be regulated upon a moderate and fixed scale, so

that he may receive an annual equivalent for the present average amount of his profits and emoluments, and his Majesty's subjects may have access to the Records with less cost than at present. These observations have suggested themselves to the Committee, from considering the situation of the Keeper of the Records in the Rolls Chapel, who has no salary; and of the Keeper of the Records of the Augmentation Office, whose fees are not fixed by any standard whatever. An additional reason for such an arrangement will occur whenever the private Indexes of these officers are purchased by the public, and especially if either those which are public or private should be printed, as this circumstance may tend to diminish their future emoluments, by rendering their assistance less necessary.

[*To be continued.*]

MANUSCRIPTS.

Account of the Manuscripts in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries of London. By the Rev. JOHN BRAND, *Secretary and Librarian.*

[From the Appendix to the Report on the Public Records of Great Britain.]

Among the Manuscripts in the Library of this Society, which chiefly relate to subjects of British Topography, there are remaining:

A folio Manuscript, on vellum, intituled, "Liber Cotidianus Contrarotulatoris de Recepta, et Expensis Garderobe, de Anno Regni Regis Edwardi, filiis Regis Henrici 28mo." containing the receipt and payments of the Wardrobe for that year; a department which then comprised the payments of the Military and Naval expenses, as well as

the civil and domestic, and was much more extensive than it hath been since the constitution of many offices for the execution of part of its duty, for it was one of the royal treasuries for the receipt of the revenues of the Crown. The Society has printed and published this valuable Record.

A folio Manuscript, on vellum, similar to the above, containing the Wardrobe Account of the tenth year of King Edward the Second.

A folio Manuscript, similar to the above, containing the Wardrobe Account of the eleventh year of King Edward the Second, on vellum.

Another Folio Manuscript, on vellum, similar to the above, containing the Wardrobe Account of the 18th year of King Edward II.

A Manuscript, on vellum, in quarto, in curious old binding, with a border of red velvet, being the Domesday Book for the City of Winchester, made in the reign of King Henry I, dated A. D. 1148.

A small folio Manuscript, on vellum, being an old Register of Peterborough Abbey: the entries in hand writing of different dates. It was presented to the Society by the late Earl of Exeter.

A thin folio Manuscript, presented by George Allan, Esq. intituled, "The Ordinances for the Government and ordering of the household of King James the First," written on vellum; the King's signature occurs in several pages. A transcript of this has been printed by the Society in the collection of Royal Establishments.

A large Manuscript, in folio, on paper, with the following title, on vellum, at the beginning; "1553, A Booke of Fees and Offices; primo die Augusti, Anno primi Regine Marie." This may be called the Royal Establishment for that year.

"Also, a thin folio Manuscript, with a covering of vellum,

intituled on the back, "The Names of the Tenants that pay Castle Ward Rent to Dover Castle." Date, the second of August, in the first year of King Edward IV. This contains collections of other Miscellaneous Records respecting the County of Kent.

There are also in the said Library, authentic Manuscript copies of original Records, of which the following is a List.

A large thick folio Manuscript, on Paper, being an "Inventory of the Juelles, Plate, Stuff, Ordenance, Munition, *i.e.* Ammunition, and Military Stores in the several Royal Castles and Fortresses), and other goods belonging to our late Sovereigne Lord King Henry the Eight, &c. of the King's Ships in the charge of the officers of the Admiralty, with the names of the several Ships, Gallies, Pinnaces, and Row Barges, with their Tonnage and number of Soldiers, Mariners, and Guns, as also the places where they nowe be; of Armories in the charge of Sir Thomas Darcye, Knt. Master of the same; of the Stable, in the charge of Sir Anthony Browne, Knt. Master of the same, of the Vestry, in the charge of Ralph Tapping, Serjeaunt of the same; of the Revelles, in the charge of Thomas Cawarden Knt. Master of the same; and of the Tentes, in the charge of the same, &c. taken by virtue of a commission from King Edward VI, bearing date the 14th of September, in the first year of his reign." The above is a transcript from the original.

A thin Manuscript, in quarto, intituled "A Declaration of the State of the Revenues of Fraunce, Normandie, and the Countie of Mayn, Hare Court, and Dreux, in the tyme of John, Duke of Bedford, Regent of France, from the first daye of October, 1427, untill the last daye of September, 1428."—A transcript from the original.

A folio Manuscript, written on paper, intituled on the cover, "The Boke of Dayly Percellis, begonne the 20 Yeare

of Kyng Edward the Fourth," &c. as also, "Rekenyngs for the goying into Skotland."

A folio Manuscript, intituled on the back, "M. S. Collect. Brevium, Temp. Hen. * * * *." The hand writing not older than the time of Henry the Sixth.

A folio volume of Manuscripts and Blazonings, found in a joint collection of the late Sir Nathan Wrighte, Lord Keeper, and Sir Joseph Jekyll, Master of the Rolls, containing a transcript of the Liber Niger Book in the Exchequer, printed by Hearne; presented by Joseph Jekyll, Esq. M. P. &c.

A small folio Manuscript, written on vellum, intituled on the back, "Anno Decimo Quarto Regis Caroli. A Booke of all Compositions, from each several Countie, for the yearely expense of his Majesty's Household."

A thin folio Manuscript, being a Book of Knights' Fees for the county of Kent; a transcript from the original Book in the Exchequer.

A thick folio Manuscript, intituled and containing Proclamations about Coin, from 1528 to 1600."

A thin folio Manuscript, intituled "Extract of the Council Books, concerning Money and Coinage, from the time of the Restoration of Car. II. ending July 9th, 1730."

In one of eleven large folio volumes, of Royal Proclamations, &c. are many very interesting Manuscript Proclamations, concerning Coin and Coinage, in the time of King Henry VIII.

The above Records are lodged in a room in part of the front of Somerset House, and are in general in a good state of preservation; they are placed on shelves, guarded by wired folding doors, and are blended promiscuously, at present, with the other Manuscripts of the Society. There is only a general Catalogue of the printed Books and Manuscripts of the Society, and in many of the Manuscripts there are tables of contents at the beginning.

An Account of the Records, Registers, and other Documents, preserved in the Manuscript Library at Lambeth. By JOHN TOPHAM, *Esq. Manuscript Librarian to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.*

[From the Appendix to the Report on the Public Records of Great Britain.]

I. THE REGISTERS OF THE ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY.

These Registers contain entries of acts relating to the temporalties of the Archbishops; Homages; Popes' Bulls; Letters to and from Popes, Cardinals, Kings, Princes, and others: Commissions and Proxies, Dispensations, Appeals; Marriages; Divorces: Institutions; and Collations to Benefices; Appropriations of Livings; Regulations in Religious Houses; Inrolment and Registration of Wills and Testaments; Processes; Sentences; and a multitude of other judicial acts and instruments of various kinds, passing under the cognizance of the Archbishops throughout the whole province of Canterbury.

The Registers of the See of Canterbury do not go so far back as those of some other Sees. Archbishop Kilwardby (who became Archbishop in the year 1272, and resigned this See, in 1279, on being made Cardinal and Bishop of Portua) is said to have carried the Registers of this See with him to Rome. The oldest Register, now deposited in the Library at Lambeth, is that of Archbishop Peckham, which begins in June, 1279.

The following is a List of the Registers now deposited in the Manuscript Library at Lambeth, with the names by which they are called, and the time of their respective continuance, viz.

Peckham	from 1279	to 1292
Winchelsey	1294	1313
Reynolds	1314	1322

N. B. There are not any Registers of Archbishops Mepham, Stratford, Ufford, and Bradwarden remaining; they were Archbishops	from 1322	to 1349
Islip	1349	1366
Langham	1366	1368
Whittlesey	1368	1374
Sudbury	1375	1381
Courtney	1381	1391
Arundel, 2 vols.	1397	1413
Chicheley, 2 vols.	1414	1441
Stafford	1443	1452
Kemp	1452	1453
Bourchier	1454	1486
Morton	1486	1498
Deane	1498	1499
Warham	1504	1532
Cranmer	1533	1553
Pole, (Cardinal),	1556	1558
Parker, 2 vols.	1559	1575
Grindal	1575	1583
Whitgift, 3 vols.	1583	1604
Bancroft	1604	1610
Abbot, 3 vols.	1610	1633
Laud, 2 vols.	1633	1636
After which the See was vacant 16 years.		
Juxon	1660	1663
Sheldon	1663	1677
Sancroft	1677	1691
Tillotson, 3 vols.	1691	1694
Tenison, 2 vols.	1694	1715
Wake, 3 vols.	1715	1736
Potter	1736	1747

In the whole 41 volumes, many of which are very large. The Registers of the subsequent Archbishops, namely, Herring, Hutton, Secker, Cornwallis, and Moore, are kept in the Vicar General's Office in Doctors' Commons.

Tables of Contents of the subjects, in alphabetical order, and Indexes to names of persons, are made to the whole of the abovementioned 41 volumes.

2. BULLÆ PAPALES:

Or Grants of Liberties, Privileges, Immunities, and Indulgencies, from the Popes to the Archbishops, Bishops, and Religious Houses, throughout England. There are 122 of these instruments in number, which are bound up in two folio volumes, in alphabetical order, of the names of the Popes; viz. from Pope Alexander III. A. D. 1155, to Clement VII, A. D. 1534, with many long chasms intervening; viz. 1155 to 1198, 1362 to 1431, and 1455 to 1484, and a table of contents to each volume.

3. CHARTÆ ANTIQUÆ ET MISCELLANEÆ.

Containing Charters and Instruments relative to the estates of the See of Canterbury, and others, within that province. Some of these instruments are of ancient date; but the chief part are of the reign of Henry VIII, and subsequent thereto. They are bound up in 13 folio volumes; a separate Catalogue and Index are made of the contents of these volumes.

4. THE PARLIAMENTARY SURVEYS.

The surveys of the possessions of Bishops, Deans, and Chapters, and other Benefices, were made in pursuance of various ordinances of the parliament, during the Commonwealth; by surveyors appointed for that purpose,

acting on oath under instructions, with a view to the sale of those possessions. The form of the oath of the surveyors, and the instructions given to them, may be seen in Scobell's Acts and Ordinances, A. D. 1649, p. 19, &c. The original Surveys were returned to a Registrar, appointed by the Ordinances; and duplicates or transcripts thereof were transmitted to the trustees or Commissioners, nominated for the sale, who held their meetings at a house in Broad Street, in the City, where these documents remained until after the Restoration. On the 6th of August, 1662, the House of Commons having received information "that William Ayloffe and —— Ayloffe had come into the Public Office in Broad Street, where the Records, Books and Surveys, relating to Bishops and Deans and Chapters' Lands, were kept for his Majesty's service, and the Public, putting the officers out of possession, sealing up the doors, breaking open the locks of several rooms where the Records were, and possessing themselves of the key of the door belonging to the treasury, and daily ransacking among them, to the great prejudice of thousands of persons concerned therein, and by transferring and misplacing thereof, a perfect account to his Majesty, and this House, touching the same, will be disabled, It was ordered, that the said William Ayloffe and —— Ayloffe should forthwith return back all Books, Writings and Evidences, found by them in the Public Office, relating to the sale of Bishops and Deans and Chapters' Lands in Broad Street, with the office itself, to the hands and custody of the officers who formerly had the same in charge; and that the Serjeant at Arms, attending this House, do see the same done accordingly.

On the 12th day of May, 1662, it was ordered, "that Mr. Michael Mallett, and Mr. William Ayloffe do deliver all such Surveys, and other Records and Writings concerning the Archbishopricks, Bishopricks, and Deans and Chapters, which are in their hands, unto the most Reverend

Father in God, the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, who is desired to take care for the preservation thereof, and to dispose of the same to the respective Bishops, Deans and Chapters, who are therein concerned, if he shall think fit."

In pursuance of this order, these valuable Records were delivered to Archbishop Juxon, and were deposited in the Manuscript Library at Lambeth. Some of them were afterwards sent by his Grace to the Bishops, Deans and Chapters, to which they belonged, in pursuance of the power contained in the said order; which hath rendered the collection in the Lambeth Library imperfect and incomplete. What remain there are well preserved for the use of the public. They are bound up in 21 large folio volumes in alphabetical order of the different counties. A complete Index hath been made to the whole which remain there, according to the names of places therein mentioned.

The returns here preserved are not the original papers signed by the surveyors, but are transcripts made at the time; and are probably the duplicates which were directed by the ordinance of parliament to be sent to the trustees for the sale. They are now admitted to be produced as evidence in the courts of justice as original Records.

Besides the above there are surveys of the possessions of the See of Canterbury, and of the peculiars thereunto belonging, kept separate from the possessions of other Sees, Deans and Chapters, &c. with Indexes thereto in alphabetical order, which are bound up in three volumes.

5. Augmentations of Livings, Salaries, and Pensions, made by virtue of ordinances of parliament for the Maintenance of Preaching Ministers, &c. from the 7th of February, 1647, to December 25th, 1658, in alphabetical order, 58 volumes.

6. Presentations to Benefices, during the time of the Commonwealth, bound in three volumes.

Counterparts of Leases of Church Lands, made by the trustees under the authority of Parliament, from 1652, to 1658, bound in four volumes.

7. A collection, called Notitia Parochialis, or returns of the state and condition of Churches in different parts of England, (1606 in number) being answers to certain printed questions, which had been proposed and sent throughout the kingdom, by an unknown divine, in the year 1705, with respect to endowments, tythes, patrons, &c. of the different Churches, and Benefices. These collections are bound up in 6 volumes, to which there is a separate Index of the names of places.

8. References to Endowments of Vicarages, in the different dioceses; made from the Registers of the Bishops, Religious Houses, and other authentic documents, by Andrew Coltee Ducarel, LL. D. in 2 volumes, folio, with Indexes to the names of places within each diocese.

The above collection of Manuscripts is lodged in safe and spacious rooms in the Manuscript Library of the Archbishop of Canterbury at Lambeth, and is securely and commodiously placed, the rooms being perfectly dry, and free from danger of fire. They are in a good state of preservation, and are arranged in regular order, according to their respective dates. Catalogues and Indexes are made to each set of records and documents above mentioned, but there are not in the Library any Catalogues or Indexes of Manuscripts in other public repositories.

LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Samuel Egerton Brydges is employed on a new edition of Collins's Peerage of England. He proposes to make considerable improvements in that work, and to bring it down to the present time.

Mr. Wilkins, jun. Author of the Antiquities of Magna Græcia, has announced a translation of the Civil Architecture of Vitruvius, comprising those

books of the Author, which relate to the public and private edifices of the Ancients, illustrated by numerous engravings, exhibiting a parallel of Ancient Architecture, with an Introduction containing the History of the Rise, Progress, and Decline of Architecture, among the Greeks.

Mr. WILD proposes to publish twelve Picturesque Views of the exterior and interior of the Cathedral of York, accompanied by Geometrical Plans, and an historical and descriptive account of each. This work will correspond with a former one by Mr. Wild, containing select Views of the Cathedral Church of Canterbury, and is intended to illustrate the Architecture and effect of the two Metropolitan Churches of England.

Mr. DRAKARD, of Stamford, is about to publish a Guide to Burghley House, the Seat of the Marquis of Exeter, to be embellished with Engravings from Drawings made by Mr. Blore.

A new edition of HEPHÆSTION's Treatise upon the various Greek Metres, corrected from the Authority of several Manuscripts, and accompanied with copious notes and Illustrations, is now printing at the Clarendon Press.

Mr. GILCHRIST is preparing for the Press, a new edition of that very scarce Book, Puttenham's Art of Poetry.

Mr. HAYLEY has nearly finished the Life of Romney the Painter, which is expected to be an interesting Work.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED IN AUGUST, 1808.

Adamson—Donna Ignez de Castro; a Tragedy from the Portugueze of Nicola Luiz; with Remarks on the History of that unfortunate Lady. By John Adamson. 4s. 6d.

Agg—The Dawn of Liberty on the Continent of Europe; or the Struggle of the Spanish Patriots for the Emancipation of their Country. By J. Agg. 2s. 6d.

Agriculture—Communications to the Board of Agriculture, on subjects relative to the Husbandry and internal Improvement of the Country, vol. VI. Part I. with plates. 4to 15s.

Alcander and Lavinia; or, the Mysterious Shriek; with other Tales, Ballads, Sonnets, &c. &c. small 8vo. 5s.

Alyglia; a Novel. 4 vols.

Asiatic Researches; or Transactions of the Society instituted in Bengal, for inquiring into the History and Antiquities, the Arts, Sciences, and Literature of Asia. Vol. IX. 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d.

Bannantine—The Witticisms of Mr. Joseph Miller. By James Bannantine. 3 vols. 9s.—The first volume is Joe Miller's Jests, reprinted, and the second and third consist of a Selection of Modern Classic Wit from the best Authors of all Countries.

Bancroft—Life of General Washington. By Aaron Bancroft. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Bell—The Madras School, or Elements of Tuition. By the Rev. Dr. Bell, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Bell—Instructions for the use of Schools and Families. By the Rev. Dr. Bell. 1s.

Brydges—A Biographical Peerage of the Empire of Great Britain, in which are Memoirs and Characters of the most celebrated persons of each Family. By S. E. Brydges, Esq. vol. I, II. 18mo. 16s.

Buchanan—An Essay on the Teeth of Wheels, comprehending Principles, and their Application in Practice, to Millwork and other Machinery. With numerous Figures. By Robertson Buchanan, Civil Engineer. Revised by Peter Nicholson, Architect. 8vo. 7s.

Cambridge—Musæ Seatonianæ; a complete collection of the Cambridge Prize Poems, from the Institution of that Premium, by the Rev. Thomas Seaton, in 1750, to the year 1806, 2 vols. 8vo. 12s.—The Poems from 1772 to 1806, are sold separately, 7s.

Cambridge—A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Middlesex, at the Visitation in May and June, 1808. By George Owen Cambridge, A. M. F. S. A. 1s. 6d.

Carr—Trial at large of an Action brought by Sir John Carr, against Hood and Sharpe for the publication of a Caricature. 1s. 6d.

Chalmers—An Inquiry into the extent and Stability of National Resources. By the Rev. Thomas Chalmers. 8vo. 8s.

Churchill—The Medical Remembrancer; or Pharmaceutical Vade Mecum. By Thomas Churchill. 2s. 6d.

Cleeve—Select Sermons. By the late Rev. Alex. Cleeve. (Published for the Benefit of the Widow and Daughters of the Author) 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Comber—An Inquiry into the State of National Subsistence, as connected with the Progress of Wealth and Population. By W. T. Comber.

Cowper—Latin and Italian Poems of Milton, translated into English Verse, with the Originals, and a Fragment of a Commentary on Paradise Lost. By the late Willliam Cowper, Esq. With a Preface and Notes from various Authors, by the Editor, and three Designs by John Flaxman, Esq. Royal 4to. 2l. 2s. Published for the Benefit of Mr. Cowper's Orphan Godson.

Doswell—Map of Southampton and its Vicinity, on a Scale of one mile to 2 ¼ inches; describing the Boundaries of the County, of the Town of Southampton; the Southampton Water from Millbrook to Hamble Hook, &c. The Seats, Roads, &c. on a space of 70 square miles. By John D. Doswell. 7s.

Dreams—The Theory of Dreams: in which an Inquiry is made into the Powers and Faculties of the Human Mind, as they are illustrated in the most remarkable Dreams recorded in Sacred and Profane History. 2 vols. 8s.

Drury—The Adventures of Robert Drury, during 15 years captivity on the Island of Madagascar. 8vo. 8s.

Duke of York—A plain Statement of the conduct of both parties, the Ministry and Opposition, towards H. R. H. the Duke of York, with details of the recent extraordinary conduct of the Earl of Moira and Mr. Windham. 2s 6d.

Europe—A Map of Europe, compiled from the most recent Surveys of the French, Austrian, Russian and Spanish Geographers. On 9 large Sheets; 7 feet high by 7 feet 8 inches wide. 3l. 13s. 6d. or on Canvass and Rollers, 5l. 15s. 6d.

Gass—A Journal of the Voyages and Travels of a Corps of Discovery, under the Command of Captains Lewis and Clarke, from the Mouth of the River Missouri, through the interior parts of North America, to the Pacific Ocean, during the years 1804, 5, and 6. By Patrick Gass, one of the Persons employed on the Expedition. 9s.

Hook—Music Mad, a Dramatic Sketch. By T. H. Hook. 1s. 6d.

Hurry—Artless Tales. By Mrs. Ives Hurry. 3 vols. 12mo. 15s.

Jackson—An Exposition of the Practice of affusing cold Water on the Surface of the Body, as a Remedy for the Cure of Fever, &c. By Robert Jackson, M. D. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Jackson—A Letter to the Commissioners of Military Inquiry, containing a Refutation of some Statements made by Mr. Keate, respecting the medical Department of the Army. By Robert Jackson, M. D. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

John Bull!—Prophecy applied to passing Events. 1s.

Jones—Illustrations of the Four Gospels, founded on Circumstances peculiar to our Lord and the Evangelists. By John Jones. 8vo. 15s.

Kemble—Plot and Counterplot, or the Portrait of Cervantes, a Farce. By Charles Kemble. 2s.

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Leckie—An Historical Survey of the Foreign Affairs of Great Britain, with a View to explain the Causes of the Disasters of the late and present Wars. By G. F. Leckie. 6s.

L'Espinasse—Essai sur l'Organization de l'Artillerie. Par le General L'Espinasse. 8vo. 5s.

Lever—The Young Sea Officer's Sheet Anchor, being a Key to the Leading of Rigging, and to Practical Seamanship. By D'Arcy Lever. 4to. 3l. 3s.

Lewis—Romantic Tales, by M. G. Lewis. 4 vols. 12mo. 24s.

Marshall—A Review of the Reports of the Board of Agriculture from the Northern Department of England, with a Map. By Mr. Marshall. 8vo. 12s.

Mayne—The Siller Gun, a Poem, in 4 Cantos, with Notes, and a Glossary. By John Mayne. Small 8vo.

Mogg—A Survey of the Roads from London to Brighton, Southampton, Portsmouth, Hastings, Tunbridge Wells, Margate, Ramsgate, and Dover, on a scale of one inch to a mile. By Edward Mogg. 8vo. 16s.

Murray—Enquiries, Historical and Moral, respecting the Character of Nations and the Progress of Society. By Hugh Murray. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Orders in Council—Hints to both Parties; or Observations on the Proceedings in Parliament upon the Petitions against the Orders in Council, and on the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers in granting Licenses to import the Staple Commodity of the Enemy. 2s. 6d.

Parkinson—Organic Remains of a former World; containing the History and the Coloured Representations of more than 200 interesting fossil Zoophytes. By James Parkinson. Vol. II. 4to. 2l. 12s. 6d.

Petrarch Translated, in a selection of his Sonnets and Odes, accompanied with Notes and the original Italian. By the Translator of Catullus. With a Head of Petrarch from an Antique Bronze. 10s. 6d.

Phillips—Memoirs of the Public and Private Life of Sir Richard Phillips. 5s.

Ryley—The Itinerant; or Genuine Memoirs of an Actor. By S. W. Ryley. 3 vols. 1l. 1s.

Schetky—Illustrations of Walter Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel. By J. Schetky, 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d.

Shaw—Letters on Natural History, as delivered at the Leverian Museum, and at the Royal Institution; with several Plates. by George Shaw, M. D. F. R. S.

Southey—The Chronicle of the Cid Rodrigo Diaz de Bovar, the Campeador. From the Spanish. By Robert Southey. 4to.

Styles—The Life of David Brainaird, Missionary to the Indians. By J. Styles. 4s.

Taylor—A Sequel to the Useful Arithmetic; or an Attempt to explain and exemplify the Nature, Principles, Operations, and proper Applications of the higher Branches of the Science of Numbers. By Adam Taylor. 4s.

Vaccination—The Vaccine Phantasmagoria. 2s.

Wardrop—Essays on the Morbid Anatomy of the Human Eye. By James Wardrop. Illustrated with several Plates, accurately coloured. Royal 8vo. 21s.

Watson—Intimations and Evidences of a Future State. By the Rev. Thomas Watson. 12mo. 4s.

Wilson—The Beautics of Tom Brown; consisting of Humorous Pieces in Prose and Poetry. With a Life of the Author. By C. H. Wilson, Esq. 12mo. 4s.

Zouch—Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Sir Philip Sydney. By Thomas Zouch, D. D. F. L. S. With a Portrait of Sir P. Sydney. 4to. 1l. 5s.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

List of Papers printed by Order of the House of Commons, during the Second Session of the Fourth Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

[Continued from page 96.]

No. 32. A Bill to authorize the advancing, for the Public Service, upon certain Conditions, a Proportion of the Balance remaining in the Bank of England for Payment of Unclaimed Dividends, Annuities, and Lottery Prizes, and for regulating the Allowances to be paid for the Management of the National Debt.—Feb. 15.

No. 33. Copy of the Warrant appointing Commissioners for the Management of the Affairs of the Royal Naval Asylum.—Feb. 15.

No. 34. Return of the Number of Desertions which have taken place monthly in the Army in Great Britain and Ireland, from July 1, 1807, to the 1st Jan. 1808; specifying the Effective Strength of the Army during the Periods when such Desertions took place; and similar Returns for the corresponding Periods of the Years 1805 and 1806.—Feb. 16.

No. 35. Return of the Establishment and Effective Strength of the Militia Forces, on the 1st of Feb. 1808.—Feb. 16.

No. 36. Account of the Number of Licenses which have been recommended by the Lords of his Majesty's Privy Council, to be granted by his Majesty, under Sign Manual, to Persons applying for the same for Commercial Objects, from the Commencement of Hostilities in May, 1803, to Nov. 1, 1807, distinguishing the Number in each Month and Year.—Feb. 16.

No. 37. A List of the Appointments and Officers of the

Royal Naval Asylum, with the Amount of the Salary, Perquisites and Emoluments of each Office, Appointment, or Warrant, with the Names of the several Officers, and the Dates of their Appointments.—Feb. 16.

No. 38. Return to an Order of the House of Commons dated Feb. 12, for a Copy of the Report made by the Auditors of the Public Accounts to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, on the subject of the Deductions of the Civil List.—Feb. 16.

No. 39. Papers relating to the high Court of Admiralty. —Feb. 18.

These papers are in explanation of the French manner of executing their Anti-commercial decrees respecting the trade between Great Britain and Neutral Powers.

No. 40. Ordnance Estimate for 1808.—Feb. 18.

No. 41. Estimates of Army Services, for the year 1808.—Feb. 18.

No. 42. Papers relating to East India affairs.—Feb. 19.

These are copies of all Letters from the late Marquis Cornwallis, Governor General of Bengal, to the Court of Directors, or Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, from the period of his arrival in India, in 1805, to his death, together with the inclosures.

No. 43. Proceedings relating to the Army, &c.—Feb. 19.

These Proceedings relate to the strength of the Army, at different periods of the years 1805, 1806, 1807.

No. 44. Bill as amended by the Committee for more effectually carrying into execution certain orders in council, &c. *See* No 29.—Feb. 22.

No. 45. Oude.—Feb. 22.

This Paper contains 12 motions made in the House of Commons on the 22d of Feb. but postponed till the 15th of March, with a view to criminate the Marquis Wellesley; they passed in the negative.

[*To be continued.*]

CORRESPONDENCE.

As the Editor of The Librarian really meant what he asserted in the Prospectus, that "Communications and Hints for the improvement of The Librarian will be thankfully received," he feels obliged to the following correspondent for his remarks, and he takes the opportunity which this Letter gives him, of stating, that it is proposed to extend the part which contains the Analyses, and to give occasionally Catalogues Raisonnée, not only of Authors' works individually, but of the Histories of different Countries, of Science, and of Arts, as he is fully sensible that this part of the work is by far of the greatest utility—In saying this he does not propose to enlarge the Work, nor to add to the price, but to shorten the miscellaneous parts, and to be economical in giving matter which may not become useful reference.

"The Editor of 'The Librarian' cannot take any thing amiss which is performed at his own request. The writer of this therefore takes leave to say, that Mr. Savage has perfectly anticipated the sentiments of the generality of the Public, when he states, that the lives of literary men are "in general of themselves barren of incident." Nothing can more plainly tend to prove this than the Life of Dr. Hurd. The Analytical part is not only interesting and useful, but exceedingly well compiled.

In the usual phrase, I am,

Your Obedient Servant, and hope to be

A CONSTANT READER.

"In page 28 you state a set of Indentures between Henry VII and the Abbots, &c. to be in the British Museum. One of these volumes (supposing from your statement that there are two) is in the Chapter House at Westminster Abbey. It is sumptuously bound in Genoese Velvet, is in high preservation, and (if my recollection does not deceive me) is an Indenture (or rather there are several Indentures) between Henry VII and the Abbots of Westminster, regulating the service to be performed in the Chapel he had just built there."

THE LIBRARIAN.

No. 4.—1st October, 1808.

MVSEVM WORSLEYANVM.

[Continued from page 116.]

Plate XIX. FRAGMENT OF THESEUS.

XX. BASS-RELIEF IN THE FLOOR OF A COTTAGE AT EPHESUS.

XXI. A BEARD IN MARBLE.

These three Plates are printed on one page. The Fragment of Theseus, which was discovered amidst some ruins in the Temple of Minerva in the Acropolis, seems to offer an idea of horsemanship; and from the testimony of Aristides, who tells us, that Theseus excelled in that art, we take him to be the person meant in the present image, and the more so, as in various monuments quoted in the remarks on the bass-reliefs belonging to the Parthenon, that same hero appears covered with the skin of a lion, precisely as we see him.

The equestrian figure in bass-relief in the floor of a cottage at Ephesus appears to be a young man invested with some military dignity; he holds a badge of authority in his hand, and seems in the act of vowing the horse to some deity, and perhaps to the idol of a tree, the fruits of which form a kind of pyramid upon a little altar. Trees were the first Temples, *Arbores fuere numinum templa.* The Bass-relief is in white marble, without any marks of decay. It was discovered near the ruins of Ephesus in Asia Minor.

The Beard in Marble cannot but be considered as the

greatest curiosity of the kind: the vizards used by the Bacchanals had beards curled, and tubular like the present; but the singularity of our fragment is to be remarked on the reverse, which is artfully contrived for the purpose of fixing the beard upon another marble.* We can only conceive it to be the appendage of some odd figure, or antic, set up to spout water, and we need but inspect the opposite part to see that it was only employed to close the mouth of the mask. This fragment was discovered at Athens.

Plate XXII. ANTIQUE VOTIVE FEET.

XXIII. FEET OF A STATUE OF ISIS.

XXIV. FRAGMENT OF A MARBLE DOOR.

These three plates are printed on the same page. The marble from which the Antique Votive Feet† has been copied is still in being, among the ruins of Cyzicus. There are four feet upon it, with the following words :—On . . s,

* There are still to be seen at Rome several marble heads of ancient Roman ladies, with a small wig likewise of marble, but movable. Some pretend to account for it, by supposing that the women of Old Rome wishing to appear fashionable, even in their portraits, the statuaries had given them an opportunity of changing their stony decoration.

We have observed in another place, that the faces of Satyrs, and the antics of the Bacchanals were the usual ornaments of fountains; but the reader may acquire an ampler knowledge of the subject by consulting the sixth volume of the Antiquities of Herculaneum. It is remarkable that Lucretius employs the word *Silani*, which means Fauni and Sileni, as a synonymous term for the Athenian fountains.

† Signor Fabretti has shewn in his Inscriptions, that all antique stones, that have feet carved upon them, must be considered as a kind of offering to Isis, or Serapis, implying a recovery from some disorder in those limbs: and another illustrious Antiquary thinks that a prosperous journey may likewise be the motive of such a vow or oblation.

Phintios, Secundi, Menandri.—The name of Secundus proves that the inscription cannot be dated before the æra of the Roman empire. It is well known that the worship of the Egyptian deities formed a considerable part of the superstition of the ancient Romans.

The 23d Plate represents two feet sculptured upon a kind of black granite found in Egypt. The work is neatly done, after the true Egyptian manner; and as far as we may judge by the configuration of the design, we are apt to think that the artist lived before the Ptolemies. The feet were evidently intended for a female, and probably belonged to some statue of Isis.

The 24th Plate represents the Fragment of a Marble Door,* but whether the original of the present drawing was annexed and subservient to some of such sepulchres, which the Greeks termed *Heroa*, cannot but be considered as a plausible conjecture.

* On the reverse of several Imperial medals of Augustus, Vespasian, and Antoninus Pius, we meet with a square altar, with a Door in one of the sides. Whether it be a simple embellishment, or an aperture contrived for the purpose of receiving the cinders which fell from the fire of the sacrifice, we are at a loss to determine. There is more certainty respecting the use of the doors cut into those altars that were set up for the burial of heroes. Pausanias tells us, that the sepulchre of Hyacinthus in Amyclæ, consisted of an altar, with a small door in one side, which opened once every year, so as to give an opportunity of pouring in the libations, as the custom was in the funeral rites performed in honour of heroes. And with regard to marble doors, we learn by the same author, that the Tomb of Helen, Queen of Adiabene in Assyria, not much distant from Jerusalem, had shutters of marble, which by means of a secret engine opened of themselves on the anniversary of the deceased.

Plate XXV. PISISTRATUS.

XXVI. BASS-RELIEF IN THE PARTHENON.

XXVII. ANTIQUE BASS-RELIEF ON THE SIGEAN PROMONTORY.

These three plates are printed on the same page. The 25th represents Pisistratus, who re-enters the citadel of Athens in a splendid car, along with a courtezan of the name of Phya. It is a well-known story, that availing himself of the boundless credulity of the Athenian mob, he found means to persuade them that his mistress was the Goddess Minerva, descended from heaven for the purpose of restoring him to the sovereignty of his country.

The 26th plate represents a bass-relief which fell from the frieze in the northern side of the Parthenon, and represents oxen led to the sacrifice of the Panathenaia, a festival instituted by Theseus. The Scholiast of Aristophanes informs us, that every city of Attica, as well as all the Colonies contributed an ox for the service of the Panathenean solemnity.

The Antique bass-relief on the Sigean Promontory represents a matron with a veil, sitting by the altar, as on the tiptoe of expectation for the oracular hint, while a young girl, who has the appearance of her daughter, holds in her hand an offering intended for the tutelar deity of the place, to implore from that power a favourable omen respecting her nuptials.*

* Among the various modes of divination, which serve to record the exuberance of heathen superstition, we meet with those presages called *Cledones* by the Greeks, and *Omina* by the Latins. They consisted in noting any word that was casually heard, after the performance of some religious ceremonies. It was to gain this sort of oracular inuendo, that the people of Thebes resorted to the famous altar of Apollo *Spondius* or *Spodius*, mentioned by Pausanias. There was like-

Plate XXVIII. FRAGMENT OF A COLUMN OF WHITE MARBLE.

XXIX. PEDESTAL FOUND AT ELEUSIS.

These two plates are printed on the same page. The Greek Inscription on the column of white marble, shews that this column belonged to a Temple of Bacchus: the words upon it are sufficiently distinct, and have the following meaning, *To the God Bacchus, Servilia Œconomia, together with her Husband Callicrates, made the Offering.* The letters are good, and seem to have been formed in the first Century of the Christian æra. It is observable that the *Sigmas* are square, except the final one in the name of Callicrates, which is a half moon. This may serve to prove that the sigma at that period was usually drawn like a C: but that in Inscriptions, the old method of writing was generally adopted.

wise in the suburbs of Smyrna, a kind of chapel, frequented from the same motive. But this frivolous divination was no where in so much request as in ancient Rome. Cicero has left us a particular account of it, which affords a conspicuous light for the intelligence of the above bass-relief. He says, that whenever a maid was ready for marriage, it was an old custom to observe the augury in question, in some holy places without the walls of the city, which were known by the name of *Sacella*, a space of ground inclosed, but uncovered, with an altar in the middle. He then relates, that Cæcilia Metella, wishing to provide her niece with a husband, *crivit in quoddam sacellum, ominis capiendi causa, quod fieri more veterum solebat.* Now Metella sits herself down, and is all attention to catch at any word that may be accidentally uttered, in hopes of prying into the secrets of futurity; the girl, who is standing by, appears no less solicitous for the event, but nothing is heard for a long while.—*Cum virgo staret, et Cæcilia in sella sederet, neque diu ulla vox exitisset.* At last, the girl begs the seat of her aunt to rest herself; the request is complied with: and this very circumstance implied the prognostication, the truth of which came to light in a few days; for Cæcilia dying, her husband immediately married the niece.

The 29th Plate represents a pedestal found at Eleusis. In the year 1785, the author of this Museum being at Eleusis fortunately discovered this curious monument in the court yard of a most wretched dwelling, which served for the residence of the Aga of the district. In spite of the massiveness of the stone, which was besides about three feet below the surface of the earth, the united and laborious efforts of several vigorous hands succeeded so far as to give an opportunity of making a faithful drawing, which has been the model of the present engraving. The words of the Inscription come from the Eleusinian Hierophant, who says, *I am Mother of Marcianus, daughter of Demetrius; as to the name, by which I have hitherto been known, let it never be mentioned. When the Cecropidæ elected me an Hierophant of Ceres, I myself buried my name in the grave of oblivion; I have certainly not initiated the offspring of Leda the Lacedæmonian, nor him who found out the beneficial art of healing, nor the robust Hercules, who underwent twelve amazing labours by the injunction of Eurystheus; but I have the King of the whole earth, and of the boundless deep, the Lord of numberless mortals, who showers down riches upon all the cities, Adrianus, who among other things has been the mighty benefactor of Athens.**

* We make no doubt but the learned will find the above inscription susceptible of many curious remarks; it will however, be sufficient for us to take into consideration such important particulars as appear immediately connected with the subject; and first we shall observe that the Hierophant declaring herself a mother, it is evident that there was no injunction of celibacy in that office, as some have believed; except with regard to the head priest, that is the Mystagogos, who was bound to keep for ever within the limits of virginal chastity. We own, that continence, and even a restraint of all desires of the flesh, was in high request among the Hierophants; some of whom went even so far as to make a constant use of certain cold herbs, and especially of the juice of hemlock, to shield themselves against the arrows of Cupid. Not withstanding which, they were by no means pro-

CLASS II. ANTIQUE BUSTS.

Plate 1. SOPHOCLES.

This plate contains two heads, the resemblance of which leads us to believe that they were intended for the same subject; that on the left was discovered some years ago at Rome, amidst the rubbish of the Temple of Peace, and the name of Sophocles was found written upon it; with regard to the other, the Author of this Museum had it dug out of the ruins of the Prytanæum, when he visited the City of Athens in the year 1785; but no name appeared, nor the least trace of writing on any part of it, so as to give a hint about the purpose of the artist, or the person whom he meant to draw. However, by combining the

cluded from embracing the connubial state; for we know that many of them were actually married, and moreover their wives had a share in the priesthood; which leads us to think that the mother of Marcianus was the wife of an Hierophant.

What the Hierophant says respecting the concealment of her name, deserves some notice; for it serves to elucidate a particular passage in Eutropius, which has not hitherto been sufficiently understood. That author, in the Life of Maximus; after relating his initiation, expressly forbears mentioning the Hierophant, who performed the ceremony, and gives for it the following reason; *I am not allowed to tell the name of the Hierophant, because the writer of this History was likewise initiated by him, and admitted into the order of Eumolpidæ.* From these words Meursius has inferred, that the initiated could not pronounce the name of the Hierophant who had admitted them; but we are now assured, that the prohibition included not only all the initiated, but even the Hierophants themselves, who were forbidden to utter their own name. As to the initiations of Castor and Pollux, Æsculapius and Hercules, they have already been noticed by several ancient writers; nor have they escaped the diligence of Meursius. The last consideration which occurs to us on this subject, relates to the encomium paid to Adrianus, which is the principal object of the inscription. The very same may be seen in Pausanias, where he says, that the munificence of that Emperor extended over all the

features and cast of each design, we think that the subject of both may be identified on the most rational conjecture. Athenæus tells us, that Sophocles displayed his poetical talents as early as in the eighteenth year of his age; and Valerius Maximus affirms, that he had lived almost a full century when he composed the Tragedy of Œdipus Colonæus. He wrote 120 plays, of which we have but seven left. Ovid, in the 15th Elegy of the first Book of his Art of Love, after bestowing encomiums on Homer, Hesiod, and Callimachus, says, that the Tragedies of Sophocles will eternize the splendour of his fame.

Plate II. ALCIBIADES.

This plate represents two heads of Alcibiades. That on the right likewise came out of the ruins of the Prytanæum, and we ascribe it to Alcibiades from its striking conformity with the Herma of the Museum Pio Clementinum, found in the villa of Adrianus, with the name of Alcibiades in Greek letters, in the same manner as we read it in the copy drawn

subjects of the Empire; but that above all, he was extremely partial to the city of the Athenians. In the Temple of the Gods at Athens, there was a monument set up on purpose to proclaim the favours conferred by Adrianus on the Greeks, as well as on the barbarians. We must not forget that this inscription makes use of the plural, that is, *the Cities of the illustrious Cecropia*; whereas Pausanias expresses it in the singular, *the City of the Athenians*; the reason of which is that Adrianus divided Athens into two Cities, one of which he called Old Athens, and the City of Theseus; and the other New Athens, and the City of Adrianus. To such a division evidently allude two lines which are still to be read upon one of the Gates of Athens; on one side we find

"This is Athens formerly the City of Theseus."

And on the other,

"This is the City of Adrianus, and no more of Theseus."

Spon and Wheeler have cited an inscription upon an aqueduct, which implies the same distinction:

Aquæductum in novis Athenis cæptum. 2

in this plate on the left. It may appear singular, that Alcibiades being deemed a traitor to his country, an Herma that represented him should be suffered to remain in the Prytanæum. Alcibiades quitted the stage of life four centuries before the Christian æra, and at the age of forty-four.*

Plate III. ANACREON.

IV. A SMALL HERMA OF PHERECYDES.

These two plates are on the same page. In the collection of Fulvius Orsinus we find a coin of Teos, one of the twelve towns of Ionia, and the country of Anacreon, upon which there is a head adorned with a diadem, and a long beard, similar in every point to the image in our plate; now since in that coin we distinctly read the name of the poet, there can be no doubt respecting the person to whom our portrait relates.

Pherecydes was born in the island of Scyros, one of the Cyclades, and was contemporary with Thales. Theopompus, quoted by Diogenes Laertius, says he was the first that wrote of the nature of the gods. Pythagoras received his first instructions at his school. It is worth observing, that

* It is worth observing that the Hermas were long quadrangular bases, made to support a bust, the head of which was generally of brass. They were first employed to represent Mercury, and commonly placed about the tombs, of which they were considered as the guardians; but in progress of time it became the fashion to set them up as ornaments in the houses, in the streets, and in the porticos. The custom of fixing upon the Hermas the images of deities, heroes, and the most distinguished worthies, rendered them objects of public veneration. We find in Arnobius, that in the City of Athens there was a great number of Hermas with the head of Alcibiades. Cicero, writing to Atticus, mentions marbles with a brazen head, which could not but be the Hermas in question.

Christodorus Coptites, in those epigrams which he composed on the images of the worthies set up in the Gymnasium of Zeuxippus at Constantinople, mentions likewise the image of Pherecydes, and in the following line describes the attitude in which he was drawn:

"He rais'd his looks, to contemplate the skies."

This circumstance seems quite sufficient to explain the subject of our Herma, for the contemplation of heaven evidently is an emblematical attitude, implying the astronomical knowledge of our philosopher, who was the first to account for eclipses, and to determine the period of the moon.

Plate V. ANTIQUE HERCULES.

VI. ATTILIUS REGULUS.

These two plates are printed on the same page. The fillets falling down on each side of the head of this Hercules, shew that under the lion's skin there is a crown, which binds the hair; and as the image is in the form of a Herma, and a true Hermeracles, a kind of ornament usually placed in the amphitheatres, the crown in question must be that of a wrestler. We take it for a wreath of wild olive, which generally was the reward allotted to the Olympic conquerors. There would be no room for dispute about this crown, if the skin that covers it, and some erosions that happen to be in the marble, did not preclude us from discriminating the leaves.*

*The origin of the Olympic Games is concealed under a veil of impenetrable obscurity; yet we find in Diodorus Siculus, that they were instituted by the Cretan Hercules. It is probable they were only revived by him. What, however, admits of no contradiction is, that Hercules brought from the Hyperborean regions the wild olive, of which the Olympic garlands were commonly made. And we must not omit observing, that the garlands or crowns employed in all the sacred games of Greece were adorned with fillets or ribbands.

There is in the Villa Albani at Rome, a most elegant Herma of Hercules with a beard, and a wreath of olive, as the emblem of his victory at Olympia; he has likewise fillets pendent on his shoulders; but there being no lion's skin, the subject has been mistaken; the name of Xenophon has been given to it, and Winckelman, who published this very Herma in his new monuments, has copied that erroneous denomination.

ATTILIUS REGULUS.

Although the story of the racking tortures with which it is commonly said that Regulus was put to death, be nothing but a fabulous report, artfully raised by his wife to serve the commonwealth, it is however certain that the Romans used their most industrious endeavours in spreading it abroad, as one of the most authentic events, to cast the stigma of barbarity on their foes, as well as to make an ostentatious parade of the magnanimous intrepidity of their citizens, and this effigy was evidently imagined to propagate the adventure. The lineaments are curious, they point out a gloomy resolution, and forcibly express the atrocious heroism, with which Attilius, as we find in Horace, unmoved by the solicitations and prayers of his friends and nearest relatives, devoted himself for his country. The same expressive countenance appears on a gem belonging to Prince Borghese, with the addition of a nail, which is thought to allude to the ideal torments of our consul.

Plate VII. ACHILLES.

That the denomination of Achilles is properly bestowed on the effigy in this plate, can be proved by a complete statue in the Villa Borghese, where the face has the same contour and appearance as in our image. In the above statue there is a band or ring set around the right heel,

which is a distinctive badge, sufficient to symbolize the son of Thetis, who was supposed to be vulnerable only in that part. We know that Winckelman, in his *Monumenti Antichi*, mentioning the said Borghese statue, takes it for the figure of Mars in chains; but his error is too plain, the countenance of that deity being different in all the ancient images that are found of him; upon which the Museum Pium Clementinum may be consulted.

Amongst the valuable curiosities of the Duke of Nemi, nephew of Pius VI. there is a head of Achilles, which may serve to corroborate the opinion we entertain respecting the present head, being both perfectly alike.

Plate VIII. SAPPHO.

There can be no doubt that this image is the true representative of the celebrated Sappho, a similar effigy being exhibited in many marbles bearing her name. One may easily discern in her countenance something manlike, which corresponds to the apposite epithet of *Mascula*, given her by Horace; though this adjunct might as well be a sarcastic allusion to her noted partiality for her fair countrywomen, the Lesbian Virgins. Her superlative excellence in lyrical verse was never called in question, she did not only surpass Stesichorus and Alcæus, her contemporaries, but all the most renowned Poets of Greece were thrown at an immense distance by the astonishing power of her genius, and the matchless felicity of her diction. She flourished in the 44th Olympiad, six centuries before the Christian æra. When her years were drawing near the state of full maturity, she unfortunately fancied an elegant youth of Mytilene, whose name was Phaon: foiled in her inclination, she fell into despair, and precipitated herself from the Leucadian Cliff.* We read of several who attempted this

* Strabo acquaints us that this cliff was a promontory, with a magnificent temple dedicated to Apollo, and that every year, on a certain

mortal leap, to get rid of the frenzy of love; and it is said that the remedy was often effectual; but all concur in affirming that to our Lesbian heroine the experiment proved absolutely fatal.

Plate IX. JUPITER.

Dark antiquity figured Jupiter in various strange forms, so that we even see him in the shape of a Bull. His most mysterious image was the statue with three eyes, as mentioned by Pausanias. He is generally drawn like a venerable old man, with a thick beard, and sometimes we find him with the symbol of Serapis, that is the calathus, or bonnet, the same that we see on the head of the figure in this plate.

Plate X. HERCULES.

Beger has collected all the various figurations of Hercules in a large volume. There is however, a peculiarity which symbolizes him, it is the lion's skin that sometimes is pendent on his shoulders, and sometimes covers his head, like a wig, as in the present Herma. We must not pass over unnoticed the two fangs sprouting on the forehead, they seem to have been placed there as a pair of horns, to indicate the dignity of the subject.*

festival solemnity, a malefactor was hurled from the top headlong into the sea, which the Leucadians believed to be the means of averting every public calamity. It is easy to perceive that the intention of this sacrifice was the same as that of the Jews in the immolation of the scape-goat. The criminal destined to be the victim was covered with feathers, and had many live birds tied about him, so that the shaking of their wings might break the violence of the fall. At the bottom of the precipice, there were boats disposed to receive him, and when he happened to save his life, he was doomed to perpetual banishment.

* That horns were anciently an emblem of eminence, the story of Moses, the portrait of Jupiter Hammon, and even the etymology of the

CLASS III. EGYPTIAN AND GREEK SCULPTURE.

Plate I. BACCHUS AND ACRATUS.

The principal figure in this precious group is an obvious representation of the god of wine; for besides the grapes entwined round his head, there is the thyrsus, which is a peculiar distinction of this deity. It is certain the ancients never represented the image of Bacchus without this typical appendage, except the Lacedæmonians, who used to arm him with a lance. In the conquest he made of India, his troops, which consisted of women as well as men, had no other weapon but the thyrsus.

The winged genius that holds out to him a cup, might perhaps be the image of Hope, worshipped by the Greeks under the name of *Elpis*. Yet I have not thought proper to abandon the idea of an ingenious antiquary, who in the above genius acknowledges young Acratus. It is true, that according to what we find in Pausanias, this dependent or agent of Bromius was represented at Athens in such a manner, as nothing appeared of him but his mouth out of the walls, to shew the Athenians made their belly their god. But it is well known, that artists in their works are apt to give a great latitude to their fancy. Acratus in its Greek signification, imports pure, unmixed; which is precisely the chief essence of the nectar of Bacchus; and as wings are a

word, are a sufficient proof: for as Valerianus observes, *Conveniunt similitudine quadam inter se cornu, radius et corona.* We must not however think that horns always implied the same; sometimes they were a badge of honour, and sometimes, of ignominy; the 75th Psalm points out the difference—*et omnia cornua peccatorum confringam, et exaltabuntur cornua justi.* It is said of the Arabians, that they use horns as a personal ornament, and so smear with gum the hair on the forehead, and twist them into sharp points; a custom which in the 17th century was exceedingly fashionable among the Italian ladies.

known celestial emblem, it is not incredible that the sculptor might have employed them to express the spirit that exalts the brain, warms the heart, and fires the blood.

If we had no other evidence of the skill of the Greeks in the art of the chisel, but the monument before us, it would be quite sufficient to evince their decided superiority over the moderns. Besides the incomparable symmetry, which in our marble enraptures the eye in all the lineaments, and in every part of the contour, there is this peculiarity in the features of Bacchus, that the masculine energy of youth is admirably blended with female softness, and virgin delicacy. It was usual with ancient statuaries and painters to figure in this double form the god of light as well as that of wine; because these two deities were reciprocally taken one for the other, as may be seen in the History of Osiris. There is in the Gallery at Florence a statue of Bacchus by Michael Angelo, in which, especially respecting that particular, he has copied after the old manner with singular felicity. The antique images of the son of Semele generally shew him in the spring of life, when the tender sensations of joy begin to bud forth.

Plate II. ANTIQUE GROUP OF THE NILE.

It appears from all the medals, and the various public monuments intended as images of the Nile, that their artists did either forget or neglect the typical alphabet of the old Egyptians. Having no brighter ideas than what they derived from trite mythological notions, they considered the most famous river in the universe as a common fluvial deity, and consequently gave it the shape of a bearded old man. Nor can we much admire the idea of the symbolical children which we see in the figure before us. In the twelfth year of Hadrian an overflowing of the Nile reached the height of sixteen cubits, which was recorded by a

great medal struck on the occasion at Alexandria. It is probable that the idea of the sixteen children was suggested by this medal; nor can the sixteen children that are on the colossal monument of the Nile, preserved in the collection of the Vatican, form any objection to our opinion; for though this statue be the very same that has been mentioned by Pliny, as an ancient monument, and a wonder of the art, it is well known that the children, as well as the other ornamental symbols, were added to it long since the time of Hadrian. If we mistake not, this famous statue was dug out of the ruins of the Temple of Peace, where Pliny informs us, that the Emperor Vespasian had ordered it to be placed. As to our monument it was found near Ostia, in the same spot where four elegant groups, representing the labours of Hercules, were discovered some time since. It is in a great measure similar to the group in the Vatican; and respecting the exquisite symmetry and precision of the workmanship, may be considered as a perfect copy.

Plate V. ANTIQUE VENUS.

VI. ASCLEPIAS.

These two Plates are printed on the same page.

Several of the Antique statues of Venus were clothed, and there is on this subject a curious passage in Pliny; that author tells us, that the inhabitants of the Island of Coos having the choice of two statues of Venus, both by Praxiteles, but one clothed, and the other naked, gave the preference to the former. The naked figure was afterwards purchased by the Gnidians, and is the very same that became an object of universal admiration. The drapery of our image may frankly be styled a wonder of the art. What leads us to give it the name of Venus, is not so much the perfect symmetry of the features, and the winning grace

of the countenance, as the circumstance of having part of the breast and of the shoulders, uncovered, for the same is seen in various portraits of that goddess, and among others in the images of conquering Venus, represented on the coins of Julius Cæsar. It is worth remarking that the figures of the Grecian Artists are generally naked, while those of the Romans, for the greater part, are found dressed in armour, the reason for which is assigned to be that, that art which challenges criticism, must always be superior to that which shuns it.

Socrates, who in his younger days followed the profession of a sculptor, made a group of the graces, who according to what we find in Diogenes Laertius, were represented dressed. The Athenians set a very high value on that work, and had it placed in the wall behind the statue of Minerva.

ASCLEPIAS.

This little statue was dug out of some ruins in the City of Megara; and is a *Monolitha*, that is, all of a piece with its basis. The inscription at the foot points out a priestess of Diana, of the name of Asclepias; and the peculiar form of the characters leads us to trace it to the age of the Antonines, rather towards the third century of the common æra than the second. The style and manner of the sculpture is likewise very indifferent, and shows that in Greece at that period the arts were in a total decline. The inscription is in hexameter verses, and the meaning as follows:

I am here worshipping the Toxophilite Virgin Latonia, or Diana Orthosia, all around the walls of the city. I am the Priestess Asclepias, born of Sinctimenos, who descended of Esculapius. My most reverend mother, Nicephoris, was likewise of an illustrious race. My good parents brought me up for the priesthood of this deity, and the Senate and people confirmed their choice by a decree.

Plate VII. A GENIUS.

From the elegance of the attitude, and the peculiarity of the dress, we are inclined to take this statue, evidently of the Greek school, for the figure of a genius. The genius of the people of Rome, an image which often occurs on medals, is always half naked, as our own, with a similar garment loosely thrown over the shoulders, but at the same time he holds a pike in one hand, and the horn of plenty in the other. Some of the Genii we find drawn in the form of serpents, some like old men, some in the age of virility, with a *patera* in one hand, and a scourge in the other; many have the appearance of Cupids, the same as angels, in the churches of the Roman Catholics; we may remark that the angels in the pictures of Michael Angelo are all represented without wings.

Plate VIII. ANTIQUE HERCULES.

IX. ANTIQUE STATUE.

HERCULES.

These two plates are printed on the same page.

We have here an elegant statue of the Grecian school, but discovered in Egypt; which can be easily accounted for, the Greeks having originally inhabited that famous region. All works besides of this kind, when exquisitely finished like the present, were in the highest request among the ancients: nor was it difficult to transfer such small images from one place to another. Hercules is here represented in a state of ebriety, as in many other antique monuments; his head is ornamented with a crown of flowers and ribbands interwoven together, precisely in the same manner as the statue of Hercules in the Vatican. This statue has lost the left hand.

ANTIQUE STATUE.

This graceful figure gives room for two opinions, equally plausible. It may be taken for the Genius of Hercules, from the attributes belonging to him. We find in various monuments, and particularly in some paintings of Herculaneum, the Genii of different deities represented in the same manner. It might likewise be conceived an image of Love expressing his victory over the son of Alcmena. The peculiarity of his attitude seems to enforce this idea, for the singular manner in which the lion's skin hangs over his shoulders, and the club is placed on his head, gives those attributes the appearance of trophies.

Plate X. ANTIQUE STATUE OF BASALTES, REPRESENTING AN EGYPTIAN PRIEST.

The Antique Statue engraved in this plate is a piece of fine sculpture, and merits the attention of every person of taste; it is one of those statues termed *Iconicæ*, being evidently a Portrait of an Egyptian Priest. In the Museum Capitolinum there is a figure in many respects similar, and of exquisite workmanship. The image in the plate is bare headed, and does not only appear beardless, but has likewise the head shaved close, according to the custom of the Egyptian Priests, who, as Herodotus mentions, used to trim both their beards and hair quite close.

The pilaster that supports the back of the statue, is in the form of an obelisk, which terminates in the hinder part of the neck, about the *Os Occipitis*, which may lead us to conjecture that it served the purpose of a Gnomon. The hieroglyphics that cover it allude to the Egyptian worship; hence we see various sacred animals, and among others the falcon, a bird particularly dedicated to Isis. There are likewise urns, and instruments used in the sacrifices, as the

acerra, the dolarrum, the offa, the grefericulum, the mulleus, the ligula, the simpulus, and the secespita. A sitting figure holds between the knees a kind of cross; whereupon we are to observe, that the Egyptians had their symbols in the same form. One of them was the *Tau*, symbol of Typhon; the other was an instrument for measuring the overflowings of the Nile; and the last, the flower of the Lotus, which often had the semblance of a cross.

This monument was found near the ancient *Antium*, now called Nettuno. It probably belonged to one of the Temples of Isis, which during the times of heathenism, were erected in great number in all parts of Italy.

Plate XI. FRAGMENT OF AN EGYPTIAN IDOL.

There is not perhaps a monument of higher antiquity than the subject exhibited in this plate; and any endeavour to trace its origin, would but serve to involve us in a labyrinth of endless obscurity. It represents the Idol *Cneph* or *Phtha*, which the philosophers of Egypt considered as the source and principle of all earthly things, and is the same that was noticed by Count Caylus. This idol had a most magnificent temple in the city of Memphis, which had been erected to his honour by the piety of King Mnetes, and enriched by several of his successors, and chiefly by Sesostris, who worshipped him with a peculiar devotion; and when Cambyses paid it a visit, struck with the ludicrous appearance of this great god, who seemed nothing better than a large baboon, he could not help bursting into a fit of laughter, and ordered it to be burnt, together with the other idols, and also caused the god Apis, or the sacred ox, to be roasted.

Plate XII. CERCOPITHECUS, OR EGYPTIAN CYNOCEPHALUS.

In the exposition of the hieroglyphics, selected by Horus Apollo, we read that the Egyptians designed the emblem of the equinoxes, by the picture of a Cercopithecus, or Cynocephalus, sitting and in the act of making water, from a prevailing opinion, that this animal, during both the equinoxes, makes water once in each hour, by day as well as by night; his figure therefore used to be placed over the *Hydrologia*, the mechanism of which may be found accurately explained in the Œdipus of Kircher. As it so happens that our Cercopithecus was cut out of the *Manubrium*, or handle of a water vase, we may infer, that it belonged to some of the machines that measured the equinoctial hours.*

Plate XIII. FRAGMENT OF A CANEPHORA AT ELEUSIS.

The colossean bust represented in this plate, still subsists at Eleusis, and is the image of a Canephora. It is well known that the Canephoræ were virgins employed in the

* Pliny seems to refer the origin of the Hydrologium to the artist Ctesibius, of whom he speaks in terms of high admiration. This Ctesibius lived in the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus, and invented a kind of Hydroscope, or water glass, which was placed in the temple of Arsinoe, sister of the aforesaid Philadelphus. But there is reason to think it an invention of a more ancient date, for the *Clepsydræ*, or water clocks, are much on the same plan, and we find them mentioned long before the time of Ctesibius. Aristotle availed himself of a Clepsydra, to demonstrate the reality of air; and we shall take occasion to remark, that some Carthaginian commanders employed the same for the very purpose of a Telegraph, as may be seen in the Stratagems of Polyænus, and the History of Polybius. Tycho Brahe used the Clepsydra to measure the motion of the stars; and by the same contrivance M. D'Amontons flattered himself that he would be able to find the longitude: the trial however baffled all his endeavours.

rites of the Pagan superstitions, and chiefly addicted to the Eleusinian solemnities.* In the carved work round the basket that our Canephora wears on the head, appear some of the symbols of the Goddess Ceres, as the ear of corn, the poppy, and the lamp.

This Colossus must have supplied the place of a cariate or cariatide in some part of the Eleusinian Temple, for one of the rules prescribed in the use of these figures, was that the cariate must always appear in a character suited to the place for which it is intended: and therefore as our cariate belonged to the Temple of Ceres, it has the perfect resemblance of a Canephora.

Plate XIV. STATUE OF CUPID.

This elegant statue of Cupid was found 15 miles from Rome, in the Year 1793, under the Collonna, where Varus had a country villa. The god of love is here represented in the act of bending his bow, in the same manner as the Cupid in the Museum Capitolinum. The exquisite beauty of the present image inclines us to believe it an ancient copy of the celebrated Cupid by Praxiteles, which Phryne acquired by an ingenious stratagem, as we learn from Pausanias.

Plate XV. TWO ANTIQUE CHAIRS OF MARBLE.

The two Antique Chairs of Marble in this plate are monuments of estimation on account of their rarity; they

* The name of *Canephora, Basket-bearer*, shows, that these virgins used to carry baskets, that contained various fruits, besides several little curiosities, which when they wished to embrace the conjugal state, they offered to Diana, the easier to obtain the leave which they asked of quitting her train. It was their peculiar office to guard the sacred ornaments, and the utensils of the sacrifice, and to sing hymns in the procession in honour of Ceres.

originally belonged to the celebrated Fulvius Orsini, and were afterwards added to the curiosities in the Villa Montalto of Sixtus the Fifth: each of them is wrought from a single block of Greek Marble. One of them has the feet resembling lions' claws: it is of good design, and is one of those chairs which the ancients called *Thessalian*. The other is of that sort of chairs that were styled *Sellæ Arguatæ*, or arched chairs, from the peculiar bend of their shape. In the second volume of the Ruins of Herculaneum, two of the muses, Clio and Urania, are represented sitting in two chairs of a similar form.

[*To be continued.*]

A DIALOGUE BETWENE A KNYGHT AND A CLERKE, concernynge the Power Spiritual and Temporal. Imprinted at London, in Flete-Strete, in the House of Tho. Berthelet, near to the Cundite, at the Sign of Lucrece: cum Privilegio: without Date or Name of the Author. 52 pages, 8vo.*

[From Oldys's British Librarian.]

This notable little tract was written to silence the clergy, and answer their unreasonable expectations, that

* Although this Dialogue is undated, it may appear to have been printed at the beginning of our Reformation; and though the author's name was not yet published to it, it is well known to have been written by that famous clerk and schoolman, WILLIAM of OCCHAM, so called from being born in a village of that name in Surrey, as Camden and others have observed. It was written by our author so early as the year 1305, if the Manuscript note on the copy before me is right. There was another edition of it afterwards in 1540, wherein it is said to be written by William of Occham, the great Philosopher, in English and Latin. (*Extat. Lat. in Goldast. Monarch. T. Ed.*) The Author was scholar to John Duns Scotus, and afterwards, his antagonist. In

the Pope might exercise a jurisdiction over the temporalities of princes, and the church be exempted from contributing of its riches in time of need, either for the relief of the poor or the security of the nation where they abide; as may appear by the following abstract thereof.

CLERICUS begins with complaining how much the ecclesiastical rights are invaded and what wrongs the clergy endure against all law. MILES asks him, what law is? and he answers the ordinances of the Pope, and decrees of the Fathers. MILES allows that what they have heretofore ordained in matters of temporality may be law to the clergy, but not to the laity; none having power to ordain

their grand scholastic controversy, Scotus was distinguished father of the *Reals*, and Occham of the *Nominals*. Occham flushed with his success undertook Pope John 23d, and gave a mortal wound to his *Temporal Power over Princes*. He got a good guardian, Lewis of Bavaria the Emperor, whose court was his sanctuary, but he was excommunicated by the Pope; and the Masters of Paris condemned him for an heretic, and burnt his books, which Fuller conceives to be the cause why Luther was so well versed in his works, which he had at his fingers' ends; being the sole schoolman in his library whom he esteemed. The Pope being afterwards, it seems, reconciled to him, he was restored to his state with the repute of an acute schoolman. Fox, in his Book of Martyrs, ed. 1576; fol. 376, says, that in the time of King Edward II, "GULIELMUS OCCHAM was a worthy divine, and of a right sincere judgment, as the times would then either give or suffer." The same historian further, fol. 393, mentions this Dialogue, as of Occham's writing, though it appeared without the name of its author. He there also mentions another of his Books called his *Questions and Distinctions*, and quotes John Sleidan's History in his commendation; who telling us the said Occham flourished in the year 1326, gives us an abstract of another of his books, on the authority of the Bishop of Rome. These two last, with two more of his writing, were printed abroad, between the years 1491 and 1496, as appears in *Corn. a Beughem's Incunab. Typographiæ*, 12mo. Amst. 1688. p. 100. As for the author's death, some place it in 1330, others seventeen years later. See Leland, Bale Pits, Fuller, Dr. Cave, Du Pin, &c.

statutes of things, over which they have no lordship; therefore, that he lately laughed heartily, when he heard that Pope Boniface VIII had made a new statute, that he himself should be above all secular princes and kingdoms, and that he needed but to put it into writing, and all things were his: if he would have my castle, my town, my field, my money, or the like, he need but to will, to write, and decree it, and he's intitled to those things. Then CLERICUS would derive this authority from Christ himself. To whom it is said in the Psalms, *Ask of me and I will give Nations to thine heritage, and all the world about to thy possession*: And of whom it is written, 1 Tim. 2. *That he is King of Kings, and Lord of Lords.* Then he argues from the faith of Holy Church, that Peter was ordained Christ's full vicar for himself and successors, so has the same power over temporalities as Christ had. But here MILES distinguishes two states of Christ; one of his humility, the other of his power and majesty; the former from the time that he took flesh and blood to his passion; the latter after his resurrection; when he said, *All Power is given to me in heaven and earth*; that Peter was ordained Christ's vicar for the state of his humility, and to follow him in those things which he did in that state, or to exercise that power which he as mortal man did; and not that which after his glorification he received. Here it is proved from scripture that Christ neither had, nor pretended to temporal kingdom; and that Peter had not by his commission the keys of the kingdom of earth given him, but of heaven: that he was Christ's vicar in the godly kingdom of souls, and not in temporal lordship of castles and lands, and this again is proved out of St. Paul. Then CLERICUS flies to another argument; for seeing it allowed that Holy Church may correct sins, he infers, that he who has to do in the knowledge of sin, must know and deem in right and wrong; and since there is right and wrong in temporal matters, the

Pope ought consequently to rule and deem in temporal causes. But MILES having shewed the absurdity of this sophism, and that right and wrong in temporal matters are to be judged by temporal laws, proves this also out of scripture; where even in case of the people's disobedience to those laws, it appears the clergy are only to admonish and warn them that they be *subject to princes*, and in another place that *every soul* shall be subject to the *higher powers*, which excepts not the clergy themselves. "And if you will needs be knowing in such causes says he, because wrong and sin were linked together; it belongs to you to know and deem in causes of wedlock; I pray will you therefore say it follows, that you shall know and deem of all that belongeth thereto, for the *knitting of the deed*?" So advises him not to intermeddle in the judgment of things which concern temporality; "for so much as ye usurp and take upon you that which belongs to others, it is right mete that ye suffer as ye do." Then CLERICUS asks if he can deny that the temporal power should be serviceable to the spiritual? MILES allows the temporality should be so far serviceable to them, as to find those who worship and serve GOD all that is necessary for them, that in the old law they were handsomely provided for, but not thereby ordained any temporal kingdom or lordship; for what kind of lordship was appointed the ministry, may appear from four or five places of scripture here quoted: from whence it is demanded, "Lo to whom doth Christ and his apostle Paul liken you? To workmen, to hired men, and oxen; and not to kings. I pray you be workmen, and hired men, lords of things? Then it seemeth that temporalities are granted you to help your living, and for charge of spiritual administration, and not for lordship; and of the spiritual, it is written in the law of Moses; there ye be likened to an ox, that threshes; for which it is enough to take his meat though he fill all the barn with his travail." A little farther

CLERICUS is for allowing princes to enjoy their temporalities, "And let them suffer us, says he, in peace with ours." But MILES cannot allow this to be any ways reasonable. For says he, we are to see the wills of our forefathers fulfilled, who gave you these temporalities so plentifully, that you should dispose both of them and yourselves to charitable purposes, to the health of our souls and the honour of God, to praying for the dead and relieving the wants of the living; "but ye do nothing so; ye spend away your temporality in sinful deeds and vanity; ye recke not for honesty, no nor for your own law, nor for deeds of mercy and charity, but in folly, and in *Bobance*, and in liking of this world, ye dispend, all that was given you for a holy intent. Shall not his wages be stopped, who will not do deeds of Knighthood? He that holdeth of another and doth not his due office and service, he shall lose and forego his fee? Here he brings in the example of King Joas, who would not let Jehoiada receive any more of the ecclesiastical revenue, but apply it to the reparation of God's House, and concludes this argument with observing "That ye have received all such lordships and riches as the wages of holy chivalry, and to the intent to have cloth and food, with which two the Apostle saith, he held him paid, and all the overplus, besides cloth and food, ye ought to spend in deeds of mercy and piety, as on poor people, that have need, and on such as be sick and diseased, and oppressed with misery; and if ye do not so, then must *we have to do therewith*; for then it falleth to us to take heed of your temporality, that ye beguile not and deceive the quick and the dead." CLERICUS observes that King Joas did not apply the money to his own use, but to that of holy church. "But now-a-days ye take our goods, which ye spend not to the use of holy church, but on your busy and unruly soldiers, and on ships and engines of war." MILES answers, "that neither does

the king apply it to his own use, but for your safeguard, the defence of holy church, and of your goods and chattels. That if the King's power should fail, the gentry, such as are needy and had prodigally consumed their substance, would turn to yours and destroy all you have; therefore that the king's strength is to you as a strong wall, and his peace is your peace: That by giving a little portion to him, you buy your own safeguard; but as ye have been always unkind for the goodness he hath done, so now ye complain against what is your own profit: That if kings at their own cost and peril are to defend you, and you to rest, in idleness and luxury, eating, drinking, and solacing yourselves, then you only are kings, and they your slaves." Then he proves from scripture again, that the church or riches of it, should not be spared when Christian people are in danger. The ghostly temple which is mankind, being of more worth than the temple that is made of lime and stone." CLERICUS objects that if those things which are once given to God may be taken away again, then all vows may be made void. But MILES distinguishes, that what he has said is not to withdraw such gifts, but to apply them to those uses for which they were first given. Then CLERICUS would allude from the words of our Saviour, how free the clergy were from paying tribute to princes. But MILES argues, that the example he produces, and the answer therein given, was for Christ, and not for you; however grants, that clerks in their own persons should be free, but not such as lead their lives as lewd men. Yet though some may be thus freed in their person by the privilege of princes, shall your fields have now the same freedom? And he who had before a yearly tribute from them, lose it afterwards in you? the commonwealth must be defended at the cost of the commonalty, and whatever part thereof enjoys this defence, 'tis most agreeing with right, that he set his shoulder, and help to bear the burden. Then if posses-

sions are as rightly subject to the common charge as to the yearly rent, he shall be under charge whoever owns them. If ye talk of prescription, we answer in as much longer as this freedom, or exemption has been allowed by the benignity of princes, so much the sooner ye should be ready to pay your part where need requires it; but both holy writ and civil powers abolish this prescription, as appears by examples here cited. CLERICUS thinks it hard that kings should resume the privileges granted by their predecessors. But MILES urges that any particular privilege, however long or firmly granted, must submit to general occasions; and if it be found hurtful to the commonwealth may be repealed in time of need, as Solomon, in some matters of theft, changed somewhat even of God's law. Clericus would insinuate, that it was emperors who established these things, and that they might guide the reins of the law, but not kings. MILES looks upon this as a kind of blasphemy, proceeding either from ignorance or envy; so draws an instance from France and her empire, showing how distinctly and independently the one exercises its power from the other. That as the Emperor may make laws, over all his empire, and add or diminish as he thinks good, so may the King of France either utterly repel the Emperor's Laws, or clearly banish them, and at his pleasure ordain new ones. This he concludes with several examples from scripture, proving the subjection of the clergy to their princes; as how by anointing, they acknowledged them to be their princes and rulers, how they guarded, attended on, and prayed for them as such, insomuch that CLERICUS cannot forbear breaking off the conference, with observing that it was drawing towards night, but he would answer it all in the morning.

After this manner ends this ancient and remarkable Treatise, thus published in English, with express privilege, by King Henry's printer, no doubt to forward and strengthen

the Reformation, then in its infancy. But if the reader would see this argument, on the king's ecclesiastical supremacy, as it more particularly regards the English nation, deduced from a vast variety of our most authentic instruments and records, we must refer him to Mr. Prynne's voluminous collections on that head, in three volumes folio; of which we shall next take a short survey, because of the affinity of the subject, and its being traced from the earliest times.

PUBLIC RECORDS.

First Report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the State of the Public Records of this Kingdom.

[Continued from page 129.]

5. The most essential of all these measures, for the purpose of laying open to the Public a full knowledge of the contents of these various and extensive repositories, would be unquestionably, to PRINT some of the principal CALENDARS and INDEXES, and also such of the ORIGINAL RECORDS, hitherto unpublished, as are the most important in their nature, and the most perfect in their kind.

The selection which the Committee have to propose, does not rest wholly upon their own judgment. They have thought it their duty to consult persons of the greatest learning and experience upon these subjects; who upon a review of the several returns laid before the Committee, and after deliberate consideration, have proposed the following articles, in which the Committee entirely concur, strongly recommending them to the attention of the House.

Of CALENDARS and INDEXES, they recommend the following to be printed, which are already fit for the press.

1

At the Chapter House there is an Index to Domesday, which nevertheless it may be proper to enlarge; and as the original volumes were published without any Title or Glossary, it would be very desirable that this opportunity should be taken of supplying those defects. A proper Title and Table of Contents were in fact prepared several years ago, by the President and Council of the Society of Antiquaries,* at the instance of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury; which should now be printed. And the Committee very much approve of the plan for a Glossary, which the present Keeper of the Records at the Chapter House has judiciously pointed out in his very elaborate and satisfactory return; by which it also appears, that the Judges of England, so long ago as the reign of Edward III, stated their own inability to interpret some parts of this record.†

* The Title Page here referred to is in the following words.

DOMESDAY BOOK,
seu
Liber Censualis
Willelmi Primi
Regis Angliæ,
Inter Archivos Regni
In Domo Capitulari Westmonasterii
Asservatus
Jubente Rege Augustissimo
Georgio Tertio
Prælo Mandatus
Typis.
Excudebat Londini J. Nicholls.‡
MDCCLXXXIII.

† Extract of a return to a writ directed to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, commanding them to make a search in Domesday

‡ This line has been since altered.

Calendars to the earliest records of the Curia Regis and Court of King's Bench, which are preserved at the Chapter House; viz. the former beginning with the reign of Richard I, and the latter from 1st Edward I, to 18th of Edward I, should be printed, together with an Index to the Placita Exercitus, in the 24th year of the reign of Edward I.

At the Tower, the Indexes to the Patent,* Close, and Charter Rolls should be printed. And also the Chronological Indexes to the Inquisitions Post Mortem, to which might be added in continuation of the same subject, those which are at the Rolls, and in the Duchy Office of Lancaster.

At the Rolls the following Indexes should be printed; namely, the Office Index to the Charter, Patent and Confirmation Rolls, together with the Fine Rolls; the Index to private selections from the Close Rolls, and the Officer's private Index to the Liveries, and the Office

Book: "Et super hoc convocatis ad nos Justiciariis vestris de Banco, et Servientibus vestris ad Placita, et aliis de concilio vestro, visoque Brevi vestro predicto et singulis aliis premissis, habitaque inde inter nos matura et diligenti Deliberatione, Nescimus super dictus verbis in dicto Libro de Domesday contentis Declarationem seu interpretationem facere, nisi quatenus verba inde sonant." Mich. Communia 12 Edw. III. Rot. 9. a.

* The nature and value of the Patent Rolls may be collected from the following account of them in the Tower Return. These Rolls, beginning the 3d of King John, 1201, and ending with the reign of Edward IV, 1483, contain Grants of Offices, Lands, and Restitutions of Temporalties to Bishops, Abbots, and other ecclesiastical persons; Confirmations of Grants made to bodies corporate, as well ecclesiastical as civil, Grants in Fee Farm, Special Liveries, Grants of Offices, Special and General Patents of Creations of Peers, and Licences of all kinds which pass the Great Seal. On the backs of these rolls are Commissions to Justices of the Peace, Commissions of Sewers, and all Commissions which pass the Great Seal.

Index to the Escheat Bundles, the Cardinal's Bundles, and the Parliament Returns.

At the Augmentation Office, the Indexes deserving publication are those to the Conventual Leases, to the Leases made by the Crown, and to the Deeds of Purchase and Exchange.

All these for the sake of uniformity and convenience, it might be proper to print of the same size as the Rolls and Journals of Parliament, and in a type like the Sessional Index to the Journals of this House. The Committee have directed estimates to be made upon this principle, in order to ascertain the magnitude and extent of such a publication, and it appears by them, that the number of volumes need not exceed sixteen or seventeen upon that calculation.

Besides these, it is represented to the Committee, that it will be highly proper, that the Catalogue of the Cottonian Manuscripts in the British Museum, recently compiled by the principal Librarian, under the order of the Trustees, should be printed; as it points out a very considerable number of important documents unnoticed in the former Catalogue, and may contribute greatly to illustrate many circumstances essentially connected with the History, Laws, and Constitution of this Country.

In recommending a selection of ORIGINAL RECORDS AND PAPERS to be printed, the Committee have also proceeded with the same advice and deliberation. And the following sorts of documents appear to be most deserving publication, namely, Political Surveys, Ecclesiastical Surveys, Judicial Proceedings, Unedited Statutes, Parliamentary Proceedings, and State Papers.

Of Political Surveys unpublished, there are several extant of great antiquity. The Hundred Rolls of the reign of Edward the First containing a full and minute Survey, in the nature of Domesday; the Extenta Manerii in the

same reign, (both of which are already described by the Committee), and the Testa de Nevil, which was a Survey of Knights' Fees, Escheats, and Services, in the reigns of Henry the Third and Edward the First. With respect to these three, the Committee are of opinion, that lists of the two former, and a Table of the Contents of the latter should be printed, with a specimen from each original, selecting from each (as nearly as may be) the same Hundreds, Manors, or Places, in order to show more clearly the peculiar nature of these several Records, and the degree in which they may serve conjointly to illustrate the state of Property and Manors at that period of our History. The Nomina Villarum, of which a copy is extant in the Museum containing the Sheriffs' Names of the Hundreds and Vills, and their Possessors, in each county, beginning from 1 Edward II, 1395, and continued downwards for a considerable period, may be a proper subject of publication in its entire form; together with another record in the Pipe Office, bearing the same title, which commences soon after the Restoration, and contains a list of the Claims of Liberties and Privileges by the Lords of Hundreds, Manors, and Franchises to the present time, such as they have been claimed upon oath in the Exchequer. The Committee cannot forbear to observe upon this head that even in modern times some county magistrates at their sessions have actually recorded the names of every parish, township, and district within their jurisdiction; and the practical advantages of such a proceeding, if more generally carried into effect, are obvious.

The Ecclesiastical Surveys, which have been preserved from the ravages of time, are principally Pope Nicholas's Taxation, executed about the 20th year of the reign of Edward I, 1291; the Nonæ Rolls of 15th Edward III, Anno 1341; the Surveys of King Henry VIII, and the Parliamentary Surveys, during the Usurpation.

The Taxation of Pope Nicholas is a most important Record, because all the Taxes, as well to our Kings as to the Pope were regulated by it, till the Survey made in the 26th of Henry VIII, and because the Statutes of Colleges which were founded before the Reformation are also interpreted by this criterion, according to which their Benefices under a certain value are exempted from the restriction in the Statute 21 Henry VIII, concerning Pluralities. The Committee beg leave to refer very particularly to the account which they have received of the most perfect copies of this record; and they recommend it to be printed from the books in the Exchequer, collated with such of the original rolls as remain there, and with the ancient Manuscript in the Cottonian Library, at the British Museum, besides which it may be proper to compare these Books with Sir Henry Spelman's Copy, now in the possession of Thomas Astle, Esq. Keeper of the Records in the Tower, and collated by him with the ancient transcripts lodged in that Repository. The Nonæ Rolls are also very valuable, as they show the alterations which had taken place in the value of each Benefice, after an interval of 50 years from the prior valuation; a Calendar to these should be printed, together with an explanatory account of them, and specimens of some one of the most complete in each Diocese. The Surveys of Henry VIII, and the Parliamentary Surveys, are extremely curious and interesting; but they are so voluminous, and at the same time so accessible to the public, that it would not be advisable to print them.

The Judicial Proceedings of the earliest dates are those of the Curia Regis, commencing in the reign of Richard I.; the Placita Forestæ, and the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas, beginning from the reign of Edward I.

Some of the most curious and instructive Records of the

Curia Regis, have been already published by Madox in his notes to his History of the Exchequer : others of them are probably contained in the Abstracts and transcripts preserved at the Chapter House, and in the libraries of some of the Inns of Court ; and with regard to the rest, it is very doubtful whether they are sufficiently perfect for publication.

Of the Placita Forestæ, which are dispersed in so many different Repositories, it might be useful to print one general Catalogue.

The Special Judgments of the Common Law Courts in the reign of Edward I. are highly commended by Lord Hale, who says, " that the reason of the law upon which the Court proceeded, is many times expressly delivered upon the Record itself." And the value which he set upon them appears by the large selections and copies from them which he obtained, and bequeathed, with his other MSS. to the Society of Lincoln's Inn.

It may be desirable therefore that his selections should be printed, and that such other selections should be made, as were suggested by the Keeper of the Chapter House Records in 1732 ; or, that the abstract, now preserved in the Chapter House, and specified by the present Officer in his return upon this subject ; or, the book mentioned in the return from the Society of the Middle Temple should be printed; accordingly as it may appear upon a careful inspection and comparison of them all, that any of these latter compilations can be substituted for Lord Hale's, if his cannot be obtained for the Public; or perhaps be made supplementary to it, if they should appear to take in a larger compass of time.

As these Records would be particularly serviceable in illustrating the year books, a subject discussed with great erudition and ability, in a return made from the Society of Lincoln's Inn, the Committee strongly recommend, that

the series of those books from Edward I, to Henry VIII, should be completed, by printing those hitherto unpublished, of which there are several extant in the Libraries of Lincoln's Inn, the Inner Temple, and the British Museum; and also by reprinting the rest from more correct copies, as those which are already in print are known to be in many instances incorrect and erroneous. A General Index to the whole would be a very necessary addition to such a work, which forms so valuable a monument of our practical jurisprudence in its earliest ages.

Together with the preceding articles, it is rightly suggested in the very learned return from the Society of Lincoln's Inn, that an uniform and systematic edition might be given of all the ancient law writers, as more perfect copies are known to exist in Manuscript, than those which have hitherto been published. And at the same time the Committee have to submit the propriety of printing from the Red Book of the Exchequer, the ancient regulations, intituled, Ordinationes Scaccarii, as a Supplement to the celebrated Dialogue de Scaccario, contained in the same book. They have upon the present occasion thought fit to subjoin to this report a collection of all the Oaths of Office, contained in the Red Book, and in the Black Book of the Exchequer of Receipt, and on the Rolls of the Petty Bag, and of the Clerk of the Crown, in Chancery; for it is not less true than extraordinary, that no perfect or authorised copy has yet been published of these recorded evidences of the obligations imposed upon, and undertaken by the several Public officers, who are sworn to discharge the various functions connected with the Administration of our Laws and Government.

Many Statutes and Ordinances recorded in the Rolls of Parliament, and others which are extant upon the Statute Roll, are not inserted in the printed Statute Books, which are only compilations by private hands; and the Com-

mittee therefore think it highly expedient for the honour of the nation, and the benefit of all his Majesty's subjects, that a complete and authoritative edition of all the Statutes should be printed.* Much assistance may be derived occasionally from a knowledge even of those which were enacted for temporary purposes, and are since expired; and in the prosecution of such a work, it will be proper to consult the most ancient and perfect manuscript copies preserved in the Exchequer, and the several public libraries of the Inns of Court, the Universities, and the British Museum.

It might also be very useful for many purposes of government and legislation, to select and print the REPORTS made by Committees of either House of Parliament, upon great Public Questions; and the same reasons which induced this House to order a selection of its own Reports to be printed in the year 1773, may now render it proper to continue the Series.

The STATE PAPERS published together in Rymer's Fœdera, form a most valuable collection. They commence from the reign of Henry I, Anno, 1134; but they do not come lower in date than the first six years of Charles the Second, during the Usurpation; and it appears to the Committee, that it may be very desirable to have this work completed by a supplementary selection of such other important Papers as were omitted by the original compilers, and also to have it continued to the Revolution, or even to the Accession of the House of Hanover.

[*To be continued.*]

* The following Statutes among others, have been printed from Copies in the Cotton Manuscripts, which may now be seen upon the Rolls of Parliament; viz. 18 Edward I, Quo Warranto. Rot. Parl. vol. i. p. 36.—18 Edward I, Stat. Westm. 3. Quia Emptores, Rot. Parl. vol. i. p. 41.—20 Edward I, Stat. Vouchers, and 20 Edward III, De Defensione Juris. Rot. Parl. vol. i. p. 78.

MANUSCRIPTS.

Account of the Manuscript Library of Lincoln's Inn. By the Right Honourable SILVESTER DOUGLAS, *(now* LORD GLENBERVIE,*) Master of the Library.*

[From the Appendix to the Report on the Public Records of Great Britain.]

There is in the custody of the Society of Lincoln's Inn, being the property of the society, a considerable collection of Manuscripts, containing matters of a parliamentary, judicial, legal and public nature. Among them are, strictly speaking, scarcely any originals; but many of the transcripts and abstracts, in the collection, have in some respects acquired the value of originals, and are in the estimation of those who have had occasion to examine them, of great authenticity and importance. They belonged for the greatest part, to that illustrious member of Lincoln's Inn, Lord Chief Justice HALE, who bequeathed them to the Society by a clause in his will, which being short, it may not be improper to insert in this place, both as it expresses the opinion of a person so eminently capable of appreciating their value, and for another reason to be mentioned afterwards.

"As a testimony of my honour and respect to the Society of Lincoln's Inn, where I had the greatest part of my education, I give and bequeath to that honourable society, the several Manuscript Books contained in a schedule annexed to my will. They are a treasure worth the having and keeping, which I have been near 40 years in gathering, with very great industry and expense. My desire is, that they be kept safe, and altogether, in remembrance of me. They were fit to be bound in leather and chained, and kept in Archives. I desire they may not be lent out, or disposed of, only if I happen hereafter to have any of my

posterity of that society, that desires to transcribe any book, and gives very good security to restore it again within a prefixed time, such as the benchers of that society in council shall approve of, then, and not otherwise, only one book at one time may be lent out to them by the society. They are a treasure not fit for every man's view, nor is every man capable of making use of them, only I would have nothing of these books printed, but entirely preserved together, for the use of the industrious learned members of that worthy society."

This clause was printed by Dr. Burnet at the end of his Life of Sir Matthew Hale, but for the sake of accuracy, an office copy of that, and of the schedule, have on the present occasion been obtained from Doctors' Commons.

But as neither the schedule nor another catalogue, which is kept in the Library, is sufficiently accurate or explicit to indicate in a satisfactory manner the contents of the different volumes, Mr. Caley was requested by the Master of the Library, to inspect every separate book in the collection, which he accordingly did, and it appears, on the result of that inspection, that all the manuscript transcripts, and copies of books, and documents of a public nature, may be arranged under the three following heads.

I. STATUTE LAW : comprehending,

1. Statutes.
2. Other Parliamentary Matters.

II. COMMON LAW AND MATTERS OF A JURIDICAL NATURE : comprehending,

1. Ancient writers on the Law.
2. Copies and Abstracts of Records of various sorts.
3. Itinera, Placita, and Assizæ.
4. Repertories of, and References to, Records in Public Offices.
5. Reports of Judicial Proceedings.

III. MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

I. 1. Statutes.

Under this division, there are various ancient manuscripts on vellum, some finely illuminated, containing copies of statutes from Magna Charta to the reign of Henry IV.

I. 2. Other Parliamentary Matters.

These consist of copies of 1. Petitions in Parliament in the reigns of Edward I, Edward II, Edward III, and Henry IV.

2. Rolls of Parliament, in 18 volumes, including the several reigns from Edward I, to Edward IV.

3. Summons to Parliament in the reigns of Richard II, Henry IV, Henry V, Henry VI, and Edward IV.

II. 1. Ancient Writers on the Law.

Under this division the collection contains,

1. "Glanvill Tractatus de Legibus et Consuetudinibus Angliæ tempore Regis Henrici Secundi compositus."

An ancient and fair manuscript, which did not form part of Lord Hale's legacy, but was lately presented to the society by Mr. Selwyn.

2. Bracton de Legibus et Consuetudinibus Angliæ.

Of this work there are two manuscripts on vellum, both of great antiquity, and one of them differing materially from the printed editions of 1569 and 1640, neither of which is considered as correctly published. Selden, in his "Titles of Honour," pointed out several errors in the first edition, which were however repeated in the other.

3. "Fleta, seu Commentarius Juris Anglicani."

A manuscript fairly written, but not ancient, and differing very little from the printed copies. There are many similar manuscripts extant.

4. "Horne's Mirror of Justices."

A fair manuscript on vellum, but not ancient.

II. 2. Copies and Abstracts of Records of various sorts.

These all consist of transcripts or abstracts from the records in the Tower of London, being copies of,

1. Close Rolls of King John, from the sixth year to the end of his reign; of the whole of Henry the Third's reign; of Edward I, from the 3d to the 13th year; of Edward II, from the 1st to the 20th year, and of the whole of Edward III.

2. Abstracts of the Close Rolls from the 13th Henry III, to 21 Richard II.

3. Patent Rolls, during the whole reign of Henry III.

4. Extracts from the Close and Patent Rolls of the above periods.

5. Hundred Rolls, viz. of Bampton and Poughley Hundreds, Com. Oxon. 7 Edward I.

6. Welsh Rolls, from 6 to 10 Edward I.

7. Roman Rolls, from 1 to 26 Edward III.

8. Chartæ Antiquæ contained in two volumes, from A to Q. and from A A. to N N.

9. Exchequer Records, viz. proceedings called Communia, from 23 to 46 Edward III, and Memoranda Scaccarii, from 1 to 22 Edward III.

II. 3. Itinera, Placita, et Assizæ: viz.

1. Itinera de Cornubia, 30 Edward I.
   Kancia, temp. Edw. I. and 6 Edw. II.
   London, 14 Edw. II.
   Bedford, 3 Edw. III, and 4 Edw. III.
   Northampton, 3 Edw. III.
   Derb. 4 Edw. III. and 8 Edw. III.
   Nottingham, 3 Edw. III. 4 Edw. III, and 8 Edw. III.
   Foresta Lancastriæ, 8 Edw. III.

2. Placita, de Banco Regis, Communi Banco, &c. in the following periods.

John,	years	1 to 18.
Edward I,		1 to 35.
Edward II,		1 to 19.
Edward III,		1 to 43, and 46 to 49.
Richard II,		1 to the end of his reign.
Henry IV,		1 to 14.

3. Assizæ, during the reign of Edward III, from his 20th to 45th year, and Henry IV, in his 8th year.

These transcripts are for the most part fairly written, and in hands coeval with the dates to which they respectively refer.

II. 4. Repertories of, and References to, Records in Public Offices.

1. A Table to the Rolls in the Tower (the same which was printed by Powell, Lond. 4to. 1631) and a Repertory of Escheats, Inquisitions, &c. for the Counties of Gloucester and Leicester, also in the Tower.

2. A Repertory of Commissions in the Exchequer, from Richard III, to 3 Car. I.

3. An Index to the Placita de Quo Warranto and Rageman in the Chapter Houses.

II. 5. Reports of Judicial Proceedings; viz.

1. Year Books, sometimes called Relationes, Annales, Narrationes, Anni, and Tempora. Of these there are many volumes, a few of them being duplicates. They also are for the most part fairly written, and in the hands of the respective periods to which they relate, and which periods are,

Edward I,	years	17, 18, 19, 30, 31, 32.
Edward II,		1 to 20.
Edward III,		1 to 46.
Richard II,		2, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13.

Henry IV,	years	2, 8, 11, 13.
Henry V,		1, 5, 9.
Henry VI,		1, 2, 3.
Edward IV,		10.

2. Reports, not official, in the reigns of Elizabeth, James I, and Charles I.

III. Under the Head of Miscellaneous Articles may be noticed the following, as the most considerable.

1. Pipe Rolls, temp. Edw. IV.

2. An ancient Manuscript on vellum, of "Lindewode's Provincial Constitutions." It does not seem to differ much from the printed editions.

3. Liber Niger Admiralitatis.—Not ancient.

4. A Book of Inquisitions taken at Lynn before the Lord High Admiral.—temp. Henry VIII.

5. Curia Militaris, being a collection of Cases of Duel, which seem to come down only to the reign of Henry VI, and to be chiefly taken from the Records in the Tower.

6. Extracts from Records concerning the Mint.

7. Claims at the Coronation of Richard II.

8. Two ancient Register Books or Chartularies, viz. of Battle and Bath.—These are perhaps to be considered as originals.

9. The Book commonly called Lord HALE's Common Place Book, and thus described by him in his Schedule, "The Black Book of the New Law collected by me and digested into Alphabetical Titles, written with my own hand, and which is the original copy."

The Manuscripts were removed in 1787, together with the Books then belonging to the Society, from the old Library to the present, which is a handsome, spacious, and commodious apartment, being made out of three sets of chambers in the Stone Building. The Manuscripts are in close presses at one of the ends of the Library, where there is a fire place, and fires daily kept, except in sum-

mer. There is no appearance of damp in this or any other part of the Library, nor in the presses. The Building is very substantial, with stone stair cases, and solid party walls, so that there is not any reasonable ground to apprehend any danger from fire, except in so far as there are apartments both above and under, in which fires are used, and from which the Library is only separated by good floors and ceilings. The keys of the presses are kept by the Master of the Library, who is chosen annually by the Benchers, from their own body.

They are in general in good preservation, though a few appear to have suffered considerably from damp in the former repositories in which they had been kept, probably before they came into the possession of the Society; for it appears, by the entries in our books, that it has been customary to appoint a Library Committee from time to time for the purpose of attending to the proper custody and safety of the Books and Manuscripts. The Manuscripts are not at present arranged in any systematic method or order, but they are numbered on the back, according to corresponding numbers in the Catalogue kept in the Library.

There are at present only the two Catalogues of these Manuscripts already mentioned, viz. that in the Schedule to Sir Matthew Hale's Will, and another kept in the Library, which has been printed in "Catalogus Manuscriptorum Angliæ et Hiberniæ."—Oxon. 1697; and which corresponds in general, but not accurately, with the numbers pasted on the back of each volume. The insufficiency of these catalogues has lately induced the Society to make an order "That the Master of the Library, should, with the assistance of Mr. Caley, or such other person as he should think fit, prepare one, or more, full correct, and methodical catalogue, adding thereto such observations as may seem to him any way material."

The Manuscripts in the custody of this Society being

their exclusive property, it is presumed that the regulation of the mode of access to them which it may be thought fit to permit must remain with those, who, by the constitution and usage of the Society, are intrusted with that duty. It has always, it is believed, hitherto been as liberal as has seemed consistent with safe custody, and the obedience which has been felt to be due to the conditions imposed by the Will of Sir MATTHEW HALE. Perhaps indeed at some former periods, a sufficient attention has not been paid to those considerations; as it appears that several of the articles contained in the Catalogues are now wanting.

[*To be continued.*]

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Agricultural Society of Herefordshire have undertaken to publish a Work, to be entitled *Pomona Herefordiensis*, being a descriptive account of the old Cider Fruits of Herefordshire, which have been long esteemed the best of their kind, accompanied by highly finished coloured Engravings. The varieties of the Pear which grow either in, or on the borders of that County will be added by way of Supplement. The descriptive part of this Work will be conducted by T. A. Knight, Esq. and the plates will be executed by Mr. W. Hooker, from drawings by a Young Lady of the County of Hereford, for the accuracy of which the Society makes itself responsible. The Work will be published in numbers, each containing three plates with descriptions, and the whole will consist of not less than eight, nor more than ten numbers, to be published every two months.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED IN SEPTEMBER, 1808.

Allan—A Treatise on the Operation of Lithotomy; in which are demonstrated the dangers of the present method of operating with the Gorget, and the superiority of the more simple operation with the Knife and Staff. The manner of performing the incisions is explained in short rules, and represented by Drawings the size of the living figures. By Robert Allan, Surgeon. Folio, 1l. 11s. 6d.

Badham—Observations on the Inflammatory Affections of the Mucous Membrane of the Bronchiæ. Comprehending an account of the acute Inflamma-

tion of the parts of the Peripneumonia-notha, of Chronic Coughs, &c. By Charles Badham, M. D. 12mo. 4s.

Beddoes—Good Advice for the Husbandman in Harvest, and for all others who labour hard in warm weather. By Thomas Beddoes. M. D. 7d.

Brewer—Secrets made Public; A Novel. By James Norris Brewer. 4 vols. 12mo. 1l.

Brown—The British Cicero; or a selection of the most admired Speeches in the English Language. By Thomas Brown, LL. D. 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d.

Bakewell—Observations on the Influence of Soil and Climate upon Wool. By Robert Bakewell; with occasional Notes and Remarks by the Right Hon. Lord Somervile. 8vo. 6s. 6d.

Campbell—Trial of Major Campbell for the Murder of Capt. Boyd. 2s. 6d.

Carr—Trial at Large, Sir John Carr against Hood and Sharpe for a Libel, 1s.

Conolly—A Treatise on Telegraphic Communication by Day and Night, for Naval, Military, and Commercial Purposes, (on new principles). Illustrated with Engravings and coloured Flags. By Joseph Conolly. 15s.

Cook—An Illustration of the General evidence establishing the reality of Christ's Resurrection. By Geo. Cook, A. M. of Laurence Kirk, 8vo. 7s.

Corry—History of Bristol. By J. Corry. Part I. 8vo. 3s. 4to. 6s.

Crambo—Eccentric Tales in Verse. By Cornelius Crambo, Esq. small 8vo. 5s.

Day—(The) after the Wedding, or a Wife's First Lesson, a Dramatic piece. 1s. 6d.

Duke of York—The Objections to the appointment of H. R. H. the Duke of York to the Command of the British Army in Spain briefly answered. 2s.

Fashionable Biography, or Specimens of Public Characters. By a Connoisseur 4s. 6d.

Fischer—A Picture of Madrid, translated from the German of C. A. Fischer. 8vo. 6s.

Fisher—Pathetic Tales, Poems, &c. By J. B. Fisher. 12mo. 7s.

Geraldine Falconberg. 3 vols. 12mo. 18s.

Grant—Institutes of Latin Grammar. By John Grant, A. M. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Gregory—Letters on Literature, Taste, and Composition, addressed to his Son. By George Gregory, D. D. 2 vols. 12mo. 12s.

Green—Annals of George III, from His Majesty's Accession to the Throne, to the Victory of Trafalgar, in 1805. By W. Green, M. A. 2 vol. 8vo. 14s.

Hamstead—A Treatise on Naval Tactics, containing a new and easy mode, whereby every Evolution that can be performed by Fleets at Sea may be represented to the Eye. By Capt. J. Hamstead, R. N. 4to. 5l. 5s.

Halliday—Remarks on the present State of the Lunatic Asylums in Ireland, and on the number and condition of the Insane Paupers in that Kingdom. By Andrew Halliday, M. D. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Hands—The Law and Practice of Patents for Inventions. By W. Hands. 8vo. 6s.

Hints to J. Nollekens, Esq. R. A. on his Modelling a Bust of Lord Grenville. 2s. 6d.

Hioan—Thoughts on Prophecy; particularly as connected with the present Times, supported by History. By G. R. Hioan. 8vo. 7s.

Hodgson—A Discourse on the Being or Existence of God, as discoverable by Natural unprejudiced reason, intended as a popular Antidote against the influence of Modern Infidelity. By the Rev. C. Hodgson, LL. B. 1s. 6d.

Horne—A Compendium of the Statute Laws, and Regulations of the Court of Admiralty, relative to Ships of War.

Jackson—A Letter to Mr. Keate, Surgeon General to the Army. By Robert Jackson, M. D. 8vo. 4s.

Johnston—Sermons by the late Rev. Bryce Johnston. 8vo. 8s. 6d.

Joseph in Jeopardy, or the last Scene of the Pantomime Royal at Madrid. With a Plate, 1s.

Juvenile Dramas. 3 vols. 10s. 6d.

La Floresta Espanola, or Select Passages in Prose, from the most celebrated Spanish Authors, 12mo. 5s.

Le Mesurier—Eight Sermons, on the Nature and Guilt of Schism, with a particular reference to the principles of the Reformation. Preached at the Bampton Lecture, 1807. By Thomas Le Mesurier, M. A. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Letter to his Majesty on the Income and Services of the Royal Dukes, &c.

Linwood—Leicestershire Tales. By Mary Linwood. 4 vols. 1l. 1s.

Little Odes to Great Folks. 3s. 6d.

Lotteries—Every Adventurer in the present State Lotteries his own Dupe. 2s. 6d.

Monks (The) and the Robbers, a Tale of the 15th Century. 2 vols. 12mo. 8s.

New Argument for the Existence of a God, small 8vo. 3s.

Newland—The Life of Abraham Newland, late principal Cashier at the Bank. 5s.

Nicholson—A Dictionary of Practical and Theoretical Chemistry, with its application to Arts and Manufactures. By William Nicholson, 8vo. 1l.

Old Nick's Pocket Book; or Hints for "a Ryghte Pedantique and Mangleinge" Publication, to be called "My Pocket Book." By Himself.

Patriotic Fund—The Fifth Report of the Proceedings of the Committee for Managing the Patriotic Fund, from March 1, 1807, to Feb. 29, 1808. 4s.

Phillips—Observations on the Public and Private Life of Sir Richard Phillips. 6d.

Playfair—A Letter to His Majesty's Ministers, relative to the Appointment of a Commander in Chief for the British Forces in Spain. By W. Playfair. 1s.

Robinson—Reports of Cases argued and determined in the High Court of Admiralty, in the time of the Right Hon. Sir William Scott. By Chr. Robinson, LL. D. containing Cases determined in 1805, 6, 7, and 8. Vol. VI. Part 2. 8vo. 9s. 6d.

Rose—Partenoplex de Blois. A Romance in 4 Cantos. Freely translated from the French of M. le Grand, with Notes. With numerous Engravings illustrative of the Scenery and Habits of the twelfth and thirteenth Centuries. By William Stuart Rose. 4to. 2l. 2s.

Rouviere—The Old Irish Baronet; or the Manners of my Country. By Henrietta Rouviere. 3 vols. 12mo. 15s.

Singers—A Statement of the Numbers, the Duties, the Families, and the Livings of the Clergy of Scotland. By the Rev. W. Singers, of the Kirkpatrick-juxta. 8vo. 2s.

Stanzas of an English Friend to the Patriots of Spain. 1s. 6d.

Stenehouse—Tables of Simple Interest, and of Commission, Brokerage, or Exchange, at the usual rates per Cent. By William Stenehouse, F. A. S. E. 8vo. 21s.

Taylor—The Wonders of the Horse, recorded in Anecdotes, and interspersed with Poetry. By J. Taylor. 2s. 6d.

Traits of all the Royal Dukes; Hints to the Houses of Lords and Commons, Judges, Special Juries, India Directors, Marquis Wellesley, Lord Castlereagh, and the Catholics, &c. &c.

Trefusis—Poems by Miss Trefusis. 2 vols. 12s.

Yes or No!—The Music in the Dramatic Piece entitled Yes or No! composed by Charles Smith. 7s.

Youth—The Illusions of Youth; or Romance in Wales, and Common Sense in London. A Novel. By Cordelia Cordova. 4 vols. 12mo. 18s.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To A. C.—The Hint of this Correspondent shall have every attention paid to it.

THE LIBRARIAN.

No. 5.—1st November, 1808.

MVSEVM WORSLEYANVM.

[Concluded from page 167.]

The second volume of this elegant and elaborate work opens with some "Observations on Antique Gems," in which the Author states that "the Art of Engraving in stone passed from the Egyptians to the Greeks, as we learn by the ancient monuments still existing of that enlightened people, such as their obelisks, statues of basalt, porphyry, and granite, which existed long before the Greeks began to cultivate the liberal arts. The gems which were employed for seals or ornaments represented the figures of the gods or heroes. The portraits of philosophers and other subjects were usually ordered of the engraver by the person who employed him. The gems in intaglio, and set in rings, served as seals; gems in cameo were used as ornaments; the agate, sardonyx, red jasper, calcedony, and cornelian were first in use. As luxury increased and the arts improved they began to engrave on amethysts, hyacinths, plasmas, aquamarines, emeralds, sapphires, and all other precious stones, the diamond excepted, which was either unknown or little esteemed by them.

"The Egyptian style of engraving is known by the African shape of the countenances, by the straight lines and little variety in their designs. The Etruscan style is distinguished from the Greek by the hard outline of the figures; but their most finished works are similar to the ancient Greek style, and probably the productions of that elegant people. Most of the Etruscan gems are perforated

lengthways, and were sometimes worn as amulets, sometimes in rings. The only monuments that remain of the Persians, to judge of the style of art in their country, are a few gems and medals.

"The Greek style," says the learned Abbate Lanzi, "has no need of a guide to point it out, it discloses itself visibly in the collections of Statues, &c. as those of high rank do in a crowd. The characteristic of this style consists in a happy union of the grand and beautiful. The very infants are drawn in a bold style, which scorns minuteness, with such a nobleness in the forehead and eyes and the whole with such a symmetry of proportions, as to make them appear somewhat more than human: on the other hand in the old men the features are so well chosen, such a gracefulness of contour, and such a harmony of parts appear throughout the whole, as to embellish a frame injured by time, and verging towards its dissolution; nothing in a word escaped the diligence and judgement of these divine masters. Such perfection could not be obtained by one man nor in one age; it was the work of about 150 years, that is, from the time of Pericles and Phidias to that of Alexander the Great and Lysippus. It is believed the best pieces of sculpture now extant have been originally done in this æra, or in imitation of some of the schools that flourished therein. Winckelman observes that the artists of this period were ingenious by birth, cultivated by education, and inclined by nature to philosophy. They saw that to perpetuate their own reputation, and to render them unrivalled in the arts, as their country was in arms and learning, they must imitate nature, not as the old statuaries, but as the poets, in her best parts and perfections. Phidias was the Homer of this mute Poetry, he was the prince and head of the Greek School, and his Olympic Jupiter, and Lemnian Minerva, were his Iliad and Odyssey, the objects of general admiration both in his own and succeeding ages."

"The gems called *Abraxas* were generally acknowledged to be the works of the Gnostics and Basilidians in the first Centuries of Christianity; such works in regard to the arts merit not our consideration."

List of the Gems, Sculptures, and Views contained in the Second Volume of the Museum Worsleyanum.

Engraved Title and Vignette, as in Volume I.
Head on p. v. of the Observations on Gems.
The Thessalian Horse at the bottom of p. xi.
Hector's Body restored, Headpiece to the List of Plates.
The Mantuan Gem.
Forge of Vulcan
Jupiter and Io.
Hercules and Omphale.
The Graces.
Cupid.
Genius of the Palæstra.
Venus and Cupids.
Diomedes and the Palladium.
Œnopion
Staphylus.
Cupid.
Nemesis.
Theseus.
M. Antony.
M. Brutus.
Cicero.
Mæcenas.
Augustus.
Ulysses
A Mask.
Bacchanal Subject.
Ajax and Cassandra.

Six Antique Egyptian Gems.
Six Antique Gems.
Eight Antique Gems.
Intaglio supposed to represent the Chariot of a victor in the Circensian games.
Twelve Antique Gems.
Fifteen Antique Gems with Inscriptions.
Nine Antique Greek Gems.
Nine Ditto
Death of General Wolfe.
Forty-three plates of the Sculpture of the Temple of Minerva, in alto and basso-relievo.
Restoration of the Propylea, Parthenon, and the Panathenean Procession.
The Temple of the Parthenon restored.
View of the Parthenon, &c.
View of the state of the Acropolis at Athens in 1785.
View of the plain of Marathon.
Remains of the Temple of Jupiter in Ægina.
Remains of the Doric Temple at Corinth.
View of the principal Ruin at Sparta.
Mosque and Sepulchre.
The Pyramids and Sphinx.
Remains of an Ionic Temple.
View of the Sigean Promontory.
Campos ubi Troja fuit.
Portico of Homer, near Smyrna.
Antique Pedestal.
Plan of the Portico.
Plan of a Turkish Bagnio.
View of the Column of Constantine.
View of the inside of Santa Sophia.
View of the outside of Santa Sophia.
View of the Grand Signior's Summer Palace.
Cape and Monastery of St. George.

Harbour and Port of Balaclava.
Ancient Capital of Crim Tartary.
View of Caffa, or Theodosia.

CLASS IV. ANTIQUE GEMS.

This division of the Museum Worsleyanum contains 32* plates of engraved gems; of which the following is a short description.

Plate 1. The MANTUAN GEM.—In this beautiful Cameo, an androgynous figure is represented sleeping. On one side is Bacchus bearing a torch, and extending it towards the sleeping figure; he leans on one of those figures called *Sileni*, and is accompanied by a Faun and a Satyr. In Tassie's Gems, who appears to have mistaken the subject, it is described as Bacchus finding Ariadne at Naxos, where she had been deserted by Theseus.

2. FORGE OF VULCAN.—Vulcan forging the Armour for Æneas, at the request of Venus, while Cupid is blowing the fire. The other deities represented in this cameo are Jupiter, Apollo, Mercury, Minerva, and Mars. The beautiful figure in the back ground is Ganymede. An intaglio similar to this gem is described in the Abbate Winckelman's Catalogue of the late Baron de Stosch's Gems, now (or late) in the possession of the King of Prussia.

3. JUPITER AND IO.—This beautiful intaglio representing Jupiter, Mercury, and Io changed into an Heifer, is engraved on a very fine cornelian. The subject is singular, and believed to be unique.

4. HERCULES AND OMPHALE.—This cameo though not entire, represents Hercules, inebriated, returning from

* The Introduction to this work only mentions 29 plates in this Class, and in the list of plates to this volume, the 26th, 27th, and 28th are called "Antique Gems."

a Bacchanalian festival, accompanied by a young faun, and embracing Omphale.

5. The GRACES.—In this elegant gem, Euphrosyne is represented holding in her right hand ears of corn ; Thalia composes the middle figure, and Aglaia, the youngest sister and wife of Vulcan, as we are informed by Hesiod, is known by the *pileum* on her head.

6. CUPID.—This intaglio represents Cupid destroying the faculties of the soul, expressed by the *Aurelia*, or butterfly, as usual.

7. GENIUS OF THE PALÆSTRA.—This curious gem is well engraved on an oriental garnet, of an oval form, and represents the Genius of the Palæstra before an Herma of Mercury, the inventor of the Gymnastic Games. The Cock is sacred to Mercury, and from being fond of fighting, is a proper symbol of the Athletes. A plane tree appears in the back ground.

8. VENUS AND CUPIDS.—9. DIOMEDES and the PALLADIUM.

10. ŒNOPION—The image represented in this antique paste is ambiguous, but the author is inclined to call it Œnopion, the son of Bacchus and Ariadne, so named from being a hard drinker. He holds in his right hand the *Thyrsus*, which is the symbol of frenzy occasioned by drunkenness, precisely as in the *Bacchantes* of Euripides, where the god himself instructs Pentheus how to carry the *Thyrsus*; he has in his left hand the *Phiala* or *Ampolla* of wine, according to the custom described by Aristotle in the *Poetica*, calling the *phiala* the *shield of Bacchus*. In short his head and neck are gently inclined backward, as if abandoned to the air, according to a phrase in Euripides's *Bacchæ*: for the same reason, Catullus has said,

Evöe Bacchantes evöe capita inflectentes!

11. STAPHYLUS.—12. CUPID loaded with game, an emblem of the Genius of rural sports.

13. NEMESIS.—A beautiful Greek intaglio, on a very fine hyacinth, on which is represented Nemesis, the Goddess of Rewards and Punishments.

14. THESEUS.—The hero in this plate leaning against a stone, and with a sword in his hand, is Theseus; he has just raised up the large stone under which his father Ægeus hid his sword.

15.—Cameo, representing a portrait of M. Antony.

16. M. BRUTUS.—17. CICERO.—18. MÆCENAS.—19. AUGUSTUS.—20. ULYSSES.—21. A MASK.—22. A BACCHANAL SUBJECT.—23. AJAX AND CASSANDRA.—24 and 25. Two Plates containing TWELVE ANTIQUE EGYPTIAN GEMS.—26. EIGHT ANTIQUE GEMS.—

27. This is a curious intaglio, and appears to have served a victor in the Circensian games; the empty *Quadriga* in the centre of this gem has a victory holding a crown over it in the same manner as the Olympic victors are represented on the coins of Sicily. The Zodiac forms a circle round the car and victory.

28. TWELVE ANTIQUE GEMS.—29. FIFTEEN ANTIQUE GEMS WITH INSCRIPTIONS.—30. NINE ANTIQUE GREEK GEMS.—31. NINE ANTIQUE GREEK GEMS.

32. The DEATH OF GENERAL WOLFE.—The subject of this intaglio, engraved on a very fine sardonyx, is too well known to the public by the Conquest of the French Colonies in the New World, to require a more minute description of this elegant modern gem, which does the highest honour to the talents of that ingenious artist *Mr. Marchant*. It is to be lamented that the fine arts have suffered so considerably by that gentleman ceasing to follow a profession in which he seems to be nearly unrivalled.

CLASS V.

SCULPTURE OF THE TEMPLE OF MINERVA, IN ALTO AND BASSO-RELIEVO.

The Sculpture represented on these plates, 43 in number, having been lately brought from Greece by the Earl of Elgin, and deposited in his gallery in Park Lane, the Editor purposes to give a larger account of it, than he otherwise should have done, from the circumstance of its being accessible to the curious, by the permission of his Lordship.

THESEUS, to whom Athens owed in a great measure its grandeur and fame, was ungratefully driven from his country, in the latter part of his life. Nevertheless his memory was revered in the days of the greatest prosperity of the Athenians, and his remains were brought back to Athens, where he was styled both father and founder of the City and Republic.

His exploits were not only rehearsed in the Theatres, but appeared sculptured and painted in the sacred and public Buildings. Temples were even erected and festivals instituted to commemorate the actions of the hero who had rendered such signal services to the people of Attica, who, from living in eleven scattered townships were assembled into one city, which became afterwards, by a pre-eminence and universality of genius unknown to other ages and nations, the most celebrated republic in the world. Since the Athenians attributed the preservation of the Greeks at the battle of Marathon, to the ghost of Theseus appearing there, we must expect to meet with his exploits pourtrayed throughout the city. The combat of Theseus and the Amazons was repeated in many places, even on the shield of Minerva: the battle of the Centaurs and Lapithæ, was frequently represented in like manner, and also on the sandals of the goddess. In one place his en

terprize in the labyrinth was sculptured; in another, Theseus is raising up the large stone under which his father had concealed his sword; elsewhere, Neptune appears crowning him as his son: in another spot, he is destroying the robbers andwild beasts which infested the borders of Attica; again he is eminently conspicuous among other heroes; and lastly he is represented among the body of the people, as the founder of the democracy.

So great a favourite was the subject of the destruction of the Centaurs with the Greek artists, that they introduced it in the metopes of the temple of Minerva, which stood in the Parthenon, and Mys chiseled it on the shield of her colossal statue, in the centre of the Acropolis. That grandeur of style and composition which belongs to the age of Pericles, and to the school of Phidias, is visible throughout these precious fragments.

We are probably indebted to Phidias for the composition of the beautiful groups of the frieze of the Temple of Minerva, who, availing himself of a subject of the heroic age, readily found all that variety of motions, attitudes, dresses and naked figures, so favourable to the fine arts, and with which alone mythological subjects could furnish him. It is really surprising to observe what intelligence the sculptor has displayed, in the selection of his subjects; he has chosen the moment previous to the arrangement of the sacred procession; while some horsemen are ready to proceed, others have not yet mounted; of the horses, some are got together quietly, while others are unruly; a variety of costume is represented relative to their management; some horsemen are putting on their buskins, while others are attended by grooms, who are getting the horses in order, and girting them. Many of the riders wear slippers, while others have the half boots, which Xenophon recommends for the cavalry. The horses are handsome, according to the idea that prevailed in those heroic times. The

head pieces and the bridles of the cavalry were of metal; the holes in which they were fixed are still visible in the marble.

The first plate appears to be a fragment of one of the groups which continued round the outside of the temple, and formed a part of the Panathenean procession, and it is difficult to pronounce whether the sculpture or the subject is most worthy of admiration; it is engraved of the size of the original, to give the reader a true idea of the dimensions of the frieze, which is 3 feet 4 inches in height. There are only six basso-relievos remaining of the southern side; the plates are engraved from drawings of the late Mr. Parr, and probably form part of the cavalcade of the equestrian procession returning home from the Temple.

The frieze of the western side, consisting of 16 plates, is entire, and must strike the amateur with rapture and delight, on account of the great variety of attitudes displayed both in the riders and horses. The first basso-relievo in this front of the temple, consists of a single figure dressed in a long loose garment, reaching to the feet; he holds a roll or volume in his right hand, and is probably one of the Rhapsodists, or Bards of the procession, who recited the Hymns of Homer at the greater Panathenea.

The principal figure in the third group appears to be one of the heralds of the procession, reprimanding the young man who is standing by him.

The equestrian figure in the sixth group, represents Ajax of Salamis, the son of Telamon, symbolized by the eagle on the helmet, being descended from Jupiter, by his grandfather, Æacus. Pindar informs us that Hercules called the son of Telamon *Ajax*, from the augury of an eagle sent by Jupiter while he was praying to the gods that Telamon might have a son.

The eighth basso-relievo is composed of a single figure wearing a helmet made of the skin of a wild beast.

The equestrian figure wearing a large hat, in the ninth group, can be no other than Pirithous, the friend and companion of Theseus. In the old monuments he is represented wearing the Thessalian hat, and from that circumstance he is supposed to have derived his name.

In the tenth group, which is a charming composition, one of the equestrian figures wears the kind of half boots, so highly commended by Xenophon for the cavalry.

The first horseman in the eleventh group wears an elegant casque.

The figure in the chlamys and a tunic, in the twelfth group, appears to be one of the *Phylarchi*, or heads of one of the Athenian tribes; attended by *Hippocomi* or grooms, described by Xenophon.

In the fifteenth group a youth appears putting on his sandals, and preparing himself for the procession.

The sixteenth and last basso-relievo in the south-west angle of the frieze appears to be one of the public criers of the procession.

Of the northern side of the frieze there are no more than twelve plates, the remaining sculptures being defaced: the first group we conjecture to be Theseus in a chariot, conducted by Minerva, or a victory: at the back of the chariot there is a kind of handle of a circular form, to hold by, or fix the reins to. The beautiful naked figure in the attitude of keeping back a horse which is approaching the chariot, appears to have given the idea to Egesias, of one of his fine colossal figures, which are placed before the Pope's Palace on the Quirinal Hill. The subjects represented in the remaining groups, consist chiefly of horsemen attending the festival, among whom three varieties of dress are distinguishable: some are clothed in a chlamys and tunic, some in a tunic without a chlamys; and others, excepting a little loose drapery, are quite naked.

It now remains to offer our conjectures on the last large

basso-relievo, consisting of ten figures, which the late Mr. Stuart supposed, and with great probability, to have been the centre stone of the frieze on the eastern side.

The principal figure seated in an arm chair, adorned with Sphinxes, can be no other than Jupiter; the two deities contiguous, the one seated and veiled, the other standing, are probably Juno and Venus, although there are no attributes to characterize them; the former veiled, as she is represented in several antique monuments: the latter as she appears in the medals of Augustus, with the title of *Venus Genitrix*: both these goddesses were worshipped at Athens, among the principal deities of the place. The two divinities seated at the opposite extremity of the marble are most probably Neptune and Minerva, who appears here without the veil, precisely in the character she is described by Wheeler and Spon; the intermediate space is filled by five figures, two Canephoræ, and a priestess of Minerva following, in the act of arranging the sacred basket on the head of one of the Canephoræ, who is standing by her. The graceful figure that follows, and is teaching the sacred hymn to a youth, is probably the Athenian poet, Pamphos, who lived about the time of Theseus, and composed the most ancient hymns sung at the Athenian festivals; the same bard wrote the funeral song on the death of Linus, who lived about that period. The youth clothed singly in the Chlamys, appears to be one of the Ephibi, who sung the festive hymns in honour of the goddess. Heliodorus describes a youth learning the verses and music of the sacred compositions of the great Panathenea; and we learn from Horace, that young persons were always chosen to recite the sacred hymns, on account of the melody of their voices, and the delicacy and innocency of their manners; the people of Athens were so accustomed to their harmony, that they immediately approached the

temples. The same remark is made by Spanheim in his Commentaries on Callimachus.

CLASS VI.

A SELECT COLLECTION OF VIEWS, RUINS, &c.

THE RESTORATION OF THE PROPYLEA, PARTHENON, AND THE PANATHENEAN PROCESSION.

This elegant plate supplies us with a restoration of the Propylea, the temples of the Parthenon, Victory, part of the Temple of Minerva Polias, and the Panathenean procession on the day of the greater festival. We are indebted to the late ingenious Mr. Parr, and the learned Dr. Chandler, for this beautiful specimen of the temples and processions of the elegant people of Athens in the age of Pericles and Phidias.

THE TEMPLE OF THE PARTHENON RESTORED.

This plate represents the temple of the Parthenon, as it appeared when visited by Sir George Wheeler and Dr. Spon, previous to its destruction by the Venetians in the year 1687.

VIEW OF THE PARTHENON, &c.

This view of the Parthenon, shewing the position of the beautiful sculptures of the metopes and frieze, was engraved from a drawing of Mr. Parr, in the year 1765.

VIEW OF THE STATE OF THE ACROPOLIS AT ATHENS IN 1785.

V. VIEW OF THE CELEBRATED PLAIN OF MARATHON.

This plate represents a south-west view of the plain of Marathon, famous for the victory which Miltiades

gained over the Persians 490 years before Christ. The plain is long and narrow; near the middle of it there still exists a large barrow of earth, covered with small bushes, where in all probability, the Athenians who were killed were interred. At no great distance there is a ruin of white marble, which is said to have been erected in honour of the commander.

REMAINS OF THE TEMPLE OF JUPITER IN ÆGINA.

The temple of Jupiter Panhellenius is of the Doric order, and had six columns in front. The stone is of a light brownish colour, much eaten in many places, and by its decay witnessing a very great age. The temple was inclosed by a wall, of which traces are extant. This ruin is very curious, and scarcely to be paralleled in its claim to remote antiquity. The situation on a lonely mountain, at a distance from the sea, has preserved it from total demolition, amid all the changes and accidents of numerous centuries.

REMAINS OF A DORIC TEMPLE AT CORINTH.

This temple is certainly of great antiquity, as the columns appear too massive for the period at which the Doric order had attained its maturity. It consists of 11 fluted columns, 23 feet high and 6 in diameter; supporting their architrave; they are of stone, and have been covered with a thin stucco, which is still visible in many places. Pausanias makes mention of two temples dedicated to Neptune; this probably may be the ruins of one of them. This ruin is situated at the south-west extremity of Corinth, near the road leading to Sicyon.

VIEW OF THE PRINCIPAL RUIN AT SPARTA.

Of the ruins of Sparta there is scarcely a single vestige, except the present one, which appears by its

shape to have been part of the dromos, or ancient stadium.

XVII. MOSQUE AND SEPULCHRE.

This plate represents a north-east view of the mosque and sepulchre of Sultan Zahir, one of the Caliphs of Egypt in the twelfth century. This specimen of Egyptian or Saracenic architecture, still in the highest preservation, is situated near the eastern gate of Cairo, on the road to Heliopolis. In the same neighbourhood there are several other sepulchres of an inferior description.

THE GREAT PYRAMIDS AND SPHINX.

The four Pyramids and Sphinx are most accurately engraved in this plate. The Sphinx is a bustal of one solid stone, cut out of the natural rock; it represents the face of an African woman of a colossal proportion, measuring 26 feet in height, and fifteen feet from the ear to the chin. The account which the ancients have left us of the Pyramids is imperfect; no one has been more happy in the description of their situation than Horace, who says, *regalique situ Pyramidum*; for there is no where a more extensive view than from the top of the great Pyramid.

REMAINS OF AN IONIC TEMPLE.

This building is placed in the most picturesque country of Ionia, a few miles to the southward of Miletus. It lies in a manner buried under its ruins, which are grown over with a variety of flowering shrubs, common in this part of Asia.

VIEW OF THE SIGEAN PROMONTORY.

This view of the Sigean Promontory, the supposed cenotaph of Achilles, the village of Troaki, built on the ruins of

the ancient town of Sigeum, the new castles of the Dardanelles, the one in Asia, and the other in Europe, with the Island of Samothrace in the distance, was taken in 1785, from some ruins called the tomb of Ajax, near the Rhetean Promontory.

THE PLAIN OF TROY.

This view of the fertile Plain of Troy, the course of the Scamander, and the different heights of mount Ida, was taken from the back of the Greek Church of St. George, at Troaki, where the large basso-relievo with the famous inscription so often quoted is still to be seen.

The place where Troy stood is now corn land, and partly overgrown with low underwood.

XI. VIEW OF THE PORTICO OF HOMER NEAR SMYRNA.

XIII. ANTIQUE PEDESTAL AMONG THE RUINS.

XII. PLAN OF THE PORTICO.

XVIII. PLAN OF A TURKISH BAGNIO.

VIEW OF THE COLUMN OF CONSTANTINE AND THE PRINCIPAL STREET OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

Gibbon has given the following accurate description of this column.

"The centre of the Forum of Constantine was occupied by a lofty column of which a mutilated fragment is now degraded by the appellation of the burnt pillar. This column was erected on a pedestal of white marble, 20 feet high, and was composed of ten pieces of porphyry; each of which measured about 10 feet in height, and about 33 in circumference: on the summit of the pillar, above 120 feet from the ground, stood the colossal statue of Apollo. It was of bronze, had been transported either from Athens, or from a town in Phrygia, and was supposed to be the work of Phidias. The artist had represented the God of Day,

or, as it was afterwards interpreted, the Emperor Constantine himself, with a sceptre in his right hand, the globe of the world in his left, and a crown of rays glittering on his head."

The column of Constantine and the statue of the Emperor, as it was then called, was thrown down by lightning in the latter end of the reign of Nicephorus, or in the beginning of Alexius Comnenus; and we learn by a Greek inscription towards the top of the column, that it was repaired by order of the pious Emperor Manuel Comnenus; but that the statue of Constantine, or Apollo, which stood at the top of it, no longer existed.

VIEW OF THE INSIDE OF THE MOSQUE OF SANTA SOPHIA.

The temple of Santa Sophia was rebuilt by order of the Emperor Justinian, by the architects Anthemius and Isidorus of Tralles and Miletus. It had been reduced to ashes in a sedition that took place in 1557. Notwithstanding the architecture of this temple is defective in many parts, still at the end of the 10th century, it was esteemed the most celebrated edifice in Europe, and the Doge Sebastian Ziani at that time sent to Constantinople for an architect to build the church of St. Mark, at Venice, after a model of that of Santa Sophia.

XX. VIEW OF THE OUTSIDE OF SANTA SOPHIA.

VIEW OF THE GRAND SIGNIOR'S SUMMER PALACE.

VIEW OF THE CAPE AND MONASTERY OF ST. GEORGE.

This monastery is built on the ruins of the temple of Diana Taurica, on the south-west of the Crimea, about 350 miles from Constantinople.

VIEW OF THE HARBOUR AND PORT OF BALACLAVA.

Balaclava is situated on the Black Sea, in Taurica, opposite to Sinope in Asia.

ANCIENT CAPITAL OF CRIM TARTARY.

This plate represents a view of Eski Crim, the ancient Capital of Taurica, with the Sea of Azoph in the distance.

VIEW OF CAFFA, OR THEODOSIA.

Caffa was built by the Greeks in the fifth Century, upon the ruins of Theodosia. In the year 1474 it fell into the hands of the Turks, and in 1774 was ceded by the Turks to Russia, since which it has regained its ancient name of Theodosia.

On the last page of the first volume is printed a letter in the Latin language, addressed by the Senate of the University of Cambridge to the author of this work, and dated III. Id. Jul. 1799.

The Appendix, mentioned in the Introduction, as containing a descriptive catalogue of the marbles, gems, paintings, and drawings, not engraved in this work, does not appear ever to have been printed.

The first volume, though dated 1794, appears from a short notice in the second, not to have been distributed to the author's friends till the year 1798, as Sir Richard Worsley there says that the favourable reception it experienced induced him to complete his original design.

[*This Analysis of the* Museum Worsleyanum *has been made from a copy in the Library of the* Royal Institution, *which belonged to the late Thomas Astle, Esq. having been presented to him by the Author; and collated with a copy in the possession of Mr. White, in Fleet Street. There were only 250 copies of this book printed, and none were ever sold during the Author's lifetime.*

In the beginning of the year 1804, *not more than* 27 *had been presented by Sir R. Worsley to his friends, and he purchased for £200 a copy from the executors of one of the Gentlemen to whom he had presented it, and whose books on his death were sold, rather than the "Museum" should go into the hands of a Bookseller. The expenses attending this publication, including those of his Travels, are said to have amounted to upwards of Twenty-seven Thousand Pounds.*

The first Tome of an exact Chronological Vindication and Historical Demonstration of our British, Roman, Saxon, Danish, Norman, English Kings supreme Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction in, and over all Spiritual or Religious Affairs, Causes, Persons, as well as Temporal, within their Realms of England, Scotland, Ireland, and other Dominions; from the original Planting of Christian Religion therein, and reign of Lucius our first Christian King, till the death of King Richard I. A. D. 1199, &c. By William Prynne, Esq. a Bencher and Reader of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn. Printed for the Author, by Tho. Radcliffe, Fol. 1666. pages 1251, besides Dedication, &c.

It has a large graved Frontispiece, wherein the author appears presenting his book to King Charles II, and the Pope with his mitre falling, &c. with abundance more of figures attending on them, that take up an explanation of two pages.

Then follows a copious Dedication to the king, wherein the author acknowledges that his obligations to his Majesty, his Father and Grandfather, by virtue of the oaths of supremacy and allegiance, together with his Majesty's conferring on him without his solicitation, the office of Keeper of the Records in the Tower with an honorary

pension, as also his Majesty's encouragement, and that of some honourable Lords engaged him in this Herculean task.

After this, we have his Epistle to the Readers, especially of the Long Robe, wherein he says, I here present you with the first tome, (though not first book,) by way of introduction to the whole work, reserved till last, of an exact Chronological Vindication, &c.

In this first Tome or second book, the author has chronologically set forth, 1. The original preaching and planting of Christian Religion in our Island. 2. King Lucius his conversion to Christianity, with his supreme exercise of ecclesiastical jurisdiction. 3. The Roman Emperors' claim and administration thereof while they governed this Isle, especially Constantine the Great, son of Helen, the first Christian Queen, and of the Pope's forged donation from that Emperor. 4. The same supreme ecclesiastical jurisdiction exercised by our British Kings upon all emergent occasions after the desertion of the Romans, till the expulsion of the Britons by the Saxons. 5. The conversion of our Saxon kings to Christianity by Augustine the Monk, by whom the Pope began his encroachments upon our British Bishops, Kings and Churches, with their resistance thereof; also the claim and practice of the said ecclesiastical jurisdiction by our Saxon Christian Kings, till supplanted by the Danes. 6. The like claimed and exercised by the Danes; likewise by Edward the Confessor, and Harold, with their opposition of papal impositions. 7. The said sovereign ecclesiastical authority claimed and executed by our first Norman Kings, till the end of King Richard I, wherewith the author concludes this Tome, including many oppositions made against the Popes and their instruments, particularly Anselm and Thomas Becket, with the practices of other Popish Prelates against their King 8. Also the Institution of Archbishopricks and Bishopricks in England, Ireland and Scotland; the subor-

dination of those in Ireland and Scotland to those of Canterbury and York, with the contests of these two primacies against each other. 9. Instances of the Popes, Cardinals, Archbishops, Bishops, Priests, Monks, Nuns, &c. their pride, covetousness, ambition, worldliness, simony, perjury, treachery, hatred, malice, bribery, injustice, corruptions, incontinency, abuses of excommunications, and other ecclesiastical censures; their great neglect of all religious duties, contempts of their own Canons, Bulls, Decretals, during these Kings' reigns, with the endeavours used to redress them. 10. The attempts of Popes and Prelates to introduce their canon laws and decretal, to advance their authority, and trample down our municipal laws, kings' prerogatives, and people's liberties, with the banishment thereof out of the realm. 11. A Vindication of the right of our kings to the sovereign feodal dominion of England, Ireland, and Scotland, and refutation of the forged claims thereto by the Popes, &c. 12. The Bulls, Letters, of several popes and legates to our own and other princes, to advance their authority, oppress, fleece, and invade their realms under pretence of relieving the Holy Land against the Saracens; to tax, censure, command or absolve at pleasure, and wreak their malice on those who complied not with their impositions. 13. Their canonizing Anselm, Becket, and other prelates, as saints, martyrs, &c. and adoring them more than GOD or CHRIST himself, for their treasons against their princes, to advance the mitre above the crown, and encourage the like rebellions by the examples of these sainted traitors, and the pilgrimages to their shrines. 14. The intolerable pride, insolence, oppressions, rapines, &c. of our Popish Archbishops, Bishops, and Clergymen, when promoted to the highest secular offices, and trusted with the temporal and spiritual sword, which made them double tyrants; with the Canons of the Popes and censures of popish writers

against such their worldly employments in former ages. 15. The true original ground of erecting most monasteries by our Kings and others, to expiate their adulteries, rapes, murders, or impieties, merit salvation, save or redeem their souls from purgatory. With the uncleanness, whoredoms, adulteries of popish prelates, priests, monks, nuns, through the prohibition of marriages; and of the ancient suppression of Monasteries, (for such impunities) by our kings. 16. The grievances and complaints of foreign princes, against Popes and their legates' usurpations, extortions, unjust sentences, excommunications, interdicts, deprivations relating to our kings, or registered in our histories. 17. Transcripts of many laws and charters of Christian princes, evidencing their sovereign prerogative over all ecclesiastical affairs and persons, as exemplified in the *Chartæ Antiquæ*, and other Rolls in the Tower of London; all other their records and writs before King John relating to their ecclesiastical or civil government being long since perished, except some copies of them in some old Leiger Books, belonging to monasteries or historians already printed. Wherefore this first tome consists chiefly of historical and other collections and some charters of our kings not formerly printed; whereas all succeeding it, (especially 3, 4, 5,) will be almost wholly made up of useful, pertinent, and rare records, not hitherto published, unknown to most antiquaries and lawyers; "which through God's assistance, by your kind acceptation," says our author," of the tomes now published, I shall be encouraged to communicate to the world with all possible expedition, for the honour of our king, kingdoms, church and religion."

At the end of this volume is an Advertisement to the Reader, intimating that the late dreadful fire (of London) having in three days space turned 88 Parishes and their Churches, with the Cathedral Church of this glorious city, to ashes; and among other losses and mischiefs to the

several companies of the city, most of all endamaged the company of Printers and Stationers, most of whose habitations, storehouses, shops, stocks, and books were not only consumed, but their ashes and scorched leaves conveyed aloft and dispersed by the wind to places above 16 miles distant, to the admiration of beholders; and that among millions of other books thus suddenly destroyed, while our author was busy in securing the public records of the kingdom, his printer's house, with most of the printed copies of this tome, then finished at the press (all except the Tables to it) as likewise the second tome formerly published, and of the first book, and third tome, (wherein he had made some progress) were there burnt together with it, not above 70 of them being rescued from the fire, to the author's damage of near £2000, wherefore he did not print his intended Tables, for so few copies of this tome till GOD should enable him to reprint it, especially since the pages of the reprinted volume, by reason of some additions, will vary from these already printed, so make the Table unsuitable thereto.

[Oldys's British Librarian.

THE STORIE OF STORIES, or the life of Christ, according to the foure holy Evangelists: with a Harmonie of them, and a Table of their Chapters and Verses. Collected by JOHAN HIVD. London, printed by Miles Flesher, M.DC.XXXII. Octavo.

In the Director, vol. II, page 53, this book, there erroneously said to be by *John Hind*, printed upon vellum, is stated to have been sold at the sale of Sir John Sebright's duplicates for £8. 8s. to Mr. Manson, and to have been unknown to Bibliographers. I have never heard of any

other copy, except one printed upon paper, in my possession, from which I am enabled to give the following Analysis.

Title Page.
Dedication, to Lady Anne Twisden, 3 pages.
" To the Reader," 5 pages.
Table of Contents, 23 pages.
Part first, 17 pages.
Part 2d, portion 1st, 110 pages.
———— 2d, 94 pages.
———— 3d, 126 pages.
Table of Chapters and Verses, 15 pages.
Errata, 1 page.

This work appears to be merely a selection of verses from the New Testament which any way relate to the life of Christ, with a Harmony of the four Evangelists.*

Bristol, Oct. 15, 1808. JOHN FRY.

* From a Copy of this very rare book, in the possession of Mr. Langdon, Bookseller, of John Street, Oxford Street, the Editor is enabled to extend his Correspondent's account of it, by extracting part of the Compiler's address " To the Reader," which sufficiently explains its contents.

" And for the disposition of this worke, I have divided it into two parts: The first of which containeth those matters, which either precede or concerne the Infancy or Nonage of Christ: and the second, those which belong to his full or manly age, neere upon and in his Office.

" Whereof because the second part spreadeth it selfe (a great deale larger than the first) from the beginning of John Baptist's preaching to his death, and from thence againe not onely to the very weeke of Christ's suffering, but also to the end of the whole story; it is therefore further, not uncommodiously, as I hope, for to helpe memory, subdivided into three smaller sections, or portions: whereof the first containeth those things, which were coincident with the life-time of John Baptist; the second handleth that, which came to passe after the death of John Baptist, until the weeke of Christ's suffering; and the third rehearseth all, what is related to have happened in the said weeke of the suffering of Christ, and afterwards, from his resurrection untill his ascension into heaven.

PUBLIC RECORDS.

First Report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the State of the Public Records of this Kingdom.

[Concluded from page 182.]

SCOTLAND.

The Policy of the Laws of Scotland, at a very early period of its history, caused the establishment of a general Registry for preserving the memorials and evidences of all the public and private rights of the constitution and government of that country, and of those who dwelt under its protection.

The Institution planned for this purpose, has been gradually brought to a state of perfection, which is singularly beneficial to the Inhabitants of that part of the United Kingdom, and leaves very little room for improvement. Some few points, nevertheless, have been suggested by persons whose official connection with that establishment, and whose professional rank and knowledge, learning, and experience in the municipal jurisprudence of Scotland,

" And then againe for the disposition of those several portions, each of them is for the easier reading further distributed into six distinctions or passages.

" Concerning the Harmony or consent of one Evangelist with the other, and what therein is done, all lieth so open, as, I think, it would be superfluous, and needlesse here to speake thereof; this onely being said, that in such sentences and occurrences, which I find probably to have been spoken or happened more than once upon diverse Occasions, I have for the most part left them in their owne several places, not joining them altogether in a Harmony to one and the same time, but marking onely, with the signe of a marginall parenthesis, the number of the Chapter and Verse, where the same are related upon another occasion."

entitle them to the highest confidence. The Committee, will proceed, therefore to state them briefly, under the heads of REGISTRATION, BUILDINGS, CATALOGUES, TRANSFERS, FEES of OFFICE, and the SELECTION of ORIGINAL RECORDS, which may deserve publication by Parliamentary authority.

1. REGISTRATION.—Duplicates of all deeds which pass the great Seal of Scotland, should be made and authenticated by the Lord Keeper's deputy, with an Index thereto, and deposited annually in the general repository at the General Register House at Edinburgh.

A Record of the proceedings in the Circuit Court of Justiciary should be made in the same manner as the books of Adjournal of the High Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh, and deposited in the general repository annually, if possible, or within such other period as the High Court of Justiciary may direct.

A Record of all decreets in the Sheriff's Court ought according to the regulations injoined by the Court of Session to be made regularly and completely. Of the utility of executing this strictly, some doubts have been entertained. But there is no doubt of its being expedient to require that an annual report, signed by the Sheriff Clerk, and attested by the Sheriff, of the state of the Records in the Sheriff's Court, should be made to the Court of Session, and there recorded in the books of Sederunt.

The Record of deeds in the Sheriff's Court should be entered in books given out and marked by the Lord Clerk Register, or his deputies, as the record of Hornings and Inhibitions now is; and no new Books should be given out until the old are returned with the deeds recorded in them.

All deeds regarding the Heretable property within a Royal Burgh should be recorded in the Town Court Books of the particular burgh, and deeds regarding matters of

personal concern within the burgh, should be recorded in the Town Court Books, or in the Sheriff Court Books.

No Deeds whatever should be recorded in the Commissary Courts; and although this practice has very generally obtained, it is irregular, and ought to be prevented in all cases for the time to come.

2. BUILDINGS.—An apartment in the General Register House should be allotted to the Great Seal Office: the Building now occupied by the Court of Exchequer is represented to be neither very commodious nor very secure, as a repository for many of the Records which are kept there; and attention should be given to the removal of these inconveniences. Upon inquiry into the Record Offices of the Sheriffs, it appears, that about one fourth of the number are placed in buildings which are public property, but the rest are in private houses, where the records are exposed in many instances to certain though gradual destruction, and are in all cases liable to loss and dispersion: all of them should certainly be lodged in public buildings, secured from damp and fire; and, it may be productive of great accommodation to individuals, if the records of each county are lodged collectively at one place.

3. CATALOGUES.—At the General Register House in Edinburgh, it will be proper to make a general Repertory of its whole contents; it will also be expedient to make an Index to the Records of the Great Seal; and another inventory or repertory to the detached charters and Proclamations.

In the Exchequer, an Index should be made to the books of decrees and orders in the office of the King's Remembrancer, for the purpose of supplying the loss of one removed from thence in 1767.

And, an Index is also wanting to the Records of the High Court of Justiciary: and another in the Admiralty, of

such proceedings in that court as are carried on to final sentence.

4. TRANSFERS.—By an act of Parliament of Scotland in the year 1685, it is ordained, "that all clerks within the Kingdom who keep such Registers as are or have been in use to be delivered into the Lord Clerk Register, to be preserved in his Majesty's General Register House, shall keep only ten years records in their own hands, for the use of the Lieges." The great increase of business and the consequent increase of records which has arisen since the time of passing this act, renders it proper now to provide that they should be brought in annually for every fifth year preceding, unless otherwise directed in special cases.

All the Warrants of the Great Seal, together with the duplicates and index above recommended, should also be carried annually to the general repository.

The Records of the Privy Council, and all the Records of the Court of Justiciary, should also be transferred thither.

The Records of Teinds, and of Tailzies, and Inventories, in like manner should be carried in annually, if possible, or within such period as the Court of Session may direct.

And, it is obviously proper that the proceedings upon special commissions for the trial of High Treason in Scotland, and all other records now lodged in his Majesty's offices of Record in England, which exclusively regard the internal policy and laws of that part of the United Kingdom should be transferred to the General Register House at Edinburgh.

5. Many representations have been made to the committee respecting the nature, amount, and inadequacy of the FEES and EMOLUMENTS assigned to the officers employed in the record offices of Scotland, and particularly in the Courts of Justiciary and Admiralty, and in the

Sheriff's Court. But these and other considerations respecting the mode of making extracts of decreets in the Court of Session, appearing to involve many questions of material importance to his Majesty's subjects in Scotland, the Committee forbear to offer any decided opinion upon the subject; especially as they have the satisfaction to be informed, that it has engaged the attention of those persons whose stations at the head of the courts of justice there, will enable them to form the most correct judgment upon all its parts, and that they have it in contemplation to submit some measures to Parliament in the ensuing session for amending what they may find to require redress.

6.—The RECORDS of the PARLIAMENT of SCOTLAND, which commence in the thirteenth century, and are complete to the time of the Union, appear to deserve publication. The present Lord Clerk Register has had this great work in view for many years, and some of the earliest volumes have been by his order prepared for the press. Together with these, it might also be expedient to print the earliest of the royal Charters.

Such have been the proceedings of the Committee, and such are the measures which they have thought it adviseable to submit to the House, with respect to the Public Records of the realm.

How these measures may be carried into execution, if they should receive the sanction of the House, is also a consideration to which they have not failed to direct their attention. The precedents of former times point out the propriety of addressing his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give directions for the purpose. These directions have not unfrequently been given to commissioners, specially appointed to execute them accordingly; a method very desirable in itself, as it insures dispatch, and unifor-

mity in the result. If such a proceeding should be adopted on the present occasion, it is obvious, that a plan so extensive in its compass will require a considerable expense to accomplish it in all its parts; but, nevertheless, there will be no need of any large advances at any one time, as the work must necessarily be slow and gradual; and for the purpose of insuring a constant attention to its progress, it may not be inexpedient that an annual account of it should be laid before Parliament. Such was the proceeding recommended by the Lords Committees in the reign of his late Majesty; and by reference to the same authority it appears not to have been unusual to appoint Committees, to make occasional inquiries as to what hath been done in pursuance of such addresses.

That measures of the nature suggested by the Committee, or other measures to the same effect, ought to be executed, the Committee cannot entertain any reasonable doubt; and whilst they are recommending them for adoption, they wish the House to bear in mind the following considerations; namely, the acknowledgment of all times that our general histories shew abundant marks of ignorance and incorrectness with regard to the existence and contents of our Public Records;* a fact to which there is

* Lord Bacon says, "Versatur infelicitas quædam inter historicos vel optimos, ut legibus et actis judicialibus non satis immorentur; aut si forte diligentiam quandam adhibuerint, tamen ab authenticis longe varient.—*De Augmentis Scientiarum*, Lib. VIII. c. 3. Aphorism XXIX.

Lord Coke, in the Preface to his third Report, has this passage: "I pray thee beware of Chronicle Law reported in our Annals, for that will undoubtedly lead thee to error; for example, they say that William the Conqueror decreed that there should be Sheriffs in every shire, and Justices of Peace to keep the counties quiet, and to see offenders punished; whereas the learned know, &c."

Blackstone, in his Introduction to the Great Charter, says, "In consequence of those Facts and Records, (appealed to) he hath been obliged to differ very frequently, not only from the monastic writers, and such as have implicitly followed them, but also from later histo-

uniform testimony, from the days of Lord Bacon and Lord Coke, to our own times; and to this we may add the manifest importance of our having the most ready knowledge of the records of the country, in the daily concerns of Government, Legislation and Jurisprudence.

With respect to legislation, it is clear that many of our public statutes and parliamentary forms were unknown to the most learned men of former times, as we now find by reference to the parliament rolls;* and many of those laws are even now not engrafted into the ordinary collections in the printed statute Books. Upon the celebrated conferences of this House with the House of Peers in the last Century, when the exclusive privilege of the Commons respecting money bills was discussed and established, the important uses to be derived from a knowledge of parliamentary records were signally and successfully displayed on the part of the Commons by Sir Heneage Finch (then Attorney General, and afterwards Lord Nottingham), for which he received their unanimous thanks: So when

rians of a very different character, who were endued with more learning and industry, and wrote from more authentic materials." He adds afterwards, that a general and complete History of England is still wanting.

* Lord Coke says, that the two Houses of Parliament sat together till late in the reign of Edward III, and till the Commons had a perpetual Speaker. See 4 Inst. C. 1. p. 2. and C. 51. p. 255; but it appears by the Rolls of Parliament, that they sat, or at least acted, separately long before that period, 9 Edward 2. Rot. Parl. Vol. 1. p. 351.—13 Edward 3. Rot. Parl. vol. 2. p. 104. 107.—14 Edward 3. p. 112.—15 Edward 3. p. 127.—17 Edward 3. p. 136—18 Edward 3. p. 150, &c. The Lords are directed to meet, "*en la Chambre Blanche*," and the Commons "*en la Chambre de Peinte*," 40 Edward 3. p. 289. On the opening of the Parliament, the Commons were directed by the King to return to their ancient place, "*en la Maison du Chapitre de l' Abbeye de Westm.*" 51 Edward 3. Rot. Parl. vol. 2. p. 363. See also Prynne, 4 Inst. p. 9.

the Constitution of the Exchequer came into question upon the Banker's case, in the reign of King William, it was by the test of Public Records alone, that Lord Somers was enabled to settle its limits: and again, when the right of manning the navy by pressing was disputed, the legality of that practice was established by Sir Michael Foster, on the authority of recorded precedents; and to this same standard of authority have both Houses of Parliament found it expedient to resort at no very distant period, and upon occasions of the most solemn concern, for the safest guide to their joint proceedings.

In concluding this report, the Committee feel it also to be their duty to call the attention of the House to the policy of establishing hereafter some system of general registration for all Public Records and Instruments whatever, or at least for such as affect landed property. The whole details of such a system, its structure, and its operations, are exemplified in the returns collected in the progress of these inquiries. And the Committee desire to suggest, for the future consideration of Parliament, whether it may not be a measure of the soundest wisdom, to extend throughout all ENGLAND, that plan which has been tried so satisfactorily in the populous Counties of Middlesex and York, for nearly a century past; tried also with signal advantage for an equal period throughout the whole kingdom of IRELAND, with whose laws, on this point at least, it must be peculiarly desirable to establish a similarity; and tried for ages, upon a still more perfect and extensive plan, throughout SCOTLAND, with the most complete success, and the most salutary consequences.

MANUSCRIPTS.

Account of the Manuscript Library of Lincoln's Inn. By the Right Honourable SYLVESTER DOUGLAS, *(now* LORD GLENBERVIE*) Master of the Library.*

[Concluded from page 190.]

But the most convenient method of rendering of public and general use, such parts of the collection as might seem to deserve it, (and I shall submit that there are many such) would be to print them, where hitherto inedited, from transcripts to be made for that purpose, and to collate those which have already been published with the printed copies, for the purpose of more valuable editions thereof; a collation being also made, in both cases, with such other authentic manuscripts of the same matters and documents as may exist in other public repositories.

This however the Society might not think themselves warranted to permit, as to those manuscripts which were left to them by Sir MATTHEW HALE, on account of the strong expression in his will to the contrary (whatever opinion they may entertain of the propriety of the restriction thereby intended to be imposed) unless they should be directed so to do, by such authority as might justify a departure from that injunction.

In the year 1767, their predecessors, the Benchers of that time, in compliance with certain orders of the House of Lords, and of a Committee of that House, did allow transcripts to be made from some of those manuscripts, for the express purpose of printing them. The orders alluded to, and the proceedings connected therewith, are of the following dates: March 9th, 24th, April 1st, 10th, 20th, and June 30th, 1767, and February 15th, 1768.

On an examination of the books of this Society, during the above period, no entries have been found relative to the matter of the orders and proceedings, above mentioned; but it appears from the printed Rolls, that in consequence thereof, there were printed from Lord Chief Justice HALE's Manuscripts, the following particulars, viz.

EDWARD I.

Petitiones in Parliamento, Anno 6to. vol. I, p. 1.—Writ to the Justices relative to leap year, p. 146.

EDWARD II.

Petitiones in Parliamento, Anno 2do. p. 273—Petitiones in Parliamento, Anno 18vo. p. 416—Aliæ Petitiones in Parliamento, 19no. p. 431.

EDWARD III.

Petitiones in Parliamento Anno 2do. vol. II, p. 13.—Petitiones in Parliamento Anno 4to. p. 31—Ditto, Anno 8vo. p. 73—Ditto, Anno 12mo. p. 97—Ditto, 21mo. p. 75. Ditto, 21mo. and 20mo. p. 205.

HENRY IV.

Petitiones in Parliamento, Anno 2do. vol. III, p. 480—Ditto, Anno 4to. p. 512.

HENRY V.

Petitiones in Parliamento. Anno 9to. vol. IV, p. 163.

I have judged it right to set forth specially all that could be stated with authenticity relative to this departure, under the direction and authority of the House of Lords, from the words of Sir MATTHEW HALE's will, as, when we consider the eminent persons then living who were Benchers, or had been members of the Society, it will not be doubted but that they must have given due consideration to the subject; and must have thought that they were either bound to a compliance with the orders of that House and its sub-committee, or at least fully justified in that compliance. Their conduct on that occasion, may therefore perhaps be considered as having formed a rule and prece-

dent for a like compliance with any similar order of either House of Parliament. Indeed, it can hardly be supposed, that Sir MATTHEW HALE himself would have wished to oppose his own desire of wit hholding his manuscripts from the public to such high authority ; although a sense of the value of his gift to the Society, and an anxiety for its preservation, may seem to have led him in making his will, into a way of thinking on the subject, inconsistent with his general love of his profession, and that zeal for extending to the country at large the benefit of his great learning which he so fully manifested by the valuable works he himself either published or prepared for the press.

Should there remain no insurmountable obstacle, from the condition annexed to the gift of Sir MATTHEW HALE, I think it my duty to suggest that great public benefit might be derived from the printing, or re-printing, with proper care, and in a manner accommodated to general ease and convenience in consultation or perusal, many works and documents, of which the only existing or the best manuscripts are in this collection : as well as others, in regard to which the materials in other repositories might be greatly assisted and improved, by a comparison with those belonging to this Society. I mean here chiefly to refer to matters of three sorts; viz. 1. YEAR BOOKS.—2. JUDICIAL RECORDS—3. STATUTES.

YEAR BOOKS.—Whatever may have been the nature of the authority under which those books were compiled, and whatever the particular description of the compilers (concerning which there seems to be a considerable diversity of opinion,) they are universally considered as containing official and authentic accounts of the arguments and decisions in the most important causes which

came before the chief tribunals of this country, from a very early period down to the general introduction of printing, about which time certain eminent judges and lawyers, as Keilway, Moore, Benloe, Dyer, Plowden, &c. began without any special appointment or duty, to make similar compilations, with a view of committing them to the press. Such a valuable monument of practical law and jurisprudence as the Year Books, probably, does not exist in any other country. But,

1. In the printed editions of these important Annals, there are many chasms and interruptions in the series of years.

2. The printed copies abound with many imperfections of other sorts. The cases, arguments, and judgments, are not so fully stated in them, as they are to be met with in some of the Manuscripts, because those editions were (as it should seem) made from other manuscripts less complete; the editors not having had the means, or industry, at least, of resorting to those which were more full and accurate.

3. They are printed so close, so many of the manuscript abbreviations are retained, and there is so little separation into paragraphs, or distinction between what is said by the council, and what by the judges, that it often requires the experience and sagacity of a legal antiquary, and generally much more time than the practising lawyer can bestow, to read, or rather to decypher, the passages to which there is occasion to refer.

4. There is no general well digested Index to them.

First, of the Chasms.—There are extant in manuscript in this and other repositories, Year Books from the reign of Edward I, inclusive, to the first year of Henry VIII; but of the series of years, in that long space of time, there are wanting in the printed editions:

The whole of the reign of Edward I, except the short Memoranda in Scaccario, prefixed to what now forms the first printed volume.

The reign of Edward III, Ann. 11 to 16. Ann. 19, 20, and 31 to 37.

The whole of Richard II; of Henry V, Ann. 3, 4, and 6; of Henry VII, Ann. 17, 18, 19.

A variety of reasons concur to render it probable, that if not the whole, a considerable part of these deficiencies might be supplied from existing manuscripts.

As to the reign of Edward I, it is clear from Fitzherbert's Abridgment that there were extant in his time, Year Books of that period, and Sir MATTHEW HALE, in his History of the Common Law, mentions "that some of those, though broken, yet the best of their kind, were then in Lincoln's Inn Library." (Cap. 8. p. 166.) On the present occasion, Mr. Caley having examined No. 141, according to the Catalogue in the Library, finds that it contains the three following years of Edward I, viz. 17, 18, and 19, in a regular series; and that No. 188 contains different cases in the 30th, 31st, and 32d; and the above passage in Sir MATTHEW HALE seems to shew, that other manuscripts of other parts of this reign existed in his time,* which on proper investigation, may be found in other repositories. What he says of the merit of those reports, independent of their priority of date, must certainly excite a strong wish to see as complete a collection of them as can be formed, added to the existing printed Year Books of the succeeding reigns.

* In the Schedule to his Will there is this Article; "Reports temp. Edw. I. under titles, one volume," but no corresponding book is now to be found in the Library.

In the proceedings of the House of Lords, another Book is mentioned which is not now in the Library; viz. "Abstracts of Summons and Rolls of Parliament out of the Book of Dunelm; and some records alphabetically digested."

His words are, "These reports are very brief, either the judges then spoke less, or the reporters were not so ready handed as to take all they said, and hence their brevity makes them the more obscure; but yet in those brief interlocutions between the judge and the pleaders, and in their definitions, there appears a great deal of learning and judgment." (Ib.)

Of the years wanting in the reign of Edward III, probably several may be supplied from the manuscripts in this collection; and I am informed that those in the British Museum contain Ann. 11 and 13; Fitzherbert's Abridgment contains many cases in the years now wanting in print of this reign; as for instance, in 11, 12, and 13 of Edward III (Title Assize, No. 85, 86, 90); and Sir MATTHEW HALE says, that in his time, the years of this reign omitted in the printed books, were extant in many hands in old Manuscripts. (Cap. 8.)

Years 2, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12 and 13 of Richard II, are in this collection.

Of Henry VI, the whole reign except the 5th, 8th, and 23d years are in the British Museum.

Secondly. Of imperfections in the printed Copies—As to the difference between the printed copies, and the Manuscripts in Lincoln's Inn Library, of those years which are printed, a remarkable instance occurs with regard to the Year Book of Edward II, which now constitutes the first volume of the printed copies. That Year Book was never published till 1678. A beautiful manuscript collection of Judicial Annals of that reign had been mentioned by Selden (Dissert. ad Fletam, Cap. 6. §. 3.) as having been presented by Sir John Baker, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the time of Philip and Mary, to the Society of the Inner Temple, of which he was a member, and as then preserved there. But the immediate occasion of the publication in 1678, was a circumstance which passed only a few years before

(22 Car. II,) on the argument of the case of Sacheverell and Froggat in the Court of King's Bench, when Sir MATTHEW HALE mentioned that there was a fair manuscript of all the years of Edward II, in the Library of Lincoln's Inn, and directed search to be made in that manuscript for a particular determination in the 12th of Edward II, in consequence of a reference which had been made at the bar, to a case in 33 Elizabeth; in the account of which it was said, That "the Court relied on a Book shewn to them in writing in 12th of Edward II." On the examination of the Book in Lincoln's Inn, it turned out that no such case was to be found there, in that year, and therefore it was then supposed, that, in the account of the Book produced to the Court in the reign of Elizabeth, "12 Edw. III" had been mistaken for "12 Edw. II," there being a case, in Fitzherbert of 12 Edw. III, in some degree applicable. It is observable however, that contemporary reporters of the case in 33 Elizabeth, viz. Croke and Owen, (Cro. Eliz. 217. Owen 9.) concur in stating the Book to have been of Edward II; hence it has since been inferred, naturally enough, that some other Manuscript Year Book may have been produced at that time, and that it may have been that mentioned by Selden, who in the place quoted, mentions also one of the same reign in the Library of Lincoln's Inn.

The edition in 1678 is understood to have been made under the direction of Sir John Maynard, and, from the following passage in the Preface, (probably written by him) it might be concluded, that it was printed from the copy in Lincoln's Inn. "The solemn commendation of it, (*i. e.* of the old book of the years and terms of Edward the Second) to the press, by the late Lord Chief Justice Hale, upon the occasion of the authorities cited in a late case in his time, was delivered in so particular a manner, that it could not but make an impression. Upon a matter of argument which depended for a long while, and which,

in the observation of that incomparable judge, was of moment and difficulty, he did direct and refer to this book as an authority that might govern the question, and most worthy to be published." Accordingly, this has been supposed to be the case, (Biblioth. Leg. vol. ii, p. 80.) The title page, however, seems to prove the contrary, as it states the edition to have been made, "according to the ancient manuscripts now remaining in the hands of Sir John Maynard," and the point appears to be put out of doubt, in consequence of Mr. Caley's comparison of the printed copy with the manuscript No. 139 in this library, which contains the whole reign of Edward II. He states as follows:

"This manuscript is entirely different from Maynard's Edward II, containing many cases not in the latter, and such as are found in both being differently reported. Amongst others, vide Hablut's and May's case, quid Juris clamat Mayn. p. 306. MSS. fo. 130. See also Mayn. p. 406. MSS. 207, being Trinity Term, 13 Edward II, where no two cases are alike."

Sir MATTHEW HALE says, "that when he wrote there were many entire Year Books of Edward II abroad." (Cap. 8.)

I shall mention one other instance to shew that there are probably much and important differences between the printed copies and the manuscripts, which may still be found, and made use of to supply defects and correct errors, if a new edition of the Year Books should be undertaken. What degree of authority belongs to Bracton and other ancient writers on the law of England is a question often agitated. In Fitzherbert's Abridgment, title Ward, No. 71, a case is stated from a Year Book of 35 Henry VI, No. 52, in which according to him, "The whole court said that Bracton was never held for authority in our law." A very accurate modern writer, who has examined the printed book of Henry VI, says, "It is a pleasure to discover that the Year Book

gives no warrant for this (as he terms it) monstrous opinion." (Reeves's Hist. of the Eng. Law. vol. iv, p. 571, Note [s]). I submit, however, that it is much more probable that Fitzherbert, in that instance, as in so many others he is known to have done, made use of a Year Book, different from that in print, than that he should have alleged the opinion in question to have been delivered without such adequate authority.

To conclude these observations on the difference between the printed and manuscript Year Books, I must observe, that Mr. Caley has found that the latter in this Library are in general fuller, and contain real names of persons and places at length, which are often fictitious or abbreviated in the printed copies.

3dly. As to the manner in which the present editions are printed.—It has been remarked, as matter of regret, "that Doomsday Book, as printed, is a mere fac simile, constituting a very large folio, full of abbreviations and signs, that cannot be understood without a key, and much previous information." (Reeves's Hist. of Eng. Law. vol. i. p. 220. N. (S.) The same description is in a great measure applicable to the printed Year Books, and is certainly a subject of still much juster regret as to them, on account of the more frequent occasions which occur for consulting them. Selden's opinion of the impropriety of printing law books in that manner, may be seen from the following passage in his Dissertation on Fleta, concerning the edition to which that dissertation was prefixed: "Neque enim Editio omnino mea est: nec sane, si fuisset, vocabula Exemplaris veteris, ad forensis scriptionis formulam — tot decurtata, et veluti *notis levibus pendentia verba*—(ut de veterum formulariorum scriptione dixit Manilius), adeò retinere permisissem." (Cap. 1.)

4thly. There is yet another great desideratum in regard to the Year Books, viz. a full and well digested General Index to the whole. At present such indexes as there are

in the printed books are so dispersed in the different volumes, are of such unequal merit, and, in general, so scanty and imperfect, that they are of very little use; and the lawyer generally finds it best to neglect them, and resort to the different abridgments of the law, in order to discover what cases and passages in the Year Books may be applicable to the point he has occasion to examine.

Before concluding what I have thought it right to state at present, relative to the Year Books, I must observe, that the restriction in Sir MATTHEW HALE's Will clearly does not affect the manuscript of Edward II, in this Library, that not having made part of this legacy. It appears indeed by an entry in that Book (No. 139.) that it was, with other Manuscripts, the gift of Lord Fairfax, and there is in it the following note: "In hoc Volumine continentur Annales Regis Edw. II. ab Anno Primo ejusdem Regni ad Annum 20, (exclusive) nunquam hactenus aliquæ impressioni consignati. 1669." Signed "*Fairfax.*"

II. JUDICIAL RECORDS.—The best evidence of the Law, next to the positive Statutes, are those Records of Judgments in litigated cases, in which some point or points of law being at issue, the opinion of the court as to such points is necessarily deducible from the judgment pronounced. This sort of evidence however was more satisfactory and useful in early periods of our Jurisprudence, when in cases of difficulty civil or criminal, it was customary to set down the reasons and causes of the judgment in the record, a practice, which as Lord COKE informs us (4 Inst. 4) was continued till the reign of Edward III. It appears from the return lately made to the Select Committee of the House of Commons by Mr. Rose, as Keeper of the Records in the Chapter House, that there are many Records of such special judgments in that Collection, both in the Curia Regis and in the separate courts among which (at a period hitherto not well ascertained) the functions of that

high tribunal came to be divided. Fair transcripts of many of such ancient Judicial Records, probably of those which appeared the most valuable to Sir MATTHEW HALE, are to be found among his manuscripts. Of those in the reign of Edward I, he expressly says, "That he had read over many of them, and had generally observed, that the pleading is very short, but very clear and perspicuous, and neither loose or uncertain, nor perplexing the matter either with impropriety, obscurity, or multiplicity of words; that they are clearly and orderly digested, effectually representing the business that they intend; and that the title and the reason of the law upon which they proceed (which many times is expressly delivered upon the record itself) is perspicuous, clear, and rational, so that their short and pithy pleadings and judgments do oftentimes better render the sense of the business, and the reasons thereof, than those long, intricate, perplexed, and formal pleadings that oftentimes of late are unnecessarily used." (H. of Law, Cap. 7.) It is manifest, therefore, that a proper selection of such early pleadings and judgments, with a continuation downwards of those to which the Year Books refer, to be set out in some cases at length, but in most to be faithfully and judiciously abstracted, would, if printed, form a very valuable companion to a new and complete edition of the Year Books. I have therefore seen, with pleasure, that the return I have lately mentioned suggests the propriety of such a design. Indeed, by this means, a key would be furnished to the Year Books, which would enable the editor of any new impression thereof to correct many mistakes, which no doubt after the fullest comparison of the different copies, would otherwise remain in them, and (which is of more consequence) would clear up many obscurities, difficulties, and intricacies, which at present are frequently found to puzzle the ablest and most learned lawyers. It is well known, that perhaps the best book extant of Equity Reports has lately

by an accurate examination and comparison with the original proceedings in Chancery in the causes therein contained, received from the learning and industry of a member of this Society (Mr. S. C. Cox) very important elucidation, corrections, and improvement. Most probably the transcripts of Judicial Records in Sir MATTHEW HALE's Collection will be found to relate particularly to those matters of which he treats in his various excellent writings on the law; and as they are so fairly and accurately written, the use of them would unquestionably not only greatly assist the judgment of those who should have the task of making the proposed selection, but also very much facilitate the execution of the work.

III. STATUTES.—The same return from the Chapter House, contains also a suggestion of great weight with regard to the printing of Inedited Statutes. Many expired and repealed acts have either never been published, or at least are no longer to be found in the usual printed copies, which yet might throw great light both on the common and statute law, and on the history of the kingdom. I know that there are dispersed in various libraries, public and private, numerous volumes of manuscript statutes of no particular value, as containing only old acts to be found now in all the printed editions. But there seems every reason to suppose that the volumes among Sir MATTHEW HALE's manuscripts, are not of that description, but on the contrary, that, on examination, they would be found to contain many articles which might prove useful in forming a Collection, for publication, of such Inedited Statutes. They might also perhaps supply in many cases important readings and corrections of the Statutes already in print.

In order to complete a fundamental *Corpus Juris Anglicani*, to be executed in a manner worthy of that Law and Constitution whose original rules and principles it would

contain, illustrate and contribute to preserve, perhaps to the Year Books, ancient Judicial Records, and Inedited Statutes (as supplementary to the Statutes at Large) something would still remain to be added; I mean a correct, uniform impression of those early writers, who, though they may not be considered as what is called, in a sort of technical sense, legal authority, have ever been highly valued, and constantly referred to by the best judges, as forming some of the first links in the chain of our national Jurisprudence, such are Glanvill, Bracton, Britton, Fleta, the Mirror, the Old Book of Tenures (all of which were composed before the use of printing,) and, above all, Littleton's Tenures, of which it would seem that a printed impression was begun about the time of the author's death. Every lawyer knows how uncouth and incorrect almost all the editions of those authors are, except those of Littleton contained in the different impressions of Lord Coke's Commentaries. In the Library of Lincoln's Inn there are indeed but few manuscripts of any of them, but those few are of considerable merit; and, in other repositories, there are a great many, as for instance, not less than eight of Bracton in the British Museum. An accurate and judicious collation of all that are extant of each, would of course be made, if a new edition of the whole should be thought an object of public concern. A French Lawyer, Mons. Houard, in the year 1766, did publish, in two quarto volumes, the text of Littleton, accompanied with a modern French Translation, and Dissertations and Notes; and afterwards (1776) in four uniform quartos, Glanvil, Fleta, Britton, and the Mirror, together with Extracts from Doomsday Book, the Laws of Henry I, those of Malcolm Mackennett, King of Scotland, and the book called Regiam Majestatem. These publications were chiefly intended to illustrate the connexion between the early Jurisprudence of France and that of England, as delivered in those ancient works, but the example has not

hitherto induced any individual in this country to engage in a similar undertaking, though it might have been supposed that the temptation and encouragement here would have been much greater. The whole plan however, which I have presumed to hint at, of a uniform and systematic impression of the ancient Law Writers, the Year Books, Judicial Records, and Inedited Statutes, is perhaps too extensive to be expected from the mere zeal, or speculation and enterprize of private editors, but if it were to be thought to deserve the attention and recommendation of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, I have no doubt, but that with the munificent yet prudent assistance of parliament, it might, within a reasonable time, be executed under the superintendance and direction of such learned members of both houses, and of the law societies as might be appointed for that purpose; and who, I am persuaded, would easily find able and diligent persons, skilled, and willing to take upon them the laborious part of the undertaking, if suitably encouraged.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. C. F. Horn, and Mr. Samuel Wesley, are preparing for the press the Life of John Sebastian Bach, translated from the German of Dr. Forkel. This work cannot fail of proving highly interesting to the Musical World, and especially to the scientific Amateur, since so little has been hitherto known in England concerning that great master, whom the Germans have emphatically (and not unjustly) declared to be "the first Musician of any age or country."

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED IN OCTOBER, 1808.

Adam—The Speech of William Adam, Esq. M. P. in the House of Commons on the Scots Judicature Bill, June 24, 1808. 8vo. 2s.

Angus—Trial of Charles Angus, Esq. of Liverpool, for the wilful murder of Miss Burns. 8vo. 7s.

Bancroft—An Exposure and Refutation of various Misrepresentations published by Dr. Macgregor and Dr. Jackson, in three separate Letters to the Commissioners of Military Inquiry. By E. N. Bancroft, M. D. 4s.

Bank—An Address to the Proprietors of Bank Stock, By a Proprietor. 8vo. 2s.

Bardsley—Medical Reports of Cases and Experiments, with Observations chiefly derived from Hospital Practice. By S. A. Bardsley, M. D. 8s.

Black—Sermons by the late Rev. David Black, one of the Ministers of Edinburgh; with an Account of his Life. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Blagden—Flowers of Literature for 1807. By F. W. Blagden. 12mo. 6s.

Broadhurst—Advice to Young Ladies on the Improvement of the Mind and the Conduct of Life. By T. Broadhurst, 12mo. 4s. 6d.

Bruce—Review of the Proceedings of the General Associate Synod, in reference to the Ministers who protested against the imposition of a new Testimony. By A. Bruce, 8vo. 5s.

Cevallos—An exposure of the Arts and Machinations which led to the Usurpation of the Crown of Spain by Bonaparte. In Spanish and English, 7s. or in English, 3s. 6d.

Clarke—The Office of Reason in Religion. By John Clarke, D. D. 3d.

Covent Garden Theatre—A detailed Statement of the Losses of the several Performers of Covent Garden Theatre in the late Fire. 2s.

Crabbe—The Preceptor and his Pupils, Part II. or, the Syntax of all Languages compared, with Special Rules and Examinations of the English. By Geo. Crabbe. 4s. 6d.

Crease—Hints for the Preservation of Woodwork exposed to the weather. By James Crease, 6d.

Dalrymple—An Heroic Epistle to Sir Hew, with a Word to Sir Arthur, 2s. 6d.

Drummond—The first Book of Lucretius of the Nature of Things, translated into English verse, by the Rev. W. H. Drummond. Small 8vo. 5s.

Family (The) Picture, or Domestic Education; a Poetic Epistle. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

Fischer—A Picture of Valencia, taken on the Spot. By C. A. Fischer, 8vo. 9s.

Forster—The British Gallery of Engravings, No. III. By the Rev. Edward Forster. Small Paper, 2l. 2s. Large Paper, 3l. 13s. 6d. Ditto with Etchings and Proofs on India Paper, 5l. 5s.

Glasse—The New Testament of our Lord Jesus Christ, with a further Abridgment of the Practical Observations of the late Rev. W. Burkitt. By the Rev. Samuel Glasse, D. D. No. I. to VI. Royal 8vo. 1s. each.

Griffin—A Treatise on the Culture of the Pine Apple. By W. Griffin. 8vo 10s. 6d.

Hague—A Letter to H. R. H. the Duke of York, explanatory of the Causes which led to the Appointment of Sir H. Dalrymple. By Thomas Hague.

Hammond—Divine and Moral Precepts for the Conduct of a Christian and towards God and Man. By J. Hammond. 3s. 6d.

Hawker—A second Letter to a Barrister, in reply to the Second Part of his Hints to the Public and the Legislature. By R. Hawker, D. D. 2s. 6d.

History of Discoveries and Inventions. 18mo.

Hogan—An Appeal to the Public, and a Farewell Address to the Army, on resigning his Commission in consequence of the System that prevails in the Army respecting Promotion. By Brevet Major Hogan. 2s. 6d.

Hurstone—Mysteries in High Life, or an Autumn at Cheltenham. By Mr. Hurstone. 3 vol. 15s.

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No. 6.—1st December, 1808.

EBORACUM: Or the History and Antiquities of the City of York, from its Original to the present Times. Together with the History of the Cathedral Church, and the Lives of the Archbishops of that See, from the first Introduction of Christianity into the Northern parts of this Island, to the present state and condition of that magnificent Fabric. Collected from authentic Manuscripts, Public Records, Ancient Chronicles, and Modern Historians. And illustrated with Copper Plates. In Two Books. By FRANCIS DRAKE, of the City of York, Gent. F. R. S. and Member of the Society of Antiquaries, London.

London: Printed by W. Bowyer, for the Author: MDCCXXXVI.

Nec manet ut fuerat, nec formam servat eandem,
Sed tamen ipsa eadem est. Ovid, Met. Lib. XV.

This Book is in folio,* and its contents are as follow:

Title, as above.

Dedication to Richard, Earl of Burlington, 5 pages, dated August 1, 1736.

The Preface, 11 pages.

List of the Subscribers, 6 pages.

Contents of the Book, and List of the plates, 3 pages.

* There are large paper copies of this work. In the Harleian Catalogue, vol 3, p. 8, No. 82 is described as being a large paper copy, with the plates curiously coloured.

History and Antiquities of the City of York, p. 1. to 627.*
Title to Book II, between pp. 398 and 399.
Appendix, p. i, to xcv.
Omissions in the Appendix, &c. p. xcvi to cx.
Index of Places and Persons, 33 pages.

In the Preface to this work the Author acknowledges his obligations to previous writers on the same subject, and to those gentlemen who furnished him with various materials in manuscript for its completion. He particularly owns his obligations to Camden's account of York, in his Britannia; to Sir Thomas Widdrington's Manuscript History of this City; to Mr. Dodsworth's collections in the Bodleian; to the collections of Henry Keep, for a History of this Church and City; to the voluminous manuscripts of Mr. James Torre, in the office of the Registrar of the Dean and Chapter; and to the collections of Mr. Samuel Gale, and Mr. Hopkinson, Clerk of the Peace for the West Riding of this county, about the year 1670; the Gentlemen who communicated materials, and otherwise furnished assistance to the author, were, the Rev. Mr. Barnard, master of the Free School at Leeds; Roger Gale, Esq. Bryan Fairfax, Esq.; the Rev. Dr. Langwith; John Anstis, Sen. Esq. Browne Willis, Esq.; the Rev. Mr. Creyk; Mr. George Reynoldson, of York, and George Holmes, Esq. Deputy Keeper of the Records in the Tower of London.

This work is divided into two Books, the first of which treats of the Civil History of the City of York, and the second of its Ecclesiastical History.

* In collating the pages as they are numbered in this work, the following occur as misprinted, viz. 09 for 90; 121 for 133; 124 for 136; 264 for 204; 332 for 323; 357 for 375; 349 for 439; 361 for 461; 554 and 555 for 566 and 567; 595 for 593; 594 for 596; xxxiii in the Appendix for xxxiv.

The first Book contains nine Chapters and the second four. The first Chapter contains an account of the different names and etymologies of YORK, with the obscure history of the City to the Roman invasion of Britain. The author here notices the derivations of the name *Eboracum*, as given by Geoffrey of Monmouth, Verstegan, Sir Thomas Widdrington, Leland, Camden, Baxter, and Thoresby; and "thus having given the opinions of the learned upon this intricate affair, it must be left to every one's thoughts to frame out of them his own conjecture." This chapter concludes with a list of the names of this City which occur in history, and the different authorities for them.

The second chapter contains an account of the state of the City under the Roman Government in Britain, but more particularly of the affairs of that people so far as they relate to York, where the imperial court was held by Severus, the Roman Emperor, for upwards of three years. In this Emperor's time, there was a Temple at York to the Goddess Bellona, a temple built no where but in Rome itself, or in the principal cities of the Empire. Severus died at York in the 211th year of the Christian æra, and his funeral obsequies were solemnized at a small distance from the city, where his army raised three large hills in remembrance of his military achievements. The Imperial court resided at York, till the return of Caracalla, the son of Severus, to Rome, which was about the year 212.

The author now enters upon an account of the different Roman Roads which had their termination at York, or which led through that city, and the stations which were upon them. The grand military way which divides England in length runs from the Port *Retupæ*, now Richborough in Kent, to the limit of the Roman Wall, in Northumberland, and beyond it. It came down to *Danum*, now Doncaster, and stretched Northward, and may be easily traced to Hardwick, Tanshelf, Pontefract Park, and Cas-

tleford. On Bramham Moor it is in many places exceedingly perfect.

He then gives some account of the Roman Stations in Yorkshire—*Calcaria*, now Tadcaster; *Isurium*, now Aldborough; *Prætorium*, supposed by the author to be the promontory, and now called Spurn Head; *Petuaria*, now called Brough, on the north bank of the River Humber; *Delgovitia*, now Londesborough; *Derventio*, now Stamford Bridge; *Sinus Portuosus*, now Bridlington Bay; *Camolodunum*, now Malton; *Dunum Sinus*, now Whitby.

In the course of this chapter a description is given of the Tesselated Pavements found at Aldborough; of the stones called the Devil's Arrows at Boroughbridge; and an account, in a letter from Dr. Stukely, of the navigation of the Car-dike in Lincolnshire. The author then proceeds to give an account of the birth of the Emperor Constantine at York, and of the sixth and ninth legions which were stationed in this city. He then gives an extract from the *Notitia*, shewing the officers which the Romans employed in Britain, and the different stations of the detachments under the government of the Duke of Britain.

The author afterwards mentions several remains of antiquity which have been found at York, consisting, of Inscriptions, Urns, Sculptures, Coins, &c. He then describes the great Roman Arch yet remaining in Micklegate Bar, one of the ancient gates of the city, and several Roman curiosities that have been found at York, and which were preserved in Mr. Thoresby's Museum at Leeds.

The third Chapter gives an account of the state of the city from the Romans leaving the island, and the annals of the Britons till the arrival of the Saxons, who on their establishment here divided Britain into seven kingdoms, afterwards called the Heptarchy. The author then proceeds with the history of the Northumbrian Kings, and of the division of this northern kingdom into two, the kingdom of Ber-

nicia, and that of Deira. He afterwards describes the battle fought at Stamford Bridge between Harold and the King of Norway, who had sailed up the river Ouse with a large fleet, and a numerous army. This battle was fought a few days before the landing of the Normans under William, Duke of Normandy.

The fourth chapter contains "the Historical Annals of the City from the Norman Conquest, to the uniting of the two houses of York and Lancaster." In this chapter there is an account of the atrocious enormities which were practised upon the Jews, not only in York, but in various other cities of the kingdom, in the reign of King Richard I. It also contains an account of the events which took place during the dissensions of the two contending Houses of York and Lancaster, so far as the city and county of York were concerned in them.

The fifth chapter contains "a continuation of the Historical Annals of the city from this period to the present time." The principal part of this chapter is taken up in recording the events of the reign of King Charles I, and of the part which this extensive county took in the troubles of that period. "The share the city of York had in these home-bred divisions was very considerable, and not having been handed down by any historian so distinctly as it ought to have been, the author has collected from Manuscripts, Records and Histories, what he found worthy of notice, and is very particular in the recital." Accordingly here is found, not only a well connected account of the history of those times, but more particularly, the speeches, petitions, proclamations, &c. &c. especially during the time King Charles held his court at York. Then follows an account of the transactions of this city from the restoration of Charles II, and during the short reign of James II.

The sixth chapter contains an account of the Government of the City during the times of the Romans, Saxons,

Danes, and Normans; and of the present Government by a Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, &c. The ancient and present Navigation of the River Ouse. Of the Guilds, Crafts, Trades, and Fraternities, Franchises, Liberties, Charters, Gifts, and Donations, Privileges granted to the Community of the City: with their Bye-Laws, ancient Customs, Fairs, Markets, &c."

The seventh chapter gives an account of "The ancient and present State of the city of York, in respect to its Situation, Trade, Navigation of the River Ouse, Number of Inhabitants, Manufactures, Price of Provisions, &c. An exact Survey of the City and Suburbs, with their ancient and present Boundaries. The Etymology of the Names of several Streets, Lanes, Bars, &c. The Streets, Lanes, Alleys, Courts, Gates, Market Places, Crosses, Bridges, Prisons, Halls, Currents, and Rivers. The Parish Churches, their Value in the King's Books, ancient and present Patronage, Lists of the several Incumbents, with their respective Inscriptions, Epitaphs, Courts of Arms, &c. The Monasteries, Hospitals, Maison Dieus, demolished Churches and Chapels, which stood here before the Reformation, are traced up, as far as possible, to their original Structures and Endowments."*

The eighth chapter gives "an historical Account of the Earls and Dukes of York; an exact List of all the High Sheriffs of the County; the Representatives in Parliament

* In the extract from Domesday Book, given in this chapter, page 233, there are a few errors which may be thus corrected:

Line 11. for 545 houses, *read* 540, &c.

16. for 16 houses, *read* 14, &c.

19. for 200 dwelling houses, *read* 189, &c.

On reference to the Appendix, p. xxxiv, where the author has given the account of York, at length, as it is in Domesday Book, copied from the Appendix to Gale's XV *Scriptores*, the reader will perceive, that this extract only contains a small part of that account, the translation of which the author has given very incorrectly.

for the City; a Catalogue of the Mayors and Bailiffs, Lord Mayors and Sheriffs, from the Year 1172, and upwards, to this Time; the Lords Presidents of the North, with the learned Council belonging to that Court, which sat at York, from its Erection to the voting of it down by Parliament, in 1641; with a short Account of the Lives of some great and famous Men, to whom this City has had the honour to give Birth." Of the Earls and Dukes of York here enumerated, are short accounts of 1. William le Gross, Earl of Albemarle, who, on account of his bravery in the Battle of the Standard, against the Scots, in 1138, was created by King Stephen, Earl of Yorkshire; or, according to some, of York. 2. Otho, Duke of Saxony, who was created Earl of York, by his uncle Richard I, in the year 1090, but the king gave him in exchange the earldom of Poictiers. He was afterwards Emperor of Germany, by the name of Otho IV. 3. Edmund de Langley, 5th son of Edward III, was the first Duke of York. He was succeeded by his eldest son, 4. Edward Plantagenet, who was killed in the battle of Agincourt, Oct. 25, 1415. 5. Richard, nephew of the last mentioned Edward. This was the prince who first advanced the claim of the House of York to the crown of England, in opposition to the line of Lancaster, then in possession of it. 6. Richard, second son of King Edward IV, who was murdered with his elder brother in the Tower, by the Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. 7. Henry, second son of Henry VII, and afterwards, on the decease of his father, King Henry VIII. 8. Charles, second son of James I. He was afterwards King of Great Britain. 9. James, second son of King Charles I, on the decease of his brother, Charles II, became King of Great Britain. 10. Ernest Augustus, brother of King George I, also Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburgh, and Bishop of Osnaburgh.

Then follows a list of the sheriffs of Yorkshire, from the

time of King William the Conqueror to the year 1735—a catalogue of the Representatives in Parliament for the city of York, from the first summons and returns, beginning the 23d Edward I, to the 8th of George II. A catalogue of the mayors and bailiffs, lord mayors and sheriffs, of York, from the year 1273 to the year 1735—Recorders of York, from 1417 to 1722—Lords President of the North, from 1537 to 1641.

The author then gives an account of persons famous in history, or otherways remarkable, who were born in the city of York. Among these he enumerates *Constantine the Great*, the first christian Emperor of Rome; *Flaccus Albinus*, or *Alcuinus*, who wrote many pious and learned books, of which Bale reckons up more than thirty; *Waltheof*, Earl of Northumberland, son of the valiant Siward; *Robert Flower*, a Romish zealot, called St. Robert of Knaresborough; *John Romaine*, afterwards Archbishop of York; *John Waldby*, a Catalogue of whose writings is printed in the second volume of the Monasticon, (p. 220); *Robert Waldby*, his brother, afterwards Archbishop of York; *John Erghom*, a Frier Eremite of St. Augustine, and Doctor and Professor of Divinity at Oxford: he wrote a large work, entitled, "Compilations of Prophecies," also "Astrological Calculations," "Sermons," &c. He died about 1490; *John Bate*, a Carmelite Friar, and author of several theological works; *Sir Martin Bowes*, Lord Mayor of London in 1545, and jeweller to Queen Elizabeth; *Thomas Morton*, Bishop of Durham, born here in 1564; his Life has been written by Dr. John Barwick, Dean of Durham; *Sir Robert Carr*, created by King James I, Earl of Somerset, and whose memory is rendered infamous for the share he had in the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury; *John Lepton*, Esq. servant to King James, who made himself remarkable for riding six days together, between London and York, setting out on the 20th of May, from Aldersgate,

and accomplishing his journey every day before it was dark; *Henry Swinburne*, D.C.L. author of, 1. "A Brief Treatise of Testaments and last Wills, in Seven Parts," 1590; reprinted in 1611, 1635, 1640, 1677, 1728, &c. 2. "Treatise of Spousals, or Matrimonial Contracts, &c." *London*, 1686. He died at York about 1624, and was buried in the cathedral; *Sir Thomas Herbert*, Bart. so created by King Charles II, 3d of July, 1660, in consideration of his faithful services to Charles I, during the two last years of his life. He wrote an account of his Travels in Africa and Asia, which was published in folio, at London, 1634, and again in 1638, 16.., 1677, which last is the 4th edition. He also left behind him at his death, an Historical Account of the two last Years of the Life of King Charles I, which he entitled *Threnodia Carolina*, written in 1678. He died at York, March 1, 1681, aged 76; *Christopher Cartwright*, a learned and pious divine of Cambridge. He wrote some Annotations on the Books of Genesis and Exodus, which were well received; *John Earle*, D.D. successively Bishop of Worcester and Salisbury. He wrote 1. "*An Elegy* on Mr. Francis Beaumont," the poet, which was afterwards printed at the end of Beaumont's Poems, *London*, 1640, 4to. 2. "Microsmography, or a Piece of the World characterized," in Essays and Characters. *London*, 1628, 12mo. published under the name of Edward Blount. 3. "Imago Regis Caroli Primi in Aerumnis et Solitudine." *Hag. Com.* 1649, 12mo. This was a translation out of English into Latin of Εικων Βασιλικη; *Marmaduke Fothergill*, born at York in 1652. He was afterwards Vicar of Skipwith, near that city, which he quitted at the Revolution. At his death, in 1731, he left by will, a fine collection of books, as a standing library, to the parish of Skipwith, enjoining the parishioners to build a room for them, which they refused, so that part of his will was not fulfilled.

The ninth chapter contains a survey of the Ainsty or County of the City of York, in which the ancient and present Lords of Manors are taken notice of; a genealogical account of some families is given, with the history of the churches, &c.

The Ainsty is a district on the west side of York, under the jurisdiction of the lord mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs of the city, to which it was annexed in the 27th of Henry VI. Before that time it was a hundred or wapentake of the West Riding. This district was anciently a forest, but it was disforested by the charters of Richard I, and King John. It contains 35 towns or hamlets. This chapter concludes the first book.

The second book is divided into four chapters, and contains the history of the cathedral church of York; the lives of the archbishops of that see, and the history of the abbey of St. Mary, in that city.

The first chapter contains the history of the metropolitical church of York, from the first introduction of Christianity into the northern parts of this island, with the lives of the archbishops, from the year 625, to the present. After giving an account of the conversion of the Saxons to the christian faith, and discussing the early history of the state of the christian church, in the north of England, as related by different ecclesiastical writers, the author proceeds to give an account of the establishment of Paulinus as first Archbishop of York, by King Edwin, in the year 625, and of the events which led to that appointment. He then gives the Lives, somewhat in detail, of the succeeding archbishops, ending with Lancelot Blackburne, the 77th, who then filled the see, with whose name he concludes this account. This biography will be found to include a succinct history of the state of christianity, as it has been professed at different periods, in this country; and also of the disputes between the churches of York and Canterbury, relating to

precedency. This is followed by a catalogue of the succession of the Archbishops of York, with the contemporary popes and kings.

The second chapter is occupied in the relation of the particular history of the fabrick of the cathedral church of York, from its first foundation to the present condition of that noble structure, with the site of the tombs, monuments, &c. &c. On the conversion of King Edwin, a little oratory of wood was hastily erected by Paulinus, and dedicated to St. Peter, in the very place where the great church now stands, in which, on Easter Day, 627, the king, his two sons, and several of his nobles, were solemnly baptized. After this Edwin began a magnificent fabrick of stone, in the midst of which was inclosed the little oratory already mentioned. Bede tells us, that this first temple of stone was a square building, also dedicated to St. Peter; but on the death of Oswald, the successor of Edwin, who was killed in battle fighting against Penda the pagan King of Mercia, and who had contributed greatly to this completion of the building, the church was nearly demolished, so that on the succession of Archbishop Wilfrid, in 669, it was in a ruinous condition. He however set about the work of reparation with so much spirit, that it was soon restored; and it is plain, from the testimony of Eddius, who lived about 720, and who wrote the Life of St. Wilfrid, and also from Bede, that masonry and glazing, were used here long before Benedict the Monk, who is generally accounted the first introducer of these arts into England. This building, after having had several additions made to it, was unfortunately destroyed by fire, in the year 1069.

It was however rebuilt soon after 1070, by Archbishop Thomas, in a larger and nobler manner, and far more splendid than before, when in 1137 it was again consumed by

another devastating fire, together with the Abbey of St. Mary, and 39 parish Churches.

The Cathedral lay in ruins till the year 1171, when Archbishop Roger began to rebuild the choir, and lived to perfect it. Afterwards, in the reign of Henry III, Walter de Grey, Roger's successor, added the south part of the cross aile, and about the year 1260, John le Romaine, then treasurer of the Church, and father of the Archbishop of the same name, began and finished the north transept, and a handsome steeple in the middle. His son began the nave about the year 1291, which was finished by Archbishop William de Melton, as it remains at this day. About 70 years after this, John Thoresby, Archbishop, determined to take down the old choir, which, compared with the nave, was greatly deficient in external beauty and symmetry, and rebuild it in a corresponding style with the other parts of the church, which he did accordingly, taking down the old steeple built by John le Romaine, at the intersection of the cross, and erecting a new one. This was finished about 1378, and thus was the cathedral church of York erected as it stands at the present day.* The time of

* The Church of York had a particular *Use* or *Service* of its own. Mr. Gough, (Brit. Topogr. 2, p. 425) enumerates the eight following books relating to this Service.

1. "In laudem sanctissime Trinitatis, totiusque milicie celestis, ad honorem & decorem S. ecclesie Eboracensis Anglicane, ejusque devotissimi cleri, hoc opus, quod pica sive directorium sacerdotum nuncupater, vigilanti studio emendatum & revisum, impressum Eboraci, per Hugonum Goes, in vico appellatur Streengate. A. D. MDIX 18 die mensis Feb." with a Preface by Thomas Hannibal, Canon of York. "Thome Hannibal legum doctoris, ac Canonici Eboracensis, in Priam Eboracensis, nuper discreto viro domino Thoma Hothyrsal, et ecclesie Eboracensis vicario Chorali, revisam et emendatam preludium," &c. *In Sydney College Library.*

2. "Missale ad usum celeberrime ecclesie Eboracensis optimis caracteribus recenter Impressum cura pervigili maximaq; luqubratione

completing the whole was nearly 200 years, yet great care being taken in the joining and uniting of one build-

mendisq̃ pluribus emendatum. Sumptibus & expensis Johanis Gachet mercatoris librarii bene meriti juxta prefatam ecclesiam commorantis. Anno dni decimo sexto supra millesimum & quingetesimū. Die vero quinta Februarii completum atq; perfectum." With musical notes and several fine wooden cuts, folio; no numbering to the leaves. In the possession of Dr. Ducarel. There is also one at Cambridge, and another was in Mr. West's collection. Mr. Gough has a quarto with the same title, but the date "A. D. MCCCCC tringentesimo, die vero 2da Julii." The sheets numbered.

3. "Breviarium ad usum insignis metropolitane ecclesie Eboracensis: una cum pica diligentissime accuratissimeque recognitum et emendatum: in preclara Parrhisiensi academia: in edibus videlicet Francisci Regnault impressum; ac expensis honesti viri Joannis Gascheti: in predicta Eboracensi civitate commorantis: hic suum capit exordium pro tempore hyemali. Anno nostre reparationis 1526." 8vo.

4. "Processionale completum per totum anni circulum. Ad usum celebris ecclesie Eboracensis de novo correctum et emendatum cum collectis. Impensis Joh. Gachet Librarii Ebora. 1530." 8vo. Mr. Gough has another with the same title "impressum Londini per Johannem Kyngeston & Henricum Sutton, typographos. 1555." Quarto.

5. Missale ad usum ecclesie Eboracen. tam in cantu quam in litera recognitum, congruentibus historiis adornatum, marginalibus quotationibus, prosisque ac variis additamentis locupletatum sumptibus Francisci Regnault, Parisiis moram tenentis. Anno Domini MCCCCCXXXIII. Venundantur in vico Sancti Jacobi, e regione porticus Maturinorum ad signum elephanti." Quarto. This is in the possession of Mr. Gough, and also in the library of Bryan Barret, Esq. of Melton in Berkshire. Dr. Rawlinson, in a note in his copy of this book, in the hands of Mr. Law, Bookseller, 1778, says, the monks of Scotland, who allowed a dependence on this Metropolitan See, rejected its use, and followed that of Sarum.

6. Missale ad usum celeberrime ecclesie Eboracensis optimis caracteribus impressum cura pervigili maximaq; lucubratione mendisque pluribus emendatum, atq; in forma portabili marginatum, &c. et impensis honestorum virorum Guillermi Bernard & Jacobi Cousin, bibliopolarum Rothomagi degentum ante atrium librariorum majoris ecclesie atque in ipso atrio e regione curie ecclesiastice. Anno salutis Christiane decimo septimo supra millesimum et quingentessimum, die vero vicesima sexta mensis Octobris completum." Quarto.

commanded Augustine, to whom he had then sent the pall by which he designated him Archbishop of London, to appoint a bishop at the city of York; such a person as he himself should think fit to ordain. He was also to have the dignity of the pall conferred upon him, and to be made equal in privilege with the other. It was, however, not until the year 627, that this archiepiscopal see was erected in substance; for then, what was only designed by Pope Gregory, was accomplished in the primacy of Paulinus; and Pope Honorius, in the year 634, sent this prelate the pall, and expressly granted them the mutual power of ordaining each other. The author afterwards treats of the suffragan bishops, subject to the Primate of York, and then relates the manner in which the two archbishops shall respectively have their crosses borne in each other's province, and in parliaments, councils, and other places.

He then gives an account of the archbishops' privileges and immunities; a catalogue of the manors, &c. granted to Henry VIII, by the then Archbishop of York; a list of the several impropriations settled on the see of York, by Henry VIII, in the 38th year of his reign, &c.; and a summary of all the rents belonging to the Archbishoprick of York. He next treats of the dean and chapter, in their corporate capacity, and recites their charters, liberties, privileges, and immunities, and gives a list of the deans, precentors, chancellors, and treasurers of the church, and concludes this chapter with an account of the college of the Vicars Choral.

The fourth chapter gives an account of St. Mary's Abbey, from its foundation to its dissolution, with the state of the King's Manor, as it is called, at York.

There is great reason to believe, that there was a monastery standing at or near the site of this abbey, in the time of the Saxons and Danes; and there is good authority for believing, that it was built by Siward, the valiant Earl of

Northumberland. The monastery was then dedicated to St. Olave, but what order of monks resided in it, is not known. William Rufus coming to York, rebuilt this abbey, and changed its dedication to St. Mary.

The religious of the new monastery, were black monks, of the order of St. Benedict: there is one thing in their worship remarkable, for they had a Psalter or Office compiled for their devotion, which was agreed upon and published, May 30, 1390, and styled *Consuetudinarium beatæ Mariæ Eborum*, which book is now in the library of St. John's College, Cambridge. The abbot had the honour to be mitred, and had a seat in parliament, whence he was always styled *Lord Abbot;* nor were there any but this, and the Abbot of Selby, in the north of England, which had that privilege. Whenever he went abroad, his retinue was numerous and grand, and was little inferior to that of the archbishop. He had several country houses; of which, those at Deighton and Overton were the chief, both situated about three miles from York, one to the north, and the other to the south, of that city. The register of this abbey, though ill preserved, is now in the library of the cathedral.

The author proceeds to give, from Mr. Torre, an account of the large possessions and revenues which were bestowed upon this abbey, arranged in alphabetical order, according to the names of the towns where the estates laid. He then gives a list of the abbots, of whom William Thornton, or de Dent, surrendered the abbey in 1540, to the king, and obtained a pension of 400 marks per annum for his life; after which follow the copies, from the originals, of several ancient charters and grants made to this abbey, none of which were ever before printed. This chapter concludes with the names of all towns and villages in the Liberty and Court of Records of the late abbey of St. Mary, digested under the several wapentakes and hun-

dreds in the county of York, taken from a paper printed by order of the steward of St. Mary's, in 1703.

The Appendix, containing 110 pages, then follows; composed of references, additions, and emendations to the work, and has in it several curious particulars. The Index concludes the work.*

List of the Plates in Drake's Eboracum, or History and Antiquities of the City of York.

Note, Those marked *l. p.* are printed on the letterpress.

Arms of the Earl of Burlington, Headpiece to the Dedication.

Severus's Hills, near York, as they appear at the distance of about a mile from the city walls; presented by Thomas

* Gough (Brit. Topogr. 2. p. 423) says, that Mr. Drake, Rector of Isleworth, Middlesex, has a copy of his father's works, with large manuscript additions, for a second edition, which he would publish, if he could recover the plates. [I have been told, that the author burned the coppers from which the engravings in this volume were printed. J. S.]

In p. 19. Mr. Drake speaks of another work which he intended for the press, as soon as this was finished; and from the manner in which he mentions it, it appears to have been on the subject of the Roman stations in Yorkshire.

An abridgment of Drake's History of the Cathedral Church of York, and of Dart's Description of Canterbury Cathedral, with the plates of each work, was published under the title of "An accurate Description and History of the Metropolitan and Cathedral Churches of Canterbury and York, from their first Foundation to this present Year. Illustrated with 117 Copperplates, consisting of different Views, Plans, Monuments, Antiquities, Arms, &c.† *London*, 1755," folio, with an Appendix of Monuments erected after it went to press. Such of the plates in this book as relate to the cathedral church of York, and which are the same as in Drake's Eboracum, are marked with a * in the list printed in p. 260, &c. of this number of The Librarian.

† In this work, p. 80, there is a plate of two bishops over the chapel of St. Michael, in this cathedral church, which I think ought to be in Drake. J. S.

Willoughby, Esq. drawn by J. Haynes, and engraved by W. H. Toms.* p. 14.

View of part of the Roman Road, on Bramham Moor, leading towards Tadcaster; presented by George Fox, Esq. p. 19. Haynes and Toms.

Plan of the Roman Stations of *Isurium*, now Aldborough, and *Calcaria*, now Tadcaster, p. 22.

Roman Tessellated Pavements found at Aldborough; presented by Lord Petre, p. 24. Engraved by J. Basire.†

The Obelisks at Boroughbridge; presented by Bryan Fairfax, Esq. p. 28.

A Roman Camp on the Moors near Pickering; presented by T. S. Robinson, Esq. p. 36.

Map of the Roman Roads in the County of York, p. 37.

Roman Altars, Urns, and other Curiosities found at York, p. 56, by J. Basire.

A Roman Tower and Wall in York; presented by the Rev. Dr. Langwith, p. 57; by W. H. Toms.

The Roman Arch in Micklegate-bar, York; presented by Wm. Drake, Esq. p. 60. Haynes and Toms.

A Roman Head of Brass; presented by Roger Gale, Esq. p. 65; engraved by G. Vertue.

William the Conqueror giving a Charter to his Nephew Alan, Earl of Britain, p. 89.

Note, This plate is the same which is in Gale's Register of the Honour of Richmond. That gentleman lent it to the author of this work.

Fac Simile of a Charter granted to the Citizens of York, by King John, in the year 1200, p. 203, *l. p.*

* He was an engraver of architecture and perspective views, and there are a few portraits by him; among which is one of Sir Philip Percival, after Vandyck. The late Mr. Alderman Boydell learned the rudiments of engraving under this artist.

† He was an engraver of maps, and father of the present Mr. John Basire, engraver to the Society of Antiquaries.

View of the City of York, p. 225, *l. p.*

View of York from Severus's Hills, presented by Sir Miles Stapleton, Bart. F. Place and Toms, p. 226.

*Plan of the City of York, 1736, p. 244.

South-west View of the City of York; presented by Sir John Lister Kaye, Bart. p. 249. P. Monamy * and Toms.

Ouse Bridge at York; presented by Lord Gower, p. 281; by W. H. Toms.

A View of the Castle of York. Haynes and Basire, p. 286.

Clifford's Tower in York, as it stood fortified before it was blown up in 1684; presented by Lady Clifford. F. Place and Toms, p. 289.

View of the Inside Ruins of Clifford's Tower; presented by Lord Lovell, p. 289; by Toms.

The Church and Gothic Steeple of Allhallows in the Pavement, with the Market Cross before it, p. 292, *l. p.* by J. Basire.

York, from near the confluence of the Rivers Ouse and Foss; presented by Thomas Lister, Esq. F. Place † and C. Baron, p. 303.

* This artist was born in Jersey, and received the first rudiments of drawing from a sign and house painter on London Bridge. He acquired great fame as a good painter of sea pieces; the shallow waves that rolled beneath his master's window, having taught him what his master never could, and fitted him to imitate the turbulence of the ocean. There is a large piece of Shiping by him, painted in 1726, in Painter-Stainers' Hall. He died in Westminster, in 1749. His portrait is in Walpole's Works, vol. 3, p. 421.

† This artist was a younger son of Mr. Rowland Place, of Dinsdale in the County of Durham, and was placed as clerk to an attorney in London, where he continued till 1665; in which year, going into a shop, the officers came to shut up the house, on its having the plague in it. This occasioned his leaving London, and a profession that was contrary to his inclination, and of following the roving life he loved and the arts for which he had talents. Thoresby, in his *Ducatus Leodi-*

A Window called Percy's Window, in the Church of St. Dyonis, Walmgate, taken from thence about 1590; presented by Lord Percy, p. 306.

View of York, p. 307. *l. p.*

The Church Porch of St. Margaret; presented by the Rev. Dr. Drake, p. 308. Haynes and Basire.

Cross in Thursday Market, p. 324, *l. p.*

Mansion House of the Lord Mayor, p. 330, *l. p.*

View and Plan of the Great Room in the Mansion House. Haynes and J. Harris,* p. 330; presented by the Right Hon. Samuel Clarke, Lord Mayor of York.

ensis, often mentions him with great encomiums. This author specifies views of Tinmouth Castle and Lighthouse; the Cathedral of York; Churches and Prospects of Leeds, drawn and etched, and a mezzotinto of Henry Gyles, the glass painter, executed by Mr. Place. He also scraped a plate of John Moyser, Esq. of Beverly, his particular friend; another of Thomas Comber, Dean of Durham, after Greenhill; a third of Bishop Crew, after Kneller, which last was finely executed. There is also a portrait by him of General Lambert, and one of Philip Woolwich, Esq. Many sketches of castles and views which he took in Wales, and of various other places in England, Scotland, and Ireland; several of them, well finished, are extant, and have been engraved. A view of Scarborough Castle was drawn in the year 1715. His prints are very scarce. He seldom resided in London, and drew only for his amusement, seldom completing what he undertook; and in his rambles painting, drawing, and engraving occasionally. In the reign of Charles II, he was offered a pension of 500l. a year, to draw the royal navy, but declined accepting it, as he could not endure confinement or dependence. In Thoresby's Topography of Leeds, are some churches drawn by Place. Ames mentions a print by him, which Mr. Walpole had of Richard Thompson, from a painting of Zoust: it is boldly done. Another is of Sterne, Archbishop of York. He also did some plates of birds, and the figures for Godartius's book of Insects. Mr. Place died in 1728, and his widow disposed of his paintings. There are two heads of him extant, one by himself, the face only finished, and another by Murray.

* The best prints of this engraver appear to be some architectural views, which he executed for the 4th volume of *Vitruvius Britanni-*

View of the River Ouse and the City, p. 331, by F. Place, *l. p.*

Another View of the same, by the same artist, p. 332, *l. p.*

The Front of the Assembly Room, York, p. 338, by P. Fourdrinier.*

Section of the Great Assembly Room, engraved by the same Artist, p. 338.

Plan of ditto, p. 338.

View of York, p. 347, *l. p.*

Arms of the several Earls and Dukes of York, p. 348, *l. p.*

* Monument of Henry Swinburne, D. C. L. in York Cathedral, p. 377; presented by Sir John Swinburne, Bart.

Map of the Boundaries of York, the Ainsty, the Course of the River Ouse, and the proposed Canal, in 1616, p. 381.

The Head and Tail pieces to title page of Book II, engraved by J. Pine,† *l. p.*

cum, published at London in 1739. There is also a large two-sheet *Map of the World*, by him, after Edmund Halley, dated 1700. A whole sheet plan of *The Encampment of the Royal Army on Hounslow Heath*, dated 1686, is signed J. Harris, *in fletus*, &c.

* This artist excelled in engraving architecture, and did many things for books. Some of his plates may be found in a large folio volume, entitled, "The Villas of the Ancients illustrated," by Robert Castel, and printed in London, 1728. He also engraved part of the plates of the plans, elevations, &c. of Houghton Hall, in Norfolk, published in 1735.

† The public are indebted to this artist for several fine and beautiful works. The chief of these are, The Ceremonies used at the revival of the Order of the Bath, by King George I; the prints from the tapestry in the House of Lords, representing the destruction of the Spanish Armada, a book rivalling the splendid editions of the Louvre.

Pine engraved, in 1749, a View of the House of Peers, King Henry VIII, on the Throne, the Nuncios and mitred Abbots among the Lords, the Commons attending, from a drawing ordered by the then Garter, in the hands of John Anstis, Esq. Garter King at Arms. Another

* The Mitre, Cross, and Pastoral Staff, on the back of ditto.

St. William's Coffin, p. 420, *l. p.*

* Monument of Archbishop Roger, p. 422, *l. p.*

* Ditto of Archbishop Walter de Grey, p. 427, *l. p.*

* Ditto of Archbishop Sewel, p. 429, *l. p.*

* Ditto of Archbishop Greenfield, p. 432, *l. p.*

Tombstone of Archbishop Waldby, by Basire, p. 437, *l. p.*

* Monument of Archbishop Scrope, p. 440, *l. p.*

* Ditto of Archbishop Bowet, p. 441, *l. p.*

Outside and inside Views of the Gatehouse to the Archiepiscopal Palace at Cawood, p. 442, *l. p.* Haynes and Basire.

* Monument of Archbishop Rotherham, p. 447, *l. p.*

* Ditto of Archbishop Savage, p. 448, *l. p.*

Ditto of Archbishop Sandys, p. 456.

* Ditto of Archbishop Piers, p. 457, *l. p.*

* Ditto of Archbishop Hutton, p. 458; presented by Mr. John Dawson.

* Ditto of Archbishop Matthews, p. 459,

Ditto of Archbishop Monteign, p. 460, *l. p.*

view with Queen Elizabeth on the throne, from a painted print in the Cotton Library, with the Commons attending. A plan of the Houses of Lords and Commons, with the creation of Charles Braadon, Duke of Suffolk. A view of the House of Commons in the Session of 1741-2. Another of the House of Peers, the King on the throne, the Commons attending him, at the end of the same Session. An edition of Horace, the whole text engraven, with ancient bas-reliefs and gems illustrating the subjects. The Pastorals and Georgics of Virgil were published by his son, after his death, adorned in the same manner, with a letterpress type. A considerable number of the engravings for the Æneis, were also prepared, but want of encouragement prevented the appearance of that work. He has given too some ancient charters, and other things. His head, painted by Hogarth, in the manner of Rembrandt, is well known from the print.

Ditto of Archbishop Frewen, p. 464; presented by Thomas Frewen, Esq.

* Ditto of Archbishop Sterne, p. 465; presented by Richard Sterne, Esq.

* Ditto of Archbishop Dolben, p. 466; presented by the Rev. Sir John Dolben, Bart. D. D.

* Ditto of Archbishop Lamplugh, p. 467; presented by the Rev. Thomas Lamplugh, A. M. Haynes and Basire.

* Ditto of Archbishop Sharp, p. 467; presented by the Rev. Thomas Sharp, D. D. Haynes and Basire.

* The Family Arms of the several Archbishops of York, p. 470.

* View of the inside of the Chapter House in the Cathedral Church of York, p. 476, Haynes and Harris; presented by the Rev. John Drake, D. D.

* Ulphus's Horn; Three Chalices; Wooden Head, found in Archbishop Rotherham's vault, p. 480, *l. p.*

West Front of the Cathedral Church, p. 484, *l. p.*

* South Front of ditto, p. 486, *l. p.*

* North-east View of Ditto, p. 487, *l. p.*

* Plate of Three Monumental Effigies, p. 491, *l. p.*

* The Old Pavement of the Cathedral, p. 493, *l. p.*

* Monument of Walter de Langton, Dean of York, p. 494, *l. p.*

This Monument was destroyed by the Puritans during the Cromwell Rebellion; *it was the first in this Church that bore an inscription. He died in the year* 1279.

* Monument of Brian Hygden, Dean of York, p. 496, *l. p.*

* Ditto of John Haxby, Treasurer of this Church, p. 501, *l. p.*

Ditto of Thomas Dalby, Archdeacon of Richmond, p. 502, *l. p.*

Ditto of Sir Henry Belasis, Bart. p. 503, presented by Viscount Falconberg.

* Monument of the Earl of Carlisle, (Ob. 1684,) p. 503; presented by Lady Lechmere.

* Compartments—Pearson, Terrick, and Gibson, p. 504, by Basire.

* Monument of the Countess of Cumberland; p. 505; presented by Lady Jane Boyle; P. Harrison, and Basire.

* Hatchments for Nicholas Wanton, Esq. Rev. W. Palmer, and Mrs. Jane Hodson, p. 507, *l. p.*

* Monument of Sir William Gee, p. 508; presented by Thomas Gee, Esq.

* Hatchment for Mrs. Bennett, p. 510, *l. p.*

* Monument of the Hon. Thomas Watson Wentworth, p. 511. W. Kent and Vertue.

* Ditto of William Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, 1695, p. 511. Haynes and Du Bosc;* both these plates were presented by the Earl of Malton.

* This Artist came into England from Paris to assist Dorigny in Engraving the Cartoons; but before they were more than half done, he quitted his employer, and settled here, undertaking with the assistance of one Epiciere and Baron, to engrave the Cartoons, for printsellers. His next engagement was a set of the Duke of Marlborough's Battles, to be performed in two years, for £80 a plate, having no aid but Du Guernier, who had been in England for some years, and who was chiefly employed in etching frontispieces for books and plays, and that help not being sufficient, Dubosc sent to Paris for Beauvais and Baron, who assisted him in completing the work in 1717. He afterwards kept a shop, and sold prints. Picart having published his Religious Ceremonies in 1733, Dubosc undertook to give that work in English, and brought over Gravelot and Scotin to carry it on: it came out weekly, by subscription. Dubosc did a plate from the fine picture of Scipio's Continence by Nicolo Poussin, at Houghton. There is also by him a south-east prospect of the City of Chester, and a print of Shakspeare's monument in Westminster Abbey. His portrait was drawn by Smybert. Some of the plates of the *Turkish Habits*, &c. published at Paris, 1714, by M. de Ferriol, were engraved by him. As an en-

* Monument of Mrs. Matthews, wife of Archbishop Matthews, p. 512; presented by the Hon. Mrs. Fox.

* Ditto of the Hon. Henry Finch, A. M. Dean of this Church, 1728, p. 513. Haynes and Basire; presented by the Hon. and Rev. Edward Finch.

* Hatchment for Mrs. Raynes, p. 515, *l. p.*

* Ditto for Lionel Ingram, Esq. p. 516, *l. p.*

* Ditto for Sir William Ingram, LL. D. p. 516, *l. p.*

* Ditto for Mrs. Wickham, 1625, p. 518, *l. p.*

* Ichnography of the Church of York, with the new Pavement, and the sites of the principal Monuments, p. 519, by Toms.

Inside View of the Choir end of York Cathedral, p. 522, Haynes and Harris.

* Inside view of the Church of York, from the west end, p. 525. Haynes and Harris.

* Window over the Gallery, in the middle aile, p. 525, *l. p.*

* The West Window, p. 526, *l. p.*

* The Window Armorial, p. 527.

* The East Window,† p. 527, by W. H. Toms.

graver he did not possess much merit; his style is coarse and heavy, and the drawing of the naked parts of the figure in his plates is exceedingly defective.

* Thomas Gent, in the year 1762, published in octavo, "The most delectable, scriptural and pious History of the famous and magnificent great Eastern Window (according to beautiful portraitures) in St. Peter's Cathedral, York, &c." This book is divided into three parts, the first treating of the figures in the Tracery, or top part of the window: the second of the three partitions below the Tracery, the figures in which principally have relation to the historical events recorded in the Old Testament: and the third of the Revelations to St. John the Divine, represented in a great number of compartments.

The figures are engraved on wood, in the most wretched manner, and the whole book, in composition, printing, and paper, exactly corresponds with the engravings. There is a copy in the library of the London

* Window in the side aile of the Chancel, p. 527, *l. p.*

* Window in the end of the South Cross, p. 530, *l. p.*

* Ditto of the North Cross, p. 531, *l. p.*

* Ditto in the North part of the Transept, p. 532, *l. p.*

* Inside View of the Cathedral, from the South Cross, p. 533. Haynes and B. Cole;* presented by the Rev. Thomas Lamplugh, A. M.

* Window in the Lanthorn Steeple, p. 533, *l. p.*

* Arms in stone over the West End of the Church, and in the Lanthorn Steeple, p. 534.

* Arms in painted Glass in the Windows of the Cathedral and Chapter House of York, p. 535.

View of the Ruins of Cawood Castle, p. 543, *l. p.* Haynes and Basire.

West View of the Ruins of St. Mary's Abbey, York, p. 574, by Toms; presented by John Twisleton, Esq.

Ichnography of the Conventual Church of St. Mary, p. 576, *l. p.*

Sectional View of Severus's Hills, Appendix, p. iv. *l. p.*

Roman Antiquities found at York, and Aldborough, ditto p. xiii, by Basire; presented by Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. M D.

* Supposed Tomb of Godfrey de Kimeton, Archbishop, ditto p. lxvii, *l. p.*

* Monument of Bishop Egremond, ditto lxviii, *l. p.*

Institution, which has bound with it, 1. A Prologue spoken by T. Gent, previously to the Tragedy of Jane Shore being performed for his benefit. *York*, 1761. 2. "The Life of Judas Iscariot in Verse, by T. Gent. *York*, 1772. 3. Prospectus of the Instructive, Poetical and entertaining History of the ancient Militia in Yorkshire, under the renowned King Venusius, written under great disappointment and waiting for paper. *York*, 1760.

* He engraved several plates for the periodical publications, and a portrait of Mrs. Behn. There are also by him an elevation of the north front of the Abbey Church at St. Albans, 1723; and a Map of the intended new Road from Paddington to Islington.

Section of St. Wilfrid's Steeple, Ripon (on wood), ditto, p. xcv, *l. p.*

Ancient Seals belonging to some Archbishops of York, and several Religious Houses in that City, p. ci, by Basire.

Saxon and Danish Coins struck at York, ditto, p. civ, by Basire; presented by James West, Esq.

York Halfpennies, or Tradesmen's Tokens, cxi, *l. p.*

[*This Analysis has been made from a Copy in the Library of the London Institution, and collated with another belonging to Mr. White, in Fleet Street.*]

A Brief Discourse touching the Office of Lord Chancellor of England, written by the learned JOHN SELDEN, of the Inner Temple, Esq. and dedicated by him to Sir Francis Bacon, Knight, then Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England. Transcribed from a true Copy thereof found amongst the Collections of that judicious Antiquary, St. Lo Kniveton, late of Grayes Inne, Esq. Together with a true Catalogue of Lord Chancellors, and Keepers of the Great Seal of England, from the Norman Conquest, untill this present Year, 1671. By William Dugdale, Esq. Norroy King of Arms. London, printed for William Lee, at the Turk's Head in Fleet Street, over against Fetter Lane End. 1671.

This volume is in folio, and contains the
Title, as above.
Dedication, by J. Selden, to Sir Francis Bacon, Knt. 1 leaf.
A Brief Discourse, &c. p. 1 to 7.
Catalogue of Lord Chancellors, p. 9 to 26.

This book is divided into four chapters, the first of which treats of the name and office of Lord Chancellor of England under the Saxons, the oldest mention of which is

this kingdom, is in the time of King Edward the elder, about the year 920, in which year that king made Turketill, Abbot of Croyland, his chancellor. The second chapter is on the question, whether the keeping of a seal were in the chancellorship under the Saxons? In this chapter it is mentioned, contrary to the commonly received opinion of seals being first used by Edward the Confessor; that there is still remaining an old Saxon charter of King Edgar, to the Abbey of Pershore, on which plain signs yet remain of three labels, by the places cut for their being hanged on; which seals are said to have been one of King Edgar, the second of St. Dunstan, and the third of Alfer, Duke of Mercia. The 3d chapter contains an account of "the Chancellorship and Keepership joined, in times near after the Norman Invasion;" and the fourth chapter is on the division and conjunction of Lord Chancellor and Lord Keeper, till an act of Parliament converted them into one.

There is another edition of this book in small octavo, printed at London, in 1677. Both the editions are very scarce, especially this in folio, which sells for 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* or upwards, according to the condition in which it may be found. Messrs. Greenland and Warren, in Finsbury Place, have a very fine copy, from which this analysis has been made.

This tract is printed in the third volume of Selden's Works, (London, 1726, folio), page 1463, &c.; in the Preface to which volume it is said that it was written by Mr. Selden on occasion of the promotion of Sir Francis Bacon to the Office of Lord Chancellor, in the year 1616.

The folio edition has a portrait of Selden, engraved by R. White.

In the second volume of the Bodleian Catalogue, under the article Selden, it is said that this book was published by Sir William Dugdale. The list of Chancellors was added by him from his *Origines Juridiciales.*

The second Tome of an exact Chronological Vindication and Historical Demonstration of our King's Supreme Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, &c. from the First of King John, 1199, to the Death of King Henry III, 1273. By W. PRYNNE, &c. Printed for the Author by Thomas Radcliffe. Fol. 1665, with the same cut as before. This vol. has 1070 pages, (allowing 224 which it begins at, wanting or misprinted) besides an Appendix.

[From Oldys's British Librarian.]

This second volume, which was first printed, is dedicated to Edward, Earl of Clarendon, Lord Chancellor of England, &c. who appears therein to have been a principal encourager of this work.

The author has prefixed to this tome a brief necessary Introduction of 80 pages, to supply the want of his larger introduction comprised in the first book of the first tome, not yet completed, and over large to be annexed to this, as he at first designed.

This tome, as those intended to succeed it, principally consists of memorable records in the Tower of London, not formerly published, intermixed with historical passages out of our most ancient historians of the Romish religion writing in or nearest these times. They are printed in their proper dialects, the better to be communicated to foreign countries, and prevent all cavils against their translations. All the said records are carefully compared by the author himself with the originals, which may serve to correct ratify, and illustrate many obscure passages in our Historians, Chronologers, and King John's printed Charter, and supply many observable defects of Bulls, Patents, Writs, Records, Transactions, relating to the Ecclesiastical Supremacy of our Kings.

In his Preface to his Readers, he speaks of others who

had cursorily handled the subject, as Sir Edward Coke, Sir John Davis, Sir Christopher Sybthorp, and his learned friend Sir Roger Twisden, but never before chronologically and historically vindicated and demonstrated by any lawyers, antiquaries, or divines. Then he gives his reasons for præponing this second volume, in point of publication, before the first. The uses and benefits of it to our kings, and their officers of state, prelates, divines, judges, lawyers, nobility, and gentry in both kingdoms, and all professors of the Protestant faith, or Romish religion.

The brief necessary Introduction sets forth, what Sovereign Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction is; the claims of Popes and Bishops of Rome; their fictitious titles; their practices and doctrines; the pretended monarchy of St. Peter, and the imaginary succession of the popes, with their claims; and the grounds refuted from their own practices, and assertions of their own writers.

The contents of this second tome, beginning book 3, cap. 1, p. 227, are, many evidences of King John's Ecclesiastical Supremacy, with his strenuous defence of the rights of his crown against papal and prelatical usurpations till 15 years of his reign.

Of his unworthy prostitution of his rights, his crown, and himself, after so many glorious contests, to the usurpations of Pope Innocent, and his own traitorous clergy. Of his resigning his kingdoms by a charter to the pope, with the validity thereof; his oath of homage and fealty to the pope. His opposition of his encroaching bishops and rebellious clergy, who stirred up the barons' wars against him, after they had forced him to resign his crown, and protested against his unkingly actions, though the effect of their procurement.

The succession of King Henry III; his coronation oath, homage, and compliance with the pope, against his own will and his nobles. Their complaints against the

pope's and clergy's exactions, both in England and Ireland, with the chief ecclesiastical transactions therein, during the first twenty years of his reign.

Many records, patents, and historical testimonies of the King's Supreme Jurisdiction in all ecclesiastical affairs in England and Ireland. The intolerable proceedings of popes and their agents to the prejudice of the king and his realms. Encroachments of the English and Irish prelates, upon the king's temporal courts, rights, dignity and liberties; with the principal ecclesiastical affairs of England and Ireland, from the 21st to the end of the 40th of the said King Henry III.

Evidences from law books and records, manifesting this king's ecclesiastical as well as temporal supremacy. The pope's encroachments on his prerogatives and his subjects' properties, with their oppositions; with the illegal usurpations of our popish prelates, and ecclesiastical synods, upon the king's temporal rights, courts, crown, dignity, and people's privileges; with the prohibitions, writs, and mandates, issued to restrain them; and other ecclesiastical transactions between the king, pope, and court of Rome, from the end of the 40th of Henry III, till the expiration of his reign, A. D. 1272.

Then follow several large Indexes; 1. Of authors quoted in this tome. 2. Of the English and other abbies, priories, &c. 3. Of English and Welsh archbishopricks, bishopricks, &c. elections, actions, treasons, and all things relating to them in this tome. 4. Of the Irish. 5. Of foreign archbishopricks, bishopricks, &c. herein mentioned. 6. Of the English, Irish, and other archdeaconries, deanries, archdeacons, deans. 7. Of the English and other earls. 8. Of chief officers of state in England and Ireland. 9. Barons, Knights, and other principal persons. 10. Popes of Rome. 11. Romish cardinals. 12. Legates, nuncios, agents in England and Ireland, or other dominions. 13. Cities;

castles, churches, parishes, &c. 14. Of the principal matters, with the names and actions of our own and other kings, emperors, &c. 15. Of sacred texts occasionally abused by the Pontificans, or used to refute their corruptions.

MANUSCRIPTS.

Account of the Manuscript Library in the Middle Temple.

There are in the custody of the Society of the Middle Temple, the following 37 volumes of manuscripts, all bound, and in a good state of preservation.

A book labelled "Placita coram Rege temp. Edw. I," containing a short state of Records of proceedings and judgments in that king's court, in the several years of his reign.

Rotuli Parliamentorum, Edward II, 1 volume; Edward III, 4 volumes; Richard II, 4 volumes; Henry IV, 3 volumes: Henry V, 2 volumes; Edward IV, 3 volumes; Henry VI, 7 volumes.

Journal of the Commons House of Parliament held at Westminster, May 8th, 1661, and the said Journal continued to December 30th, 1678, in 8 volumes.

Journal of the Lords House of Parliament, from May 1, 1660, to April 15, 1671, in two volumes.

Dockets of all the things that passed the Great Seal by Privy Seal, or by immediate Warrant, from Oct. 20, 1710, to April, 5, 1718, in one volume.

Dockets of all the things that passed the Seal, without Privy Seal Bill, from Oct. 20, 1710, to November 20, 1714, in one volume.

The building in which these manuscripts are lodged is

the library of the Society of the Middle Temple, built in the year 1625. There is a printed Catalogue of most of the books belonging to the Library, in which the 37 volumes above described are included.

An Account of the last Illness of RICHARD PORSON, *A. M. Professor of Greek in the University of Cambridge, and principal Librarian of the London Institution.*

[With two Plates engraved in Fac Simile, of the Professor's Writing.]

[Several erroneous Accounts respecting the last Illness of Professor PORSON, having appeared in various Periodical Publications, the Editor of "The Librarian" is induced to insert the following correct Report of the last six days of the Professor's life; and he does this with confidence, because he speaks only of what came under his own immediate observation, having attended Mr. Porson, from the morning after he was seized with a fit in the street to the time of his death.]

"*Sunt adhuc curæ hominibus fides et officium; sunt qui defunctorum quoque amicos agant.*" PLIN. Ep.

On Tuesday Morning, the 20th of September, 1808, I read a Paragraph in the Newspaper called the *British Press*, importing that about two o'clock the preceding afternoon,* a gentleman had been found senseless in the street, and conveyed to a place of safety, in Castle Street, St. Martin's Lane. I immediately went to the place mentioned, where I

* Mr. Porson walked from the House of the London Institution, of which he was the Principal Librarian, about one o'clock on Monday afternoon the 19th of September, and about half past one called at Mr. Perry's in the Strand; but that Gentleman not being at home, he proceeded further, and was seized with a fit which led to the melancholy catastrophe related in the sequel. He had complained for several days preceding of not being well, and said he had got the ague, but it appears that the hot and cold fits, which he considered as that complaint, were symptomatic of the disease, which afterwards terminated in his dissolution.

Fac Simile of the Writing of Mr. Professor D.

The rites deriv'd from ancient days
With thoughtless reverence we praise,
The rites that taught us to combine
The joys of music and of wine,
And bad the feast, and song, and bond
Oerfill the saturated soul;
But neer the Flute or Lyre apply'd
To cheer despair, or soften pride,
Nor call'd them to the gloomy cells
Where Want repines, and Vengeance swells.
Where Hate sits musing to betray
And Murder meditates his prey.
To dens of guilt and shades of care
Ye sons of Melody repair,
Nor deign the festive dome to cloy
With superfluities of joy.
Ah! little needs the minstrel's pow'r
To speed the light convivial hour;
The board with varied plenty crown'd
May spare the luxuries of sound.

Dr. JOHNSON in Dr. BURNEY's History of Music, Vol. II. p. 340.

Σκαιοὺς δὲ λέγων, κοὐδὲν τι σοφοὺς
τοὺς πρόσθε βροτοὺς, οὐκ ἂν ἁμαρτοις,
οἵτινες ὕμνους ἐπὶ μὲν θαλίαις,
ἐπί τ' εἰλαπίναις, καὶ παρὰ δείπνοις
εὑρόντο, βίου τερπνὰς ἀκοάς·
στυγίους δὲ βροτῶν οὐδεὶς λύπας
εὑρετο μούσῃ καὶ πολυχόρδοις
ᾠδαῖς παύειν, ἐξ ὧν θάνατοι,
δεῖναί τε τύχαι σφάλλουσι δόμους.
καίτοι τάδε μὲν κέρδος ἀκεῖσθαι
μολπαῖσι βροτοὺς· ἵνα δ' εὐδείπνοι
δαῖτες, τί μάτην τείνουσι βοάν;
τὸ παρὸν γὰρ ἔχει τέρψιν ἀφ' αὐτοῦ
δαιτὸς πλήρωμα βροτοῖσιν.

Εὐριπίδης Μηδείαι ρϛ'.

R. P. Scrapes
7 Jul. 1806.

Printed for J. Savage, No. 8 Old Jewry Cat. 21 1808.

Printed for J. Savage, N°8 Old Jewry: Octr 31. 1806.

arrived about half past eight, and found the Gentleman alluded to, as I had expected from the description inserted in the Newspaper, to be Mr. Professor Porson. I found him walking about the room, apparently extremely ill; he expressed much satisfaction at seeing me, and after a few words of inquiry with respect to his health, I desired he would allow me to call a coach, but he would not permit me to leave him, saying that he would rather walk and take one in the street. Accordingly we walked across the King's Mews, to the nearest stand of coaches at Charing Cross, where we took one, and drove home to the Old Jewry.

After we had got into the coach, and were going down the Strand, he began to speak of the fire which had destroyed the Theatre in Covent Garden, a few hours before, of which he had been informed, and was much affected at the account I gave him of the loss of lives and property in consequence of that melancholy accident. He afterwards spoke of his sudden attack in the street, and congratulated himself on falling into honest hands, and particularly observed how fortunate he considered himself in not having had his gold watch taken from him. In this way we proceeded along the Strand and Fleet Street, conversing in the manner usual with him, for no person possessed a greater fund of pleasant and rational conversation. As we approached St. Paul's, he mentioned with much feeling, the ill treatment which Sir Christopher Wren, the Architect of that magnificent pile, had sustained in the latter part of his life, and observed, that even in our own days, we were too apt to neglect modest unassuming merit.

In this manner he continued to converse till we arrived at the House of the Institution in the Old Jewry, which was about a quarter past nine. On getting out of the coach, his bodily debility was very considerable, but so far from the accounts in the Newspapers, and in the different pub-

lications, alluded to, respecting the torpor of his mind at this time, being true, I did not perceive the least disorder in his mental faculties, for he had apparently the power of associating ideas as strongly as I ever knew him.

After walking up stairs to his apartments, which he did with some difficulty, he took his breakfast in his own room, which consisted of two cups of green tea and two small pieces of toast. Soon after this he went down into the library, where meeting with the Rev. Dr. Adam Clarke, they entered into a conversation respecting a Greek inscription in the possession of the latter gentleman, which had been brought from the City of Eleusis in Greece. It was now that it appeared he had suffered a paralysis of the organs of speech, and his memory had evidently begun to fail, so that it became painful to converse with him; but what deserves to be particularly mentioned, is, that when he could no longer articulate his mother tongue without considerable difficulty, and when he appeared to have from the deficiency of his memory nearly lost the power of translating the quotations he made from the Greek into English, (which was his usual custom in conversation, when he referred to any of the Greek or Latin Classics), he could quote and speak Greek with all the fluency of his best days.

On Dr. Clarke taking leave of him, the Professor soon afterwards went up stairs into his own room, and stopping a short time, came down again apparently going out, when Mrs. Savage observed to him, that she thought from his indisposition he would consult his own ease and quiet by remaining at home, and that she would provide him for dinner any thing which he should prefer. With this he seemingly acquiesced, but as I am led to believe, the Professor fancied himself to be under some restraint, and to convince himself of the contrary walked out, and soon after went into the African or Cole's Coffee House, in St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, from which place he was brought home in a

coach about half past five o'clock, considerably worse, and unable to speak otherwise than in short, broken sentences.

On observing the state which the Professor was now in, I stepped out for Mr. Norris, the Surgeon, one of his particular and intimate friends, who only lives a few doors from us. On his returning with me, Mr. N. and myself prevailed on him, with some difficulty, to allow us to assist him into bed. Mr. Norris then describing to me the dangerous state that Mr. Porson was in, I lost no time in making Mr. Perry, his brother-in-law, acquainted with the circumstance, who that evening visited him, and certainly no friend ever evinced more tender regard than did that gentleman to the last moment of the Professor's life; indeed Mr. Porson was peculiarly happy in the affectionate attention of his friends; the Rev. Dr. Raine, Dr. Charles Burney, Mr. Frend, Mr. Norris, &c. &c. attending him with the most anxious solicitude.

Dr. Babington was called to him at an early stage of his illness, but medicine proved of no other avail than to encourage hopes in the minds of the Professor's friends that he might recover. The effects of medical assistance served only to excite a portion of temporary stimulus to the already exhausted powers of nature, both bodily and mental, but every new effort to revive brought on a progressive share of increasing debility. This went on from Tuesday evening to Sunday morning the 25th of September, when all hopes of recovery were finally destroyed, and it was perceived by every person about the Professor, that he could not survive the ensuing night. This anticipation was too fully verified, for on Sunday night, exactly as the clock struck twelve, I had the melancholy office of witnessing the last breath of this incomparable scholar.

His friends considered it to be necessary that the body should be opened. Accordingly on Tuesday morning after his decease Dr. Babington, Sir William Blizard,

Mr. Norris, Mr. Thomas Blizard, and Mr. Upton, attended for that purpose.

Since the above was written, I have been favoured by Mr. Norris with the following observations made by him at the commencement of Mr. Porson's Illness, and of the appearances of the head and viscera on dissection.

"On Friday, September the 16th, I called to speak to Mr. Porson about a book, and was shocked at his generally diseased appearance. I asked if he was not sensible of much indisposition; to which he replied that he had been ill for some time of *ague and fever*, but that he now thought himself better.

"His countenance was pale; his skin hot; his pulse quick and feeble, and his tongue white. I told him that I supposed his reason for using the term ague, was his having had cold fits succeeded by heat, to which he assented; that these symptoms were common to almost all fevers, however excited, that he was at that moment very seriously ill from a cause entirely different from what he imagined; and I concluded by begging him to send for my friend Mr. Upton, who was just at hand, or for some Physician of his own acquaintance. To this however he would not consent, as he said he was now better, but I so far prevailed as to obtain his promise to do what I desired the next morning, if he should not continue to improve. To a message which I sent the next day, he returned for answer that he was better.

"I heard nothing more of him until the evening of Tuesday, the 20th, when Mr. Savage came for me, and said that Mr. Porson had had a fit, as he believed of Epilepsy, and that he was much alarmed about him. I found Mr. Porson sitting up, and staring about him, as if surprised. The only answer I could obtain to any ques-

tion was, Well! How! What! and he appeared to be utterly incapable of reasoning, or of comprehending what was said to him.

"In this state he was put to bed, and I sent immediate notice of his situation to his brother-in-law, Mr. Perry, who soon arrived, and who continued to the last to pay him the kindest attention, with the most affectionate solicitude.

"A clyster was injected, and he was with difficulty made to swallow a pill, containing two grains of calomel, and some hours afterwards, a draft of infusion of sena and Epsom salt. These procured two or three copious motions, after which he brightened up, and for a short time seemed much relieved.

"Dr. Babington and Mr. Upton now saw him, when stupor had again returned, accompanied by such a state of general debility as to preclude all idea of farther evacuation. Blisters and sinapisms were applied, which procured transient relief, and it was endeavoured to support his strength by wine and cordial medicines, of which however very little was swallowed. He continued, with a few slight and short appearances of amendment, to grow weaker until Sunday night, when he died; having gradually lost the power of speech and sight, so that two days before his death, his eyes were perfectly insensible to the light of a candle.

"The following account of the appearances of the body on dissection was signed by Dr. Babington, Sir William Blizard, Mr. Thomas Blizard, Mr. Upton, and myself.

'On examining the body of Professor Porson, we observed the following appearances.

'The body was emaciated.

'The dura mater did not exhibit any unusual appearance.

'Under the tunica arachnoides a clear fluid was seen to be generally diffused over the surface of the brain; and upon separating the

pia mater, lymph, to the quantity of about an ounce, issued from between the convolutions of the brain.

'The brain was of an unusually firm texture, its cortical part was of a lighter colour, and its medullary part less white than is common.

'The ventricles did not seem to contain more than one ounce of lymph; but upon removing the whole of the brain, at least an ounce and a half more lymph remained at the basis of the skull.

'The abdominal viscera did not present any thing particularly worthy of notice. The substance of the intestines, indeed, was unusually thick, as was that of the bladder; there was an adhesion of the omentum to the liver, and several more between it and the diaphragm; and in its peritoneal covering there was a small ossification. The Pylorus was very narrow, but without disease. To none of these circumstances do we attach any consequence, as they do not appear to have had any share in producing death.

'The heart was sound, and the pericardium contained the usual quantity of lymph.

'The left lung had many adhesions to the pleura, and bore visible marks of former inflammation. The right lung was in a perfectly sound state.

'From a due consideration of these circumstances, and of the symptoms observed during the short period of his confinement, as well as of what we knew of his usual sedentary mode of living, we are of opinion that the effused lymph in and upon the brain, which we believe to have been the effect of recent inflammation, was the immediate cause of his death. It may also be observed that his health had been in a declining state during some months, so as to have been visible to his friends.'

"It is very clear that during the indisposition, which he called ague and fever, a slow inflammatory action was going on within the head, the result of which was the effusion above noticed. The first effect of compression from this cause that was noticed, was on Monday, the 19th of September, on which day he walked from the Old Jewry to the west end of the town, when he fell in the street, and was taken in a state of insensibility into a neighbouring house, where he remained all night.

WILLIAM NORRIS.

Old Jewry, Nov. 21, 1808.

In giving a relation of the facts concerning the illness of Mr. Porson, I cannot let the opportunity escape me, our official situations bringing us a good deal together, of lamenting in common with his most intimate friends, the loss of so pleasing and so valuable an acquaintance; for to the most gigantic powers of learning and criticism were united the manners of a gentleman, and the inoffensive habits of a child; and I am sorry to have occasion to observe, in concluding this narrative, that, especially since the Professor's decease, there should be found persons, who have used no common industry in representing his failings in such pointed terms, as totally to shade the numerous good qualities which were inherent in his nature; so that it cannot but be remarked with pity, that those persons should be deficient in one of those excellent qualities, which he possessed in an eminent degree, *never speaking ill of any one*,—but Shakspeare has well observed, upon another occasion,

> Men's evil manners live in brass; their virtues
> We write in water.

London Institution,
Dec. 1, 1808.

JAMES SAVAGE.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED IN NOVEMBER, 1808.

Academy, (The) or a Picture of Youth, 3s. 6d.

Andrews—Characteristic Views of the past and the present State of the People of Spain. By Dr. Andrews. 8vo. 9s.

Batchelor—A General View of the Agriculture of the County of Bedford; drawn up for the Board of Agriculture. By Thomas Batchelor. 8vo. 14s.

Birds—Anecdotes of Birds; or Short Accounts of their Habits in a State of Nature, Collected from the best Authors on Natural History. With Figures engraved on wood. Small 8vo. 4s.

Brewster—On the Religious Improvement of Prisons, a Sermon preached in the Cathedral Church of Durham, at the Assizes, August 10th, 1808. By the Rev. John Brewster, A. M. 1s. 6d.

Buffa—The Candid Appeal to the British Public, of John Buffa, M. D. late Physician to the Army Depot, Isle of Wight. 2s. 6d.

Charter House—An Historical Account of the Charter House, compiled from

the Works of Herne and Bearcroft; Harleian, Cottonian, Private MSS. &c. 4to. 2l. 2s. l. p. 3l. 3s.

Chesterfield Travestie! or School of modern Manners. With Ten Caricature Prints. Small 8vo. 4s.

Christ's Supremacy and his Church's Privileges defended against human Usurpation. 1s.

Courtenay—Additional Observations on the American Treaty, with Remarks on Mr. Baring's Pamphlet. By Thomas P. Courtenay, Esq. 5s.

Defence of the French Clergy residing in England, against the Charge of the Rev. J. Milner, &c. 2s. The same in French, 1s. 6d.

Democratic (The) Quartetto, or Physic for the Fiends; an excellent Remedy against the Seditious Hydrophobia, administered to William Cobbet, Denis Hogan, Peter Finnerty, and Gale Jones; with an additional Dose for the Independent Whig. 2s. 6d.

Discursive Considerations on the Hypothesis of Dr. Macknight and others, that St. Luke's Gospel was the first written. 4s. 6d.

Downman—Poems to Thespia, by H. Downman, M. D

Edwards—Anecdotes of Painters who have resided or been born in England, with Critical Remarks on their Productions. Intended as a continuation of Lord Orford's Anecdotes of Painters. By Edward Edwards, A. R. A. 4to. 1l. 1s. l. p. 1l. 16s.

Enfield—Natural Theology, or a Demonstration of the Being and Attributes of God. By W. Enfield, A. M. 2s. 6d.

Erskine—The Syphilitic Physician. By. C. Erskine, Surgeon. 2s.

Fuller—An Apology for the late Christian Missions to India. Part III. By Andrew Fuller, Secretary to the Baptist Missionary Society. 8vo. 2s 6d.

Gilchrist—An Examination of the charges maintained by Messrs Malone, Chalmers, and others, of Ben Jonson's Enmity towards Shakspeare. By Octavius Gilchrist. 2s. 6d.

Hindoos—The Vindication of the Hindoos, Part II. By a Bengal Officer. 5s.

Hogan—A short English Answer to a long Irish Story, being a Reply to Hogan's Pamphlet, 2s 6d.

Hogan—A Letter to Major Hogan upon his extraordinary Appeal; with a cursory Remark on Cobbett's Recommendation of it. 1s.

Holstein—Sir Owen Glendower, and other Tales. By Anthony F. Holstein. 3 vol. 12mo. 13s. 6d.

Identities ascertained, or an Illustration of Mr. Ware's Opinion respecting the sameness of Infection in Venereal Gonorrhæa and the Opthalmia of Egypt. 2s. 6d.

Important Considerations respectfully addressed to a Female Invalid. 1s.

Jones—Defence of the Convention in Portugal. By Edward Jones, Esq. 2s 6d.

Joyce—A Key to Joyce's Arithmetic, containing Solutions and Answers to all the Questions in that Work. 2s. 6d.

Lady's (The) Toilette, containing a Critical Examination of the Nature of Beauty. 12mo. 9s.

Lawrence—A short System of Comparative Anatomy, Translated from the German of J. F. Blumenbach. By William Lawrence. 8vo. 12s.

Letter to the Bishop of London on the Scenes exhibited in the Streets by Crowds of Prostitutes, &c. 1s.

Linnæan Society—Transactions of the Linnæan Society of London. Vol. IX. 4to. 2l. 2s.

Margiana, or Widdrington Tower, a Tale of the 15th Century. 3 vols. 12mo. 15s.

Moseley—A Review of the Report of the Royal College of Physicians of London on Vaccination. By Benjamin Moseley, M. D. 3s.

Mother, (The) Young, or Albinia. 3 vols. 13s. 6d.

Murray—An Answer to Mr. Highmore's Objections to the Bill before Parliament to prevent the Spreading of the Small Pox. By Charles Murray. 2s.

Norfolk Farmer, 8vo. 5s.

Ovid—The two first Books of Ovid's Metamorphoses, attempted in English Verse. 12mo. 5s.

Owen— outh addressed, the Substance of a Sermon Preached at Fulham Church, the 25th of September, 1808. By the Rev. J. Owen, A. M. 1s. 6d.

Porson—A Short Account of the late Mr. Richard Porson, and of his Works. 2s. 6d.

Portugal—The Convention laid at the Right Door. 2s.

Prayers for the Use of Poor, Sick, or Unassisted, Persons, who are underSorrow for their Sins. 6d.

Presume not beyond Measure, a Serio Comic Letter of Advice to the Editors of all the Public Papers. 1s. 6d.

Puritanism Revived; or Methodism as Old as the Great Rebellion. 2s. 6d.

Reasoner (The). 7s. 6d.

Ring (The) and the Well, a Romance. 4 vols. 12mo. 18s.

Robertson—A General View of the Natural History of the Atmosphere, and of its Connection with the Sciences of Medicine and Agriculture, including An Essay on the Causes of Epidemical Diseases. By Henry Robertson, M. D. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s.

Sabine—The Practical Mathematician, containing Logarithms, Geography, Trigonometry, &c. By John Sabine. 8s. 6d.

Scott—The Battle of Maida, an Epic Poem. By Lieut. Col. Richard Scott. Small 8vo. 4s.

Sleath—The Bristol Heiress, or the Errors of Education. By Mrs. E. Sleath. 5 vols. 1l. 5s.

Smart—A Selection of Poems. By C. Smart. 2 vols. 8vo. 16s.

Sporting (The) Book, for the Use of Gentlemen and Gamekeepers keeping an Account of the Delivery and Disposal of Game. 7s.

Stawell—A Translation of the Georgics of Virgil, with the Original Text, and Notes Critical and Illustrative of Ancient and Modern Husbandry. By William Stawell, A. M. 8vo. 12s.

Stewart—The Resurrection, a Poem, by John Stewart, Esq. Foolscap 8vo. 7s.

Styles—Strictures on Two Critiques in the Edinburgh Review, on the Subject of Methodism and Missions. By John Styles. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Thoughts upon the present condition of the Stage, and upon the Construction of a New Theatre. 1s. 6d.

Warning (The) Voice. 1s.

Weston—The Sunday Lessons throughout the Year. Part I. containing those from the Old Testament. By Stephen Weston, B. D. F. R. S. 4s. 6d.

Wilkins—A Grammar of the Sanskrita Language. By Charles Wilkins, LL. D. F. R. S. 4l. 4s.

Williams—An Introduction to Mr. Pinkerton's Abridgment of his Modern Geography. By John Williams. 12mo. 4s. or with 20 Outline Maps. 8s. 6d.

Woman of Colour, a Tale. 2 vols. 12mo. 10s.

Yonge—The Importance of re-considering our Baptismal Vow. By J. Yonge. 6d.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

List of Papers printed by Order of the House of Commons, during the Second Session of the Fourth Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

[Continued from page 148.]

No. 46. Petition of the Commissioners of Margate Pier, and Report of a Committee thereon. Feb. 23.

This Petition states the following facts. That the Harbour of Margate, situate on the North-west side of the Isle of Thanet, Northward of the Promontory of the North Foreland, from its contiguity to Margate Roads, the nearest Roadstead for shipping eastward of the Downs, has for many years past been extremely useful to the purposes of trade and navigation, not only as a place of refuge in cases of distress of weather to vessels to the extent of upwards of 200 tons burthen, but also as being a receptacle for small vessels belonging to persons resident in Margate, employed as occasions have occurred in rendering services to ships of every size and denomination in tempestuous weather.

That the said harbour has also been long used as the only place of export of the principal part of the Corn and Grain, the produce of the Isle of Thanet, and conveyed thence as part of the weekly supply of the London Market.

That for rendering the said harbour more commodious and secure, by the extension of the Pier, a sum of upwards of £14,000 exclusive of the annual revenues of the said Pier, has within the last 20 years been expended in extending and repairing the Pier and improving the said harbour.

That in the night between the 14th and 15th of January, 1808, a tremendous gale of wind arose, accompanied with an immense swell of the sea and a spring tide, which making full upon the town and harbour, not only effected

a considerable breach, but shook the Pier to its foundation, from end to end, carrying the outer Parapet nearly the whole length into the harbour, and demolishing the Jetty or defence against the sea.

That the damages amount to upwards of £20,000 exclusive of the loss to individuals.

They therefore pray for pecuniary aid, &c.

The Receipt and expenditure of the Commissioners have been as follows,

	Receipt.	Expend.
1800	£ 1,970	3,048
1801	1,822	3,386
1802	1,760	3,703
1803	3,096	3,755
1804	2,209	1,763
1805	2,340	1,987
1806	2,221	1,623
1807	2,515	2,128

And the existing Debt, £17,000.

No. 47. Papers relating to Portugal. Feb. 22.

These Papers are, 1, Copy of an Order from the Lords of the Admiralty to the Earl of St. Vincent, directing his lordship to proceed to the Tagus, and according to circumstances, to bring away the Portuguese Fleet. 2. Letter from B. Tucker, Esq. to Capt. Barrie, directing him to proceed to the Tagus with the Transports under his Convoy. 3. Letter from William Marsden, Esq. to the Earl of St. Vincent, directing his lordship to return from the Tagus to his station off Brest.

No. 48. Return of the number of Men for whom bounty has been drawn, as enlisted at the head quarters of regiments in Great Britain during each half year of the years 1805, 1806, and 1807. Feb. 21.

No. 49. An Account of the quantity of Jesuit's Bark or

Cortex Peruvianus, imported into, exported from, and retained for home consumption in, Great Britain, for 6 years ending Jan. 5, 1796; six years ending Jan. 5, 1802; and six years ending Jan. 5, 1808; distinguishing each year, and the Exports to Ireland from Exports to all other Countries, and shewing the average of each period. Feb. 26.

No. 50. Papers Relating to the Royal Naval Asylum. Feb. 26.

These papers relate to the application of Dr. Thomas Kein to be appointed Surgeon to the Asylum.

No. 51. An account of the quantity of Sugar imported into Great Britain in the year 1807, with the quantity re-exported; distinguishing the export to Ireland from the export to all other parts, and reducing the refined to its equivalent quantity of raw Sugar. Feb. 26.

No. 53. Return of the number of Recruits raised monthly by the Recruiting Districts during the last six months of the years 1805, 6, and 7; distinguishing Great Britain from Ireland. Feb. 26.

No. 54. Return of the number of Men who have volunteered under the Act of 47 Geo. III, Cap. 57, from the Irish Militia, into the regular and Marine Forces. Feb. 26.

END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.

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William Savage, Printer,
Bedford Bury, London.

THE LIBRARIAN.

By JAMES SAVAGE,

OF THE LONDON INSTITUTION,

VOL. II.

Quisquis hujusmodi operis sategerit, ei non tantum multum tædii & laboris devorandum, sed minime vulgaris conferenda in evolvendis Libris exercitatio. Frustra id aggrediuntur qui titulo tenus duntaxat sapiunt.—*Maittaire.*

LONDON:

PRINTED BY AND FOR WILLIAM SAVAGE,
28, BEDFORD BURY.

1809.

PREFACE.

The second volume of the "Librarian" being completed, the Editor, in taking a review of its contents, has the satisfaction to find that he has been enabled to give a condensed but faithful Analysis of the contents of some of the principal and most scarce Literary Works in our language.

In the Account of Sandford's Genealogical History of England, the Reader will find numerous references respecting the Figures of Tombs, &c. engraved in that work, to books of more recent date, which he hopes will afford that sort of information so necessary to be obtained relating to the correct representation of those subjects. The account of Enderbie's History of Wales, from the remarkable scarcity of the book, cannot fail of claiming attention from a great part of his Readers, and in the same Number, the Life and History of St. Werburge, will not escape the observation of the curious Bibliographer. The Anecdotes of the Tradescants, who may be ranked among the greatest of the early English Botanists, though not new, will yet acquire some interest, because they bring into one focus all that is known concerning that family. In the account of Holbein's Heads, published by Mr. Chamberlaine, he has carefully given the principal features of the Biographical Sketches annexed to each head, several of which will be found to produce a great variety of information and entertainment.

Of the Itinerarium Curiosum of Dr. Stukeley, a work of great learning, and now of considerable scarcity, he

has endeavoured to give as methodical an account as he conveniently could, but though Dr. Stukeley's talents, and especially his knowledge of Druidism, were of the first order, yet his book is not written in that clear style which might reasonably be expected, and it is not a very easy matter to arrange methodically materials which lie in some confusion. Of Dr. Borlase's work on the Antiquities of Cornwall, and on a subject similar in a great measure to Dr. Stukeley's, there is an Analysis in the Eleventh Number; Borlase was a writer of far greater method than Stukeley, and every thing in his book follows in that regular order, so as to make it easy to write an account of the facts embraced in it. In the number which concludes the present volume there is an Analysis of the Parentalia, curious for giving an Account of the Life and Works of the great architect of St. Paul's.

In the other departments of his work the Editor begs to call the attention of his Readers to the Account of the Manuscript Library of the Inner Temple, drawn up by Mr. Caley, for the Commissioners of Records, and to the Account of the Public Records in the Tower, and in the Rolls Chapel, because imparting that kind of information which may be denominated original and authentic, and the basis of all true history.

He cannot conclude without expressing a hope that he shall be able, as his work proceeds, to make it deserving of the Notice of the Bibliographer, and of those who wish to consult it as a Work of Reference to the Contents of some of the most rare but yet useful Books in the English Language.

J. S.

London Institution,
June 1, 1809.

THE LIBRARIAN.

No. 7.—1st January, 1809.

A Genealogical History of the Kings and Queens of England and Monarchs of Great Britain, &c. from the Conquest, Anno 1066, to the year 1707. In Seven Parts or Books. Containing a Discourse of their several Lives, Marriages, and Issues; with the times of their Births, Deaths, Places of Burial, and Monumental Inscriptions. Also their Effigies, Seals, Tombs, Cenotaphs, Devises, Arms, Quarterings, Crests, and Supporters; all curiously Engraven in Copperplates. First Published in King Charles the Second's Reign, by FRANCIS SANDFORD, Esq.; Lancaster Herald of Arms: and continued to this Time, with many new Sculptures, Additions, and Annotations; as likewise the Descents of divers Illustrious Families, now flourishing, maternally descended from the said Monarchs, or from Collateral Branches of the Royal Blood of England; by SAMUEL STEBBING, Esq. Somerset Herald.

London: Printed by M. Jenour, for John Nicholson, at the King's Arms, in Little Britain, and Robert Knaplock, at the Bishop's Head, in St. Paul's Church Yard. 1707.

This Book is printed in folio, and its contents are as follow:

Title, as above.

Dedication to the Queen (Anne), 2 pages.

To the Reader, 2 pages.

Names of the Patrons of the New Cuts, and of the Subscribers to this Edition, 2 pages.

Genealogical History of the Kings and Queens of England and Monarchs of Great Britain, page 1 to 878.

A Table of the Names, Titles of Persons, and all the principal Matters and Things contained in this Genealogical History; with Directions to find out the Effigies and Seals of the Kings and Queens, &c. as also the Monuments and Epitaphs herein contained, 26 pages, not numbered. The Sheets have the Signatures a* b* c* d* e* f* g*.

Errata, one page.*

The first edition of the Genealogical History of England was compiled by Mr. Sandford by the direction and encouragement of King Charles II, who on being acquainted with the design was pleased to say "that it would be a very useful Book," and was so well satisfied with the author's performance, that he honoured the work with his patronage.

The approbation and success that it met with on its being published in 1677 occasioned the whole impression to be soon disposed of, so that for some years before the publication of the second edition, it had become extremely scarce, and much inquired for.

The additions made by Mr. Stebbing in the second edition consist of an Historical and Genealogical account of the Lives and Reigns, Marriages and Issue of King Charles II, King James II, King William and Queen Mary, and Queen Anne, to the time of passing the act for ratifying

* In collating this book, the following *Errata* have been observed.—From page 82 to p. 95 (Signatures Z, A a, B b, C c, D d, E e), the leaves are numbered and not paged; leaf 87 is followed by signature B b, numbered (87)—page 176 is misprinted 177; and 197 for 179.—Between pages 372 and 373, there is a leaf inserted with the signature * and paged (372) *b* and (372) *c*.—Sheet 5 E is paged 373, 374, 851, 372—*T*. 374 is a leaf inserted containing the Genealogical Table of the 5th book.—Sheet 60 is paged the same as the preceding sheet.—After p. 548, there are 548 *a*, 548 *b*, 548 *c*, 548 *d*, 548 *f*, 548 *e*.—Sheet 7 D contains the Genealogical Table of the House of Stuart, and is paged 547—550.

the Union between England and Scotland, and the Marriages and Issue of the noble families descended from any of the Royal Branches.

In this edition fourteen new Plates were added, which in the list given in the subsequent pages, are marked with a *.

In the List of Subscribers the following noblemen and gentlemen are put down for large paper copies, viz. Duke of Beaufort, 4; Earl of Berkeley, 2; Duke of Bedford; Sir Edward Bagot; Lord Ferrers; Marquis of Kent; Lord Granville; Thomas Green, of Westminster, Esq.; Earl of Huntingdon; Lord Halifax; Thomas Lane, Esq. of Bentley in Staffordshire; Dr. Moore, Bishop of Ely; Sir Humphrey Mackworth; Lord Powis; Dr. Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury; Sir William Scawen; Earl of Thanet; Hon. John Verney; Lord Viscount Weymouth; Sir Thomas Webster.

A very large paper copy, the presentation book to Queen Anne, was in the Harleian Library; it was bound in red morocco, gilt on the leaves, had her Majesty's Arms on the sides, and neatly finished with small tools.*

* Francis Sandford was born in the Castle of Carnow, in the county of Wicklow, Ireland, and was the third son of Francis S. Esq. of Sandford in Shropshire. He partook in an eminent degree of the miseries of the period which marked his youth; at eleven years of age he sought an asylum at Sandford, being driven by the rebellion from Ireland, but no sooner had his relatives determined to educate him to some profession, than they were proscribed for adhering to the cause of their Sovereign. As some recompence at the Restoration for the hardships he and his family had experienced he was admitted into the College of Arms, but, conscientiously attached to James II, he obtained leave to resign his Tabard to Mr. King, Rouge Dragon, who paid him 200*l.* for his office. He retired to Bloomsbury or its vicinity, where he died January 16th, 1693, and was buried in St. Bride's Upper Church Yard. He was appointed Rouge Dragon Pursuivant in the College of Arms, June 6, 1661, and Lancaster Herald Nov. 16, 1676. His literary works are,

1. "A Genealogical History of the Kings of Portugal," &c. London, 1662, folio. This work was in part a translation from the French of See

This work is divided into seven books, and each book is subdivided into chapters. The first book contains the

vole and Louis de Saincte Marthe, and was published in compliment to Catherine of Braganza, consort of King Charles II. It is now very scarce.

2. "The Order and Ceremonies used at the Funeral of his Grace, George Duke of Albemarle." London, 1670, folio. This volume is engraved on copperplates. In the Harleian Catalogue another edition is mentioned, in 1722, quarto.

3. "A Genealogical History of the Kings of England," &c. London, 1677, folio.

4. "The Coronation of King James II, and Queen Mary," &c. London, 1687, folio.

This is a most superb book, and was principally the work of Mr. King, then Rouge Dragon, who declined to have his name appear in the title page, contenting himself with one third of the property, leaving the honour and the other two thirds to Mr. Sandford. This publication did not answer the purpose of either of its Authors, for the engravings being numerous, and taking a long time to execute, the book not being finished until Christmas, 1687, there was no time to dispose of the copies before the Revolution, which took place in the following year, so that the authors had then only just saved themselves the expenses, which amounted in the whole to about 600*l*. There are large paper copies of this book.

Mr. Stebbing was during many years a servant to Mr. King, then Lancaster Herald, who, no doubt was the means of getting his admittance into the College of Arms, he being appointed Somerset Herald May 31, 1700. Mr. S. was one of the gentlemen who met in 1707, to restore the Society of Antiquaries; they held their weekly meetings at the Bear Tavern in the Strand. He died August 21, 1719.

The Rev. Mr. Noble, in his History of the College of Arms, says that Mr. S. assisted Arthur Collins, in his Book on Precedents, &c. concerning Baronies by Writ; but this was not the case: his Manuscripts were purchased by the latter gentleman, who made great use of them in his work entitled "Proceedings, Precedents, and Arguments, on Claims and Controversies, concerning Baronies by Writ, and other Honours. *London*, 1734." Folio. Mr. Stebbing's MSS. had been collected by Mr. King, above mentioned, who intended to publish all or part of them, but did not live to fulfil his intention. On Mr. Stebbing's death they were purchased by Mr. Auditor Jett, and on his decease, in 1731, were sold by auction, and purchased by Mr. Collins.

Genealogical History of the Norman Dynasty from William the Conqueror to Henry II, from the year 1066 to 1154, and is divided into nine chapters.

The first chapter contains the history and an account of the issue of William the Conqueror and Maud his Queen; 2. Of Robert Duke of Normandy, named Courtois, and his natural children; 3. Of William II, surnamed Rufus, 4. Of Henry I—and his natural children; 5. Of Maud the Empress, daughter of King Henry I, and lady of the English, and her Children by Geoffrey, Earl of Anjou, her second husband; 6. Of Stephen, King of England, and his children by Maud of Boulogne—his natural issue; 7. Of Robert, Consul or Earl of Gloucester, surnamed of Caen, natural son of Henry I—his children by Mabel Fitz Hamon, his wife; 8. Of William, Consul or Earl of Gloucester, and Lord of Glamorgan—his children by the Countess Hawise his wife; 9. Of Reginald, Earl of Cornwall, surnamed De Dunstanvile, third natural son of King Henry I—natural children of Reginald Earl of Cornwall.

The second book contains the history and descent of the Plantagenets from Henry II, to Edward I, and previously to that family being divided into the Houses of York and Lancaster. This book comprises 13 chapters, and the period embraced by it is from the year 1154 to 1272.

The first chapter treats of the History of King Henry II —his children by his Queen Eleanor, of Aquitaine, and their intermarriages--his natural issue; 2. Of Richard I, surnamed *Cœur De Lion,* and his natural children. 3. Of King John—his children by Isabel of Angolesme, his third Queen, and their intermarriages—his natural issue. 4. Of Henry III—his children by his Queen Eleanor of Provence, and their intermarriages. 5. Of Richard, King of the Romans and of Almaine, Earl of Poictiers and Cornwall, second son of King John, and younger brother of King

Henry III—his children by Isabel Marshall, his first wife, and by Sanchia of Provence, his second wife—his natural children; 6. Of Edmund of Almaine, Earl of Cornwall, eldest son of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, by his second wife; 7. Of Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, Leicester, Derby, and Campaigne, Lord of Monmouth, and Steward of England, surnamed Crouchback, second son of Henry III, and younger brother of King Edward I—his children by Blanch, Queen of Navarre, his second wife; 8. Of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, Leicester, Derby, and Lincoln, and Steward of England, eldest son of the preceding Edmund. 9. Of Henry, Earl of Lancaster, Leicester, Derby, and Provence, Lord of Monmouth, and Steward of England, younger brother of the preceding Thomas—his children by Maud Chaworth, his wife, and their intermarriages; 10. Of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, Earl of Derby, Lincoln, and Leicester, Steward of England and Lord of Bragerack and Beaufort, only son of Henry, Earl of Lancaster, second son of Edmund, second son of King Henry III—his children by Isabel Beaumont, his wife; 11. Of William, Earl of Salisbury and Rosmar, a natural son of King Henry II, surnamed Longespee—his children by Ela his wife; 12. Of William Longespee, second of that name, Earl of Salisbury, eldest son of the preceding William—his children by Idonea de Camvile his wife; 13. Of William Longespee, the third of that name.

The third book contains the history and descent of the Plantagenets, from Edward I, to Henry IV, previously to that family being divided into the Houses of York and Lancaster. This book comprises 15 chapters, and the period embraced by it is from the year 1272 to the year 1400.

The first chapter treats of the history of King Edward I, and of his children by his first Queen, Eleanor of Castile, and their intermarriages—his children by his second Queen,

Margaret of France ; 2. Of King Edward II, and his children by his Queen, Isabel of France ; 3. Of King Edward III, and his children by his Queen, Eleanor of Henault ; 4. Of Edward, Prince of Aquitaine and Wales, Duke of Cornwall, and Earl of Chester, called the Black Prince, eldest son of King Edward I—his children by Joan, Countess of Kent, his wife—his natural issue ; 5. Of King Richard II, son of Edward, called the Black Prince ; 6. Of Thomas, Earl of Norfolk and Suffolk, and Marshal of England, surnamed of Brotherton, son of Edward I—his children by Alice Halys, his wife ; 7. Of Margaret Marshal, Duchess of Norfolk, and Baroness Segrave, eldest daughter and coheir of the preceding Thomas de Brotherton—her children by John Lord Segrave, her first husband—their intermarriages—her children by Sir Walter Manny, her second husband, and their intermarriages. Of Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal of England, and Earl of Nottingham, second son of John Lord Mowbray of Axholm and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of John Lord Segrave by the preceding Margaret, Duchess of Norfolk—his children by Elizabeth Fitz-Alan, his second wife, and their intermarriages ; 8. Of Edmund, Earl of Kent, surnamed Woodstock, younger son of King Edward I, by Margaret of France, and brother of Thomas de Brotherton—his children by Margaret Wake, his wife ; 9. Of Edmund Plantagenet, Earl of Kent, eldest son and heir of the preceding Edmund of Woodstock ; 10. Of John Plantagenet, Earl of Kent, brother of the last named Edmund ; 11. Of Joan Plantagenet, Princess of Wales and Countess of Kent, only daughter of Edmund Earl of Kent, surnamed of Woodstock, and sister of the preceding Edmund and John—her children by Sir Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent, her first husband, and their intermarriages—her children by Edward, Prince of Wales, called the Black Prince, her second husband ; 12. Of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, Earl of Ulster, Lord of Connaught and

his wife—his natural children—Charlotte, Countess of Yarmouth, and her children—the Duke of Southampton—Duke of Grafton—Duke of Northumberland—the Countess of Sussex—Countess of Lichfield—Duke of St. Albans—Duke of Richmond—Countess of Derwentwater; 4. Of King James II—his children by Ann Hyde, his first wife—his natural children; 5. Of King William III, and Queen Mary; 6. Of Queen Anne—her children by her husband, Prince George of Denmark; 7. Of Sophia, Princess Palatine of the Rhine, Electress Dowager of Brunswick Lunenburgh, &c—her children by the Elector of Hanover, her husband.

List of the Plates in the second edition of Sandford's Genealogical History of the Kings and Queens of England.

Those Plates marked with a * were not in the first edition of this Book. The letter (S.) which is placed after the Great Seals of the different Kings, signifies that the same Seal is engraved in Speed's History of Great Britain.

1.* *Frontispiece,* representing the Great Seal of Queen Anne, after the Union of Scotland with England, presented by Lord Chancellor Cowper; engraved by *M. Vander Gucht.*†

† Michael Vander Gucht was a native of Antwerp, and a pupil of one of the Bouttats, but it is uncertain at what time he came into England. He resided in London, and met with great encouragement, practising chiefly on anatomical figures, though he did other things. He engraved the greater number of the plates which illustrate Sir Hans Sl ane's Natural History of Jamaica: a large print on a sheet and a half, of the royal navy, designed by one Baston, but his masterpiece was reckoned a print of Savage, the engraver, who wrote a History of Germany, *London,* 1702, 8vo. to which it is prefixed. The ingenious and industrious Vertue was a disciple of this artist. Vandergucht was greatly afflicted with the gout, which disorder put an end to his life, Oct. 16, 1725, at his house in Bloomsbury, and he was buried in St. Giles's. He left two sons, John and Gerard; the latter sold pictures as well as engraved, and died in Great Brook Street, London, March 18, 1776, aged 80.

1

A. Seal of William the Conqueror, (S.)—Of William Rufus (S.)—Of Henry I. (S.).

B. Seal of Henry I.†—Of the Empress Maud (S.)—Of King Stephen.‡

Portraits of William the Conqueror, William Rufus, Henry I, and King Stephen, with their Arms. Head-piece to page 1.

Monument of William the Conqueror, in the Church of Caen in Normandy. p. 7.

Monument of Richard II, son of the Conqueror, p. 8.

Monument of Robert, Duke of Normandy, eldest son of the Conqueror, in the Church of St. Peter, Gloucester, with his effigy cross legged, p. 16.

Tomb of William, Earl of Flanders, son of Robert, Duke of Normandy, and two of his Seals, p. 17.

Tomb of William Rufus, in the Cathedral Church of Winchester, p. 22.

Seals—Of Henry, Duke of Normandy, afterwards King Henry II—of the same when King of England (S.)—Of Henry, son of Henry II (S.) p. 54.

† On the one side of the Great Seal of Henry I, the King is represented sitting on his throne, holding in his right hand a sword, and in his left a globe, surmounted by a Cross Pattee, upon which is fixed a Dove, a bird used upon the sceptre of King Edward the Confessor, as appears by his Great Seal, (Speed, p. 398.) and it is probable that this dove was taken up by King Henry as an emblem of the restoration, in some sort, of the laws of the Confessor, and the mitigation of those of his father and brother; so that practising the clemency of King Edward he would also bear his symbol or device; that as the sword in his right hand was to denote his power and justice, the dove standing on the mound on his left hand, was emblematically to demonstrate, that his government was to be mixed with clemency and mercy. The Dove was used in like manner by his successors King Stephen and Henry II, but discontinued by Richard I. It was used on the sceptre by King Henry III, Edward I, II, and III, after which I do not observe it again till Charles I.

‡ The Seal of Stephen is different in Speed.

Seals—Two of Richard I, the first used before his expedition into the Holy Land, (S.) and the second after his return.† (S.) Of the Earl of Moreton, afterwards King John,‡ (S.) p. 55.

Seals—Of King John (S.) Of Henry III. (S.)—another of that King, p. 56. (S.)§

† King Richard I, after his return from his captivity in Austria, had a new Great Seal made, by which he confirmed all the charters, &c. he had previously granted; on this seal he first bore three lions passant guardant, for his arms, which from this time became the hereditary arms of his successors, Kings of England. From this age arms seem to have taken their rise and original in this kingdom, and by little and little to become hereditary; it being accounted most honourable to carry those arms, which had been displayed in the Holy Land, against the professed enemies of Christianity: but they were not fully established until the latter end of King Henry III.

The Arms assigned or attributed to the Kings of the Norman Dynasty, viz. Gules, two lions passant guardant, or, Sandford observes he could not find had ever been used by those Princes, either on monuments, coins, or seals, but that historians had assigned or fixed them upon the Norman Line to distinguish it from the succeeding Plantagenets, that bore gules, three lions passant guardant, or. According to the opinion of modern Genealogists, Henry II, who bore two lions for his arms, in the manner above mentioned, added, on his marriage with Eleanor of Aquitaine, the arms of that duchy, viz. gules, a lion, or, to his own, and so was the first King of England who bore three lions: but for this there is no better proof than for those assigned to the Norman Dynasty; for the arms of Henry II, upon his monument at Fontevraud in Normandy, are on a shield of a modern form, and on the same monument are escutcheons, with both impalements and quarterings, which were not used till a hundred years after his death.

‡ This is the first seal of the Royal Family, Sandford says, on which he had seen arms depicted; they are *two lions passant*. This seal is represented in Speed's Chronicle, but not correctly, for the lions in that are *passant guardant*, and the Earl's horse caparisoned, a thing not in use in the Royal Family till the time of King Edward I.

§ Henry III, on both these seals is represented wearing a crown on his helmet, being the first who adopted that addition. It was also worn in the same manner by Edward I, II, and III.

Seals—Of Ela, Countess of Salisbury—two of Eleanor of Provence, Queen of Henry III—Of William Longespée, second Earl of Salisbury.—Of Ela Longespée, Countess of Warwick.—Of Richard de Warren, natural son of King John, p. 57.

Headpiece to Book the second—Portraits of Henry II, Richard I, John, and Henry III, with their Arms.

Monument in the Church of Fontevraud of King Henry II, his Queen, Eleanor of Aquitaine, Richard I, Isabel, Queen of King John, Joan, Queen of Sicily, youngest daughter of King Henry II, and her son, Earl Raymond, p. 64.

Monument of King John, with his Effigy, in the Cathedral Church of Worcester, p. 85.

Monument of King Henry III, with his Effigy, in Westminster Abbey,† p. 92.

Seals—Of Richard, Earl of Cornwall—of the same when King of the Romans (S.)—two of Edmund of Almaine, Earl of Cornwall—of Margaret de Clare, Countess of Cornwall, p. 94.

Seals—Two of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, beheaded at Pontefract,‡ two of Edmund Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster,—of the same as King of Sicily. (S.)—Of Henry, Earl of Lancaster, 34 Edw. I, *(the second on the right side of the plate.)*—Of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, 33 Edw. III, p. 102.

Monument of Aveline de Fortibus, Countess of Lan-

† This monument, with that of Queen Eleanor, and one for the children of this monarch, are engraved in Gough's Sep. Mon. Vol. i. part 1. pl. 18, 20. 21, and 23, and the portraits of King Henry and Queen Eleanor, pl. 22 and 23.* The King's Monument is also engraved in the second volume of Dart's History of Westminster Abbey, p. 33.

‡ On the largest of these two seals, upon the helmet of the Earl, stands a Wivern or Dragon, and from his crest his lambrequin or ancient mantling extends itself, which is the first crest and mantling observed as borne by the Royal Family.

caster, wife of Edmund, surnamed Crouchback, in Westminster Abbey, p. 104, engraved by Hollar.†

Monument of Edmund Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster, in Westminster Abbey, p. 106.‡

Monument of William Longespée, Earl of Salisbury, with his Effigy, in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury, p. 115.

Seals—Of King Edward I.‖ (S.)—Of the same when Prince of Wales—Of his Queen, Eleanor of Castile—Of Margaret of France, second wife of Edward I,†† p. 20.

Seals—Of Edward II, (S.)—Of the same when Prince of Wales—Of Elizabeth, Countess of Holland—Of Isabel of France, Queen of Edward II.—Of Thomas of Brotherton, 7 Edw. III. p. 121.

Seals—Of Edward III, An. Reg. 8—Of the same, 1339.‡‡ (S.)—Of the same when Prince of Wales, 1325. p. 122.

† Also engraved in the second volume of Dart's History of Westminster Abbey, p. 9.

‡ Also engraved in Gough's Sep. Mon. vol. 1, part 1. pl. 25 and 26, and in the second volume of Dart's Hist. of Westminster Abbey, p. 13.

§ Also engraved in Gough's Sep. Mon. vol. 1. part 1. pl. 13. page 41.

‖ King Edward I, was the first son of a King of England that differenced his arms with a File, and the first King of England that bore his arms on the caparisons of his horse.

†† Queen Margaret was the first Queen of England that bore her arms *dimidiated* with her husband's in one escutcheon, that is, both escutcheons being parted by a perpendicular line, or, *per pale*, the dexter side of the husband's shield is joined to the sinister side of the wife's; which kind of bearing is more ancient, than the impaling of the entire coats of arms.

‡‡ Edward III, in the year 1339, having taken upon him the title of King of France, was the first of our Kings who quartered arms in his seal, bearing those of France and England, quarterly, and so careful have the Kings his successors been ever since in marshalling the arms of both kingdoms in the same shield, that when Charles VI, King of France changed the Semee of flowers de Lyz into three, our King

Seals—Of Margaret, Countess of Norfolk and Baroness Segrave—Of Edward III, p. 122.

Seals—Of Edward III, An. Reg. 15. (S.)—Of Ann of Bohemia, Queen of Richard II—Of Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent, (*the second on the left of the plate*)—Of Philippa, Queen of Edward III—Of John Holland, Duke of Exeter, &c. 22 Rich. II (*the first on the left of the plate*), p. 124.

Seals—Of Edward the Black Prince, 1370—another of this Prince, 1374—Of Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester—another of this Duke, 14 Rich. II—Of Eleanor de Bohun, Duchess of Gloucester, p. 125.

Headpiece to Book the Third, Portraits of K K. Edward I,

Henry V did the like, and so it continued till the Union of Great Britain and Ireland in 1801, when the arms of France were relinquished. The first example of the quartering of arms is found in Spain, when the Kingdoms of Castile and Leon were united under Ferdinand III, and was afterwards imitated as above described by King Edward III. Eleanor of Castile, his Queen, introduced this mode of bearing arms, into England, in which she was followed by the King, as above mentioned.

King Edward III was also the first King that on his counter seal used a Crest, viz. *a lion passant guardant crowned, upon a Chapeau*, with which his figure on horseback is adorned, and which our succeeding monarchs, down to Edward VI, inclusive, continued in their Royal Seals. In the margin of this counterseal, near the point of the King's sword, is represented the hand of justice, being an ensign of royalty peculiar only to the Kings of France, for though they in common with other princes carry in their right hand a sceptre of gold, yet in the other they bear the hand of justice, being a short rod, and having on the top of it a left hand, wide open, made of ivory, on account of the elephant being the only quadruped observable for his devotion, love to his governors, and for his equity. The left hand it is said is preferred to the right for this purpose because not being employed in working so many wicked actions as the right, it became more proper than the other to represent the symbol of justice. This hand is also placed in the counter seals of his successors, Richard II, and Henry IV. Henry V omitted it in his seal, and conquering France, both placed that crown on the head and the French sceptre and hand of justice in the hands of his son, King Henry VI.

Edward II, Edward III, and Richard II, with their arms, p. 127.

Monument of Eleanor of Castile, Queen of Edward I, in Westminster Abbey, with her Effigy, p. 131.†

Monument of King Edward I, in Westminster Abbey, p. 136, engraved by R. Gaywood.‡

† Also in the second volume of Dart's History of Westminster Abbey, p. 30, as is that of Edward I, on the same plate.

‡ R. Gaywood was a native of England, and a disciple of Hollar, whose manner of engraving or rather etching he imitated, but fell greatly short of the merit of his master, for he had neither the taste nor judgment so conspicuous in the works of the latter. His outlines are hard and incorrect, and the etchings heavy and laboured. There are a great variety of Portraits by Gaywood, but his best print, Strutt thinks, is a couchant *Venus with a Spaniard playing upon an organ*, a middle sized plate, from Titian. The original picture was in the possession of Charles I, from whence it came to Lord Cholmondeley. He engraved a set of lions, small plates, from Rubens, and a book of birds, after Barlow. The other works of Gaywood are chiefly portraits, amongst which are, Mary, Queen of Scots, with a cross in her hand; W. Drummond, of Hawthornden, the Scottish historian, a small oval, with his arms. Edward Cocker, who seems to have been an engraver too,* Sir Bulstrode Whitelocke; Sir George Cook; William Fairfax, with six English verses; Holbein; James Hodder, writing master; William Leybourn; Marguerite Leman, Vandyck's mistress, with French verses; Countess of Portland; John Playford, of whom there are three different prints by Gaywood, Loggan, and Van Hove; Matthew Stevenson, an humble author, to which are placed these jingling rhimes.

* Cocker is deservedly reckoned among the improvers of the art of writing and arithmetic; and there are at least 14 or 15 of his copy books in print; for he kept writing and printing till the time of his death, which happened about 1677. He was the engraver of his own writing, some of which he did on silver plates, and there was never any writing master before or after him who published so much; indeed his being so general a publisher has been objected to him as a fault. Among his works may be enumerated *An Introduction to Writing, England's Penman, Penna volans, Magnum in Parvo, Multum in Parvo, Youth's Directions, Pen's Facility, London Writing Master, Lawyer's Writing Master, Country Schoolmaster, A Copy Book of fair Writing*, Lond. 1657, 8vo. *Urania, or the Scholar's Delight in Writing*, 4to. Cocker's *Morals, or the Muses Spring Garden*, a book of Sentences for writing, Lond. 1694, *Vulgar and Decimal Arithmetics*, which have been often printed.

Seal of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Hertford, surnamed the Red. p. 139.

Monument of King Edward II, in the Cathedral Church of Gloucester, p. 152.

Monument of John of Eltham, Earl of Cornwall, son of King Edward II, in Westminster Abbey, p. 154.†

Monument of Philippa, Queen of Edward III, in Westminster Abbey, p. 173.‡

Monument of King Edward III, in Westminster Abbey, p. 177, engraved by R. Gaywood.§

Monument of Edward, Prince of Wales, in the Cathedral Church of Canterbury, p. 188, engraved by Hollar.‖

"The printer's profit, not my pride,
Hath this idea signified;
For he push'd out the merry play,
And Mr. *Gaywood* made it *gay*."

Cuthbert Sydenham, 1654; Lady Eleanor Temple, with four quibbling verses, 1658; Vandyck; Charles II, King of Scots; Lipsius; Mahomet; M. de Balzac; Dr. Faustus; head of Christina (probably imaginary) for Fowler's troubles of Sweden and Poland. Walpole observes that Gaywood never wrote his christian name at length.

† The figure upon the Monument of John of Eltham is adorned with a diadem, composed of a circle of greater and less leaves or flowers, and is the most ancient portraiture of an Earl, in my observation, says Sandford, that has a coronet. For the effigies of Henry Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, on his tomb in Old St. Paul's, had the head encompassed with a circle only, and that of William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, in St. Edmund's Chapel, in Westminster Abbey, has only a circle, enriched and embellished with stones of several colours, but without either points, rays, or leaves.

‡ Also engraved in Gough's Sep. Mon. vol. 1, part 2, pl. 48, and a Portrait of the Queen, pl. 49. Her monument is also in the second volume of Dart's History of Westminster Abbey, p. 38.

§ This monument is also engraved in Gough's Sep. Mon. vol. 1, part 2, pl. 54, and a Portrait of King Edward III, pl. 55. The monument is likewise in the second volume of Dart's History of Westminster Abbey, p. 43.

‖ This monument is also engraved in Dart's History of the Cathedral Church of Canterbury, p. 89.

Seals—Of Richard, Prince of Wales—Of the same when King Richard II. (S.) p. 190.†

Monument of King Richard II, and his first Queen, Anne of Bohemia, in Westminster Abbey, p. 203, engraved by R. Gaywood, 1665.‡

Monument of Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, youngest son of King Edward III, in Westminster Abbey, p. 230, engraved by R. Gaywood.§

Monument of Eleanor de Bohun, his Duchess, in the same Abbey, p. 232, engraved by R. Gaywood.

Monument of Henry Bourchier, fifth Earl of Bath, in Tavistock Church, p. 241, engraved by Hollar.

Seals—The private one of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, &c. 49 Edw. III, (S.)—Of the same as King of Castile and Leon, 50 Edw. III—Great Seal of Henry IV, p. 244.

Seals—Great Seal of Henry V, (S.)—Of ditto when Prince of Wales—Of his Queen, Catherine, p. 245.

Seals—Of Edward of Lancaster, Prince of Wales, son of Henry VI—Great Seal of Henry VI ‖ (S.)—Of Margaret, Countess of Richmond, Mother of Henry VII—Of Charles, Earl of Worcester—Of John, Duke of Bedford, 4 Hen. VI, p. 246.

Monument of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and

† John Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, who died in 1375, was the first subject who bore two coats quarterly. Richard II was the first of the English Kings who used supporters to his arms.

‡ This monument, with the portraits of Richard II and his Queen, are engraved in Gough's Sep. Mon. vol. 1, part 2, pl. 61, 62, 63, and 64. The monument is also in Dart's History of Westminster Abbey, vol. 2, p. 43.

§ This monument is in Dart's History of Westminster Abbey, vol. 2, p. 46, as is that of the following one of his Duchess in vol. 1, p. 124.

‖ Henry VI was the first of our Kings who wore an arched diadem, which has been ever since continued by his successors.

his first wife, Blanch, in Old St. Paul's, London, engraved by R. Gaywood, 1664, p. 255.†

Portraits, from painted glass in Ampthill Church, of Elizabeth of Lancaster, Duchess of Exeter (second daughter of John of Gaunt), and her second husband, Sir John Cornwall, Lord Fanhope, engraved by Hollar, p. 259.

Monument of Cardinal Beaufort, in the Cathedral Church of Winchester, p. 262.

Headpiece to Chapter 2, Book IV, containing the Portraits and Arms of KK. Henry IV, Henry V, and Henry VI.

Monument of King Henry IV, and his Queen, Joan, of Navarre, in the Cathedral Church of Canterbury,‡ p. 275.

Chapel containing the monument of King Henry V, in Westminster Abbey, engraved by R. Gaywood, after F. Barlow, p. 289.§

Monument of King Henry V, p. 290.

Monument of Margaret,‖ third daughter of Thomas

† Also in Sir William Dugdale's History of St. Paul's, p. 90.

‡ In Gough's Sepulchral Monuments there is a fine representation of this monument, with the figures of Henry and his Queen; the ceiling of the canopy, and the ornaments on the dress of the two sovereigns, with their portraits, forming plates 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17, of the second volume of that work.—It is also engraved in Dart's History of the Cath. Church of Canterbury, p. 84.

§ In Gough's Sep. Mon. vol. 2. part 2. p. 63—70, this chapel and monument are amply described, and the whole is engraved on plates 25, 26, 26*, 26**, with the helmet, shield and saddle of the magnanimous monarch, together with his bust, and a representation of his coronation. The chapel and monument are also engraved in Dart's History of Westminster Abbey, vol. 2, p. 38.

‖ Mr. Gough (Brit. Topogr. 1, p. xxxv,) says, that this monument in St. Michael's Chapel, Canterbury, the work of the 15th century, is one of the most beautiful which he recollects; and the next, for elegance of workmanship and beauty of the figures is that of John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, and his wife Margaret, at Winborn, of which the

Holland, Earl of Kent, and her two husbands, Thomas, Duke of Clarence, 2d son of Henry IV, and John Beaufort, Earl of Somerset, in the Cathedral Church of Canterbury, engraved by Hollar, p. 310.†

Tablet in the Cathedral Church of Rouen in Normandy, in memory of John, Duke of Bedford.

Monument of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, in the Abbey of St. Albans, p. 318.‡

Monument of John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, and Margaret Beauchamp, his wife, in Winborne Minster, Dorsetshire, p. 328.

Monument of Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII, in Henry VIIth's Chapel, Westminster Abbey, p. 330.§

Portrait of Eleanor Beaufort, Duchess of Somerset, in painted glass, in the east window of our Lady's Chapel, in the Collegiate Church of Warwick, p. 332.

Portrait of Anne Nevil, Countess of Stafford, in painted glass, in the north window of the Cathedral Church of Lichfield, p. 332.

Monument of Charles Somerset, Earl of Worcester, and Elizabeth Herbert, his first wife, in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, engraved by Hollar, 1666, p. 339.

plate in Sandford is a most wretched draught. Mr. Gough, in condemning all the representations in Sandford as unfaithful, has induced the Editor of the Librarian to refer to other figures where he could find them engraved, and he has accordingly, in the notes at the bottom of the page, made numerous references to the *Sepulchral Monuments*, to Dart's *Hist. of Westminster Abbey*, to the same author's *Hist. of the Cathedral Church of Canterbury, &c.*

† See this monument also in Gough's Sep. Mon. vol. 2, part 2, p. 127, pl. 41 and 42, and in Dart's Hist. of the Cathedral Church of Canterbury, p. 67.

‡ Also in Gough's Sep. Mon. vol. 2, part 2, pl. 50, 51, and 52. (37,) Ibid. pl. 45 and 46.

§ This is engraved in Dart's History of Westminster Abbey, vol. 1, p. 149.

Monument of Henry Somerset, Earl of Worcester, and Elizabeth, his wife, in Chepstow Church, p. 343.

* Monument of Henry Somerset, Duke of Beaufort, in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, presented by the Duchess Dowager of Beaufort, drawn by B. Lens, p. 367.

Tablet of white marble in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, p. 370.

Seals—Of Edward, Duke of York, Earl of Cambridge, Rutland, &c.—Of Richard, Duke of York, Earl of March, &c. 19 Henry VI—Of the same, 1442—Of Cecily (Nevil) Duchess of York—Of Elizabeth, Queen of Edward IV, p. 374.

Seals—Of Edmund de Mortimer, Earl of March, &c.—Of Margaret, Duchess of Burgundy, &c.—Great Seal of King Edward IV,† An. Reg. 22, p. 371.

Seals—Of Edward IV, when Earl of March—Of George, Duke of Clarence, brother of Edward IV,—Great Seal of Richard III. (S.)—Of Margaret of Clarence, Countess of Salisbury, 23 Henry VIII—Of Catherine, Countess of Devon, p. 372.

Monument of Edmund de Langley, Duke of York, in Langley Church, engraved by R. Gaywood, p. 377.

Monument of Philippa (Mohun) Duchess of York, in the Chapel of St. Nicholas, Westminster Abbey, p. 382, *l. p.*‡

Insignia of Cecily, Duchess of York, p. 388, *l. p.*

Monument of Anne, of York, Duchess of Exeter, and Sir Thomas St. Leger, Knt. her husband, p. 396, *l. p.*

Headpiece to Chapter V, containing the Portraits and

† The seal of Edward IV, in Speed, is different from this. The seal of Edward V, given in Speed, is the same with that given by Sandford for Edward IV.

‡ In Dart's History of Westminster Abbey, vol. 1, p. 146.

Coxe, in his Historical Tour in Monmouthshire, p. 362, says, that this monument is accurately engraved in Sandford.

Arms of K K. Edward IV, Edward V, and Richard III, p. 403, *l. p.*

Monument of K. Edward IV, in Windsor Chapel, p. 412.

* Monument of John, Lord Lumley, in Cheam Church, Surrey, presented by the Hon. and Rev. Robert Lumley Lloyd, p. 423, *l. p.*

Urn erected by K. Charles II, to the memory of K. Edward V, and his Brother, p. 428, *l. p.*†

* Monument of Mr. Serjeant Rawlinson, in the Church of St. Mary, Cartmel, *l. p.* presented by Christopher Rawlinson, Esq. engraved by J. Nutting,‡ after J. Hardy, p. 453.

Seal of Henry VII, p. 456, (S.)—Of Henry VIII.§—

† Also in Dart's Westminster, vol. 1, p. 168.

‡ Nutting was a native of England, and resided in London, where it is probable he commenced engraver about the time of the Restoration, as not long after he engraved a plate of Mary, Duchess of Beaufort, from a picture of Walker, and therefore it is likely that he was of some eminence; though Strutt, judging from his works, thinks otherwise. He worked principally for the Booksellers, and the greater part of what he did consists of portraits, some of which, from their scarcity, have acquired a value which they do not otherwise deserve. He engraved a head of Matthew Mead, father of the celebrated Dr. Mead, which is the best thing, Walpole says, he ever saw of his; Sir John Cheke, from an old painting; James Bonnel; Mr. Locke; George Parker, the Almanack maker; three of the family of Rawlinson, the last dated 1709; J. J. Scheuchzerus, from Melchior Fusslinus; William Elder, the engraver, from a drawing by the elder Faithorne; the frontispiece to Greenhill's Art of Embalming, and a head of that author, from a picture by Murray.

§ Henry VIII was the first King of England that in his seal added to his shield the Garter and the Crown, in imitation of which the Knights of the Garter, in the latter end of his reign, caused their escutcheons on their stalls at Windsor, to be encompassed with the Garter, and those who were Dukes, Marquisses or Earls, had their coronets placed on their shields, which has been so practised ever since.

All the Kings of England, from Edward I, had the ensigns of their kingdoms represented on the caparisons of their horses, in their counter seals, but Henry VIII discontinued that mode, and in place thereof, caused his caparisons to be embroidered in the upper par

p. 457—Of Edward VI, p. 458—Of Philip and Mary, p. 459—Of Elizabeth, p. 460.†

Headpiece to Chapter 1, Book VI, containing the portraits and arms of KK. Henry VII, Henry VIII,‡ and Edward VI, p. 463, *l. p.*

Chapel of King Henry VII, in Westminster Abbey, engraved by Hollar, 1665, ætat. 58, p. 472.

Monument of King Henry VII, and his Queen, in his Chapel in Westminster Abbey, p. 473.§

Monument of Prince Arthur, eldest son of King Henry VII, in the Cathedral Church of Worcester, p. 476, *l. p.*

Chapel in the same Cathedral, in honour of the memory of that prince, p. 477.

Monument of K. Edward VI, in St. Peter's Chapel, in Westminster Abbey, p. 497, *l. p.*

Headpiece to Chapter 4, containing the portraits and arms of Queens Mary and Elizabeth, p. 499, *l. p.*

Monument of Queen Elizabeth,‖ in King Henry VIIth's Chapel, engraved by R. Gaywood, p. 519, *l. p.*

Monument of Margaret Douglas, Countess of Lenox, in Henry VIIth's Chapel, p. 526, *l. p.*

with small flowers de Lys, placed in network, on the lower part, with large roses and branches embossed, the edge being garnished with a deep fringe. Underneath the horse is a *Greyhound currant*, with a collar about his neck, which this King used, to show his descent by his mother, Elizabeth, from the Royal House of York. The like Greyhounds were also used in the Seals of Edward VI, James I, and Charles I and II.

† Queen Elizabeth was the first sovereign who used in the Great Seal a crowned Harp, as an ensign for the Kingdom of Ireland.

‡ The counter seal of Henry VIII, in Speed, differs from this in Sandford.

§ This monument, with the Sacellum, or Chapel of brass surrounding it, is engraved in Dart's History of Westminster Abbey, vol. 1, p. 156.

‖ In Dart's Westminster, vol. 1, p. 171—(33) Ibid. p. 149—(34) Ibid. p. 152.

Monument of Mary, Queen of Scots, in Henry VIIth's Chapel, p. 533, *l. p.*

Great Seal of King James I, p. 546.†

Great Seal of Charles I,‡ 1627, p. 547—Of the same King, 1640, p. 548.

Great Seal of Charles II, 1653, p. 548, *a*—* Of the same King, after the Restoration, presented by the Earl of Nottingham, p. 548, *b*.

* Great Seal of James II, presented by Lord Guildford, engraved by Vander Gucht, p. 548, *c*.

* Great Seal of King William III, and Queen Mary, presented by Lord Somers, engraved by Vander Gucht, p. 548, *d*.

* Great Seal of William III, presented by Sir Nathan Wright, Lord Keeper, p. 548, *e*.

* Great Seal of Queen Anne, before the Union of Scotland with England, presented by the Earl of Marchmont, engraved by Vander Gucht, p. 548, *f*.

Headpiece to Chapter 1, Book VII, containing the portraits and arms of KK. James I, Charles I, and Charles II, p. 551, *l. p.*

* Mausoleum of King James I, at his Funeral in Westminster Abbey; presented by the Princess Sophia of Brunswick, p. 561, *l. p.* engraved by Jos. Nutting, after B. Lens.

Hearse set up at the Funeral of Henry, Prince of Wales, in Westminster Abbey, engraved by R. Gaywood, p. 563, *l. p.*

† King James I, was the first of our monarchs who quartered the arms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, in one shield.

‡ King Charles I, was the first King that on his seal wrote *Magnæ Britanniæ*, and the position of his horse is contrary to those of his royal predecessors from William I, King Charles riding towards the right, and all others to the left. The former position was re assumed by Charles II.

Coronet used at the Funeral of Prince Rupert, p. 570, *l. p.*

Monuments of two Daughters of King James I, in Henry VIIth's Chapel, engraved by R. Gaywood, p. 576, *l. p.*†

* Mausoleum erected at the Funeral Obsequies of Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I, in the Church of St. Dennis, Paris, presented by the Earl of Godolphin, engraved by Vander Gucht, p. 596, *l. p.*

* Headpiece to Chapter 4, containing the portraits and arms of K K. James II, and William III, and Q Q. Mary and Anne, p. 655, *l. p.*

* Mausoleum erected in Westminster Abbey at the Funeral of Queen Mary, presented by Thomas Tenison, Archbishop of Canterbury, engraved by J. Sturt,‡ after B. Lens, p. 721, *l. p.*

‡ Also in Dart's Westminster, vol. 1, p. 168, but different views of them.

† John Sturt was born in the year 1658, and at the age of seventeen became the pupil of Robert White. His prints are very numerous, and while they show him to have been a very industrious man, do not discover him to have possessed any extraordinary genius. He was exceedingly admired by Ralph Thoresby the antiquary, who in his museum had the Lord's Prayer engraved by Sturt, in the compass of a silver penny, the Ten Commandments, &c. in the size of a medal, and the Gospel of St. Matthew engraved in octavo. Indeed his chief excellence lay in the engraving of letters, and the minuteness with which it was executed. Sturt's capital work was his Common Prayer Book, published by subscription in 1717, all very neatly engraven on silver plates, in two columns, with borders round each plate, small histories at top, and initial letters. It is a large octavo, and contains 166 plates, besides 22 in the beginning, which consist of the Dedication, Table, Preface, Calendar, Names of Subscribers, &c. Prefixed is a bust of King George the First, and facing it those of the Prince and Princess of Wales. On the King's bust are engraven the Lord's Prayer, Creed, Commandments, Prayers for the Royal Family, and the 21st Psalm, but the writing is so small, as scarcely to be legible without the aid of a magnifying glass. He also engraved a Companion to the Altar, on plates of the same size, and a set of 55 historical cuts for the Common Prayer Book, in small octavo. He copied faithfully, as may be seen by the Eng-

* Medals of the Electoral Family of Brunswick, presented by the Electoral Prince, afterwards King George I, p. 870, *l. p.*

Genealogical Tables.

Genealogical Table of the Norman Dynasty, and the Natural Issue of King Henry I, on the back of Plate B.

Of the Plantagenets from Henry II, to Edward I, p. 58.

Of the Plantagenets from Edward I, to Henry IV, p. 126.

Of the House of Lancaster, from Henry IV to Edward IV, p. 248.

Genealogical Table of the Family of Beaufort and Somerset, p. 321.

Of the House of York, from Edward IV, to Henry VII, p. 374.

Of the House of Tudor, from Henry VII, to James I, p. 462.

Of the House of Stuart, from James I, to Queen Anne, pp. 547—550.

Genealogy of the House of Hanover, pp. 868, 869.

[*This Analysis has been made from a Copy in the Library of the London Institution, which had belonged, in* 1707, *the year of its Publication, to Lord Shelburne.*†]

lish translation of Pozzo's Perspective, published by James in folio. Notwithstanding all Sturt's industry, he was in very low circumstances, towards the latter part of his life; and though he was offered a place in the Charter House, he did not accept of it. He had received nearly 500*l.* of Mr. James Anderson, of Edinburgh, to engrave the plates for his "Diplomata et Numismata," but he did not live to complete them. He died in the year 1730, aged 72. His portrait is in Walpole, vol. 4, p. 83.

† There is an Abridgment of this Book, under the following Title: "The History of the Royal Family; or a succinct Account of the Marriages and Issue of all the Kings and Queens of England, from the Conquest. Treating distinctly of their Children, with a view of their

The History of King John, King Henry III, and the most illustrious King Edward I, wherein the Ancient Sovereign Dominion of the Kings of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, over all Persons in all Causes, is asserted and vindicated, against all Incroachments and Innovations whatever. The mistakes in some printed Statutes, Canonists, Law Books, Histories, and other matters of moment are rectified and rescued from Oblivion. Collected out of the Ancient Records in the Tower of London, and now published for the better Advancement of Learning, Maintenance of the King's Supremacy, the Subjects' Liberties and the Laws of the Realm. By WILLIAM PRYNNE, Esq. a late Bencher and Reader of Lincoln's Inne, and Keeper of His Majesty's Records in the Tower of London. And finished a little before his Death. London, printed by T. Radcliffe, &c. Fol. 1670.

[From Oldys's British Librarian.]

The Dedication, by the author himself, to the Earl of Anglesey, Sir Harbottle Grimston, Sir Matthew Hale, Sir Edward Atkins, Sir Wadham Windham, Sir Richard

Births, Characters, Lives, and Actions, Titles, Offices, Deaths, and Places of Burial: shewing as well the Descent of several Foreign Princes, and Potentates now reigning, as of many noble and eminent Families in England still flourishing that are maternally descended from or otherwise collaterally sprung from the Blood Royal of this Kingdom, brought down to this time. *London*, 1713, 8vo. pp. 274, besides Dedication and Index.

This volume is dedicated to John, Duke of Montagu, and the compiler, in a short Preface, "confesses to have borrowed the foundation of the work from Sandford's Genealogical History; but the method therein being somewhat superfluous, and rather a History itself than a help to it, not to clog the passage of a Genealogical series, he has omitted all chronological facts, except those merely necessary, and given every branch distinctly as it falls—and has taken no little pains to continue down many branches to this time, no where extant before."

Rainsford, Sir Robert Atkins, and the rest of the worshipful Readers of Lincoln's Inn, is dated from his study in Lincoln's Inn, July 28, 1668.

In which he calls this third Tome by the same title with the former; and prefixes what concerns the reigns of King John and King Henry III, but by way of Appendix to his second Tome. But the principal or chief subject matter of this volume comprises the reign of glorious King Edward I. The whole consists chiefly, of such records, writs, prohibitions, bulls, patents, epistles, procurations, and negociations during their reigns, not formerly published as are proper for the respective cognizance of the said Patrons, and may assist them in the discharge of their honourable places, and trusts of judicature, to which they are most of them advanced through his Majesty's favour, for their defence of his supreme ecclesiastical authority. After this he apologizes to them for his delay of this volume, and some seeming redundancies. Then gives them an account what rolls he had read in the Pipe Office, and other treasuries of records in the Exchequer; particularly the great rolls in the Pipe Office, from the 29th to the 34th of King Henry II, inclusive, soon after the murder of that arch rebel, as well as Archbishop, Thomas Beckett, and discovering several fines, imposed by the Judges, on sundry persons, estreated into the Exchequer, being the ancientest records of this kind, and not before taken notice of, he here presents them in his Dedication, &c.

Next follows, as in his former volumes, his address to the ingenious readers, especially professors and students of the common law and English antiquities, in near twelve sheets, dated from his chamber in the Tower, August 18, 1668. And this is followed by a table of the chapters and their contents in this third tome: which is again succeeded by a short prologue; wherein having shewn the causes of

his omitting in his Second Tome, and Appendix, sundry pertinent records, during the reigns of King John and King Henry III, he here presents them in a distinct chapter, before he proceeds to the reign of King Edward I, with brief observations on, and from some of them; therefore begins with

Book V, Chap. 1, which contains sundry records, bulls, writs, prohibitions, attachments for suits in courts christian, not formerly printed; and some historical passages during the reigns of King John and Henry III, relating to their ecclesiastical jurisdiction in England and Ireland; their transactions with popes, their legates, nuncios, delegates, prelates; with their attempts against regal rights, prerogatives, liberties, properties; and the oppositions of these kings, their nobles, parliaments, councils, and judges against them, beginning thus;—Tome 2, page 227, line 3, after *Christians*, insert—King John was no sooner possessed of the realm of England, &c.

This additional part of King John ends at page 37, and there commences the like additions of King Henry III, which begin thus—Tome 2, page 370, line 43, after *videbant*, insert—Upon the untimely death of King John by poison, Anno 1216, &c. which ends folio 133. b. On the next page begins

Chapter II, containing several records and historical passages, evidencing the ecclesiastical supremacy of our renowned King Edward I, in, and over all persons, causes spiritual, as well as temporal, in England, Ireland, and other his dominions. His oppositions against the papal prelatical usurpations on the rights of his crown, laws, subjects' liberties, &c. The chief transactions, bulls, letters, between him and the pope's court of Rome, from the beginning of the first to the end of the tenth year of his reign; with some other particulars to the end of page 207. The next page begins

Chapter III, comprizing several evidences out of our records and histories of King Edward I, his sovereign ecclesiastical jurisdiction, &c. in England, Ireland, and Scotland, and his other dominions, with the popes' and bishops' various encroachments thereon, and the oppositions made by himself, parliaments, councils, judges, &c. with the negociations between him and the popes, cardinals, court of Rome, and the successions of bishops in England, Ireland, and the popes in Rome, from the beginning of the eleventh to the end of the twentieth year of his reign to page 548. The next page begins with

. Chapter IV, containing King Edward the First's claim and exercise of sovereign ecclesiastical jurisdiction, over all persons and causes, within England, &c. His oppositions, prohibitions, edicts against the popes, bishops, and other clergymen's usurpations thereon; especially Pope Boniface the Eighth, his constitutions prohibiting all clergymen, under pain of excommunication, to grant or pay taxes or subsidies to any king, and for kings to demand or receive them without the pope's precedent licence: And his bulls concerning his sovereign dominion, title to the realm of Scotland, and other kingdoms. The negociations between King Edward, the popes, and the court of Rome; with the successions of popes, English and Irish bishops, and other church and state affairs, faithfully collected out of the records and histories, from the beginning of the twenty-first to the end of the thirtieth year of his reign, ending page 979. The next page begins

Chapter V, containing the imprisonment and death of Pope Boniface the Eighth. The letters, bulls, negociations between King Edward I, and that pope's successors, with their succession in the see of Rome. This king's acts of ecclesiastical jurisdiction over the churches, prelates, clergy of England, &c. His prohibitions, statutes, edicts against papal provisions, exactions, and prelatical

usurpations upon the rights of his crown and temporal courts. The succession of archbishops, bishops, abbots, and other prelates in England, &c. with other particulars relating to their public affairs, from the beginning of the thirty-first year of King Edward I, till his death, in the thirty-fifth year of his reign. Collected out of the records of those years and from historians, ending page 1203.

Then follows, page 1204, a Supplemental Appendix to the reign of King Edward I, in which is recited such writs of prohibition, epistles, bulls, and other records, as the author discovered too late to be inserted in their proper places of this *Historical Vindication;* which are here ranged in an historical order, and each referred to its proper place in the said last reign, according as their dates, or other circumstances directed him, together with the pages and lines where they most properly may be inserted in the next edition. With this Supplement the whole work finishes at page 1307. Then comes an Advertisement to the Readers, informing us of fourteen several tables he had made to this third tome, in an alphabetical and chronological method, after the manner of the preceding volume; and we are referred to such tables in this last volume also, at the end of its table of contents. But such tables or indexes were omitted, at least in a very fair set of these scarce and elaborate books, whence this short view of them was extracted.

This last volume of Mr. Prynne's *Records* was designed by him to have borne the same title with the two former, as may appear by the book itself: but the author dying just before it was published, those who were concerned in the edition, called it *The History of King John,* &c. in hopes that appearing, under that more general title, in the shape and disguise of an entire work, it would go off the more readily, as Bishop Nicolson has suggested, but with what propriety or regard to the subject, is left for

others to consider. It is certain that neither of the three volumes have been so sufficiently used by, or even known to succeeding writers of, or upon our English history, as such copious materials, so carefully collected, deserve. One reason, no doubt, is, the scarcity of the two former volumes; (a complete set, Oldys says. 1737, having been sold for 30l.) another reason for their having lain so much in obscurity, might be, some public punishment the author once underwent, for writing another book, but in the former reign, and long before he was Keeper of the Records, for which he yet had a handsome recompense assigned him by the parliament; however, it might leave some dis aste to his name upon the minds of many. The last cause of their neglect may be, that artful disregard which has been insinuated of these collections, to abate the curiosity of the laity, and dissuade their looking into them. The right reverend author last quoted, speaking of those two tomes which perished in the fire of London, adds, " And no man has hitherto thought it worth his expence and while to give us a new edition from any of the few that escaped: his third has enough, in all conscience, to satisfy any reasonable reader, and supersede his enquiry into the state of the case, in either former or following ages." Engl. Hist. Libr. p. 165.

An Account of the Records in the Tower of London. By the late THOMAS ASTLE, *Esq.*

[From the Appendix to the Report on the Public Records of Great Britain.]

The Records preserved in the Tower, deposited in Wakefield Tower, and in the White Tower, commonly called Cæsar's Chapel, are of various kinds, a brief account of which is as follows.

IN THE WAKEFIELD TOWER.

THE PARLIAMENT ROLLS.—The Rolls of Parliament preserved in the Tower, begin in the 5th year of the reign of Edward the Second, 1311, and end with the reign of Edward the Fourth, 1483.*

PETITIONS IN PARLIAMENT.—The Bundles of Petitions in Parliament begin with the reign of Edward I, which are without dates, and end with the 17th of Edward IV, A. D. 1477.

The Rolls, and such of the Petitions in bundles, which are not entered on the Rolls of Parliament, and Placita, together with such other parliamentary transactions as could be discovered on the Patent, Claus, and other Rolls, as well in the Tower as in the other repositories, have been lately printed and perpetuated to posterity by authority of Parliament; a work that will reflect honour on the present reign.

THE STATUTE ROLLS.—These Rolls begin with the Statute of Gloucester, passed in the 6th year of the reign of Edward I, A. D. 1277, and end in the 8th of Edward IV, 1468. They are digested in chronological order, so that immediate recourse may be had to any of them. Some acts and ordinances on these Rolls are not to be found in the printed Statutes; others are printed, which are not entered on the original Rolls.

WRITS OF SUMMONS AND RETURNS TO PARLIAMENT.—From the 16th year of the reign of Edward I, A. D. 1288, to the 17th Edward IV, A. D. 1477—To the 8th of Henry IV, they are only schedules annexed to the writs, with the names of the Members returned in every county, city, and borough, with their manucaptors; after that time, they are by way of indenture between the

* The Parliament Rolls from 1483 are deposited in the Rolls Chapel.—S.

sheriffs of the county and the bailiffs or burgesses of each place. These being single instruments, they are to be distinguished from those on the backs of the Claus Rolls. They have been lately arranged and regulated in chronological order, so that immediate access may be had to any particular writ or return. The different kinds of parliamentary writs are particularly explained by Mr. Prynne, in his "Register, Kalendar, and Survey of Parliamentary Writs. *London*, 1659," quarto. See an Abridgment of the Rolls of Parliament, and of the Writs of Summons, improperly called "An Abridgment of the Records in the Tower of London," published by Mr. Prynne, *London*, 1679, folio, and Dugdale's Summons to Parliament, *London*, 1685, folio.

THE CHARTÆ ANTIQUÆ.—These are the most ancient Records deposited in the Tower: they are inrolments of grants and charters from William I, to the reign of Henry III. A Calendar of them, with an Index "Locorum," was printed in 1772, in a work intituled, "Calendars to Ancient Charters, &c." quarto, to which Mr. Astle caused an Index "Virorum" to be made for the use of the office.

THE PATENT ROLLS.—These rolls, which begin in the third year of the reign of King John, A. D. 1201, and end with the reign of Edward IV, 1483,* contain grants of offices, lands, and restitutions of temporalities to bishops, abbots, and other ecclesiastical persons;—confirmations of grants made to bodies corporate, as well ecclesiastical as civil;—grants in fee farm;—special liveries;—grants of offices, special and general;—patents of creation of peers;—licenses of all kinds which pass the Great Seals.

On the backs of these Rolls are commissions to justices of the peace, of sewers, and all commissions which pass the Great Seal. In the year 1775, Mr. Astle procured

* The Patent Rolls from King Edward V, to the 27th year of his present Majesty, are deposited in the Rolls Chapel.—S.

complete calendars to these Rolls, for the use of the Record Office, to which Indexes "Virorum et Locorum" have been since made.

THE CLOSE ROLLS.—On the Close or Claus Rolls, are entered a great variety of important documents, which relate to the prerogative of the Crown, the privileges of the Peers and Commons, the different branches of judicature, civil, ecclesiastical, naval and military—the measures used for manning and fitting out our fleets and armies—for the raising of subsidies and imposts—for suppressing of riots and tumults, and for the preservation of the peace of the kingdom; with a great variety of writs and mandates for regulating every branch of the affairs of the Royal Household; for the coin of the kingdom, &c.—On the backs of these Rolls are writs of summons to parliament, and for the expenses of knights, citizens, and burgesses—proclamations—inrolments of deeds between party and party —liveries and seisins of lands, with a great variety of other instruments too numerous to be inserted.

These Rolls begin in the sixth year of the reign of King John, 1204, and end with that of Edward IV, in 1483.* The value of these important Records has not been generally known, for the want of repertories to them, but since Mr. Astle's appointment, in 1775, calendars have been made, procured, or completed, which consist of eight volumes in folio, with alphabetical Indexes, "Virorum, Locorum, et Rerum."

THE CHARTER ROLLS.—These Rolls begin with the first of King John, 1199, and end with the reign of Edward IV, 1483. They contain royal grants of privileges to cities, towns, bodies corporate, and private trading companies belonging to those cities and towns; grants of

* The Close Rolls, beginning with Edward V, and continued down to the 24th year of his present Majesty, are deposited in the Rolls Chapel.—S.

markets, fairs, and free warrens, grants of creation of Nobility, from the 11th year of the reign of Edward II, to the end of the reign of Edward IV,* grants of privileges to religious houses, &c.

THE GASCON ROLLS.—The Gascon Rolls begin in the 26th year of the reign of Henry III, 1242, and end with the 39th year of Henry VI, 1460.

THE NORMAN ROLLS.—These Rolls begin in the 2d year of King John, 1200, and end with the reign of Henry V, 1422.

THE FRENCH ROLLS.—These Rolls begin with the 16th year of the reign of Henry III, 1232, and end with that of Edward IV, 1483. These are Records of the English Chancery relating to the affairs of the three last mentioned provinces, whilst they were under the dominion of the Kings of England, calendars to which were printed by Mr. Carte, in 1743, in two volumes, folio, with Indexes of the names of persons and places.

THE SCOTCH ROLLS.—These begin in the 19th year of the reign of Edward I, 1291, and end in the 22d of Edward IV, 1482. They relate to transactions between England and Scotland, during the above period, as appears by the calendar to them, printed in 1772.

THE WELSH ROLLS.—These begin in the 4th year of Edward I, and in the 23d of the same King. Calendars of these Rolls are also printed in the same volume with the Scotch Rolls.

PAPAL BULLS and LETTERS.—These begin in the reign of King John, in the pontificate of Innocent III, and end in that of Martin V, who was contemporary with Henry VI, of England. Calendars of these are also printed in the abovementioned volume.

* The Charter Rolls from the 1st year of Richard III, to the 8th of Henry VIII, are deposited in the Rolls Chapel, and the subsequent Charters have been inrolled upon the Patent Rolls.—S.

ROMAN ROLLS.—Begin in the 34th of Edward I, 1305, and end with the reign of Edward IV, 1483. They contain the transactions with that see. Calendars have not been made to these Rolls.

THE LIBERATE ROLLS.—These are Rolls of Precepts, directing the payment of sums of money, or to a sheriff to deliver possession of lands or goods which had been extended. They begin in the 2d year of the reign of King John, 1200, and end with that of Edward IV, 1483. These Rolls are chronologically arranged, and are referred to in the General Calendar of the Records in the Tower.

THE FINE ROLLS.—These Rolls begin in the 6th year of the reign of King John, 1204, and end with that of Edward IV, 1483.* On them are entered the accounts of fines paid to the King for licenses to alienate lands; fines "pro exoneratione Militum," "pro Licencia concordandi," and occasionally liveries of lands, &c. They are arranged in chronological order, and are pointed out in the General Calendar.

RE-DISSEISIN ROLLS.—The Rolls of Re-dissesin, contain writs to, and proceedings of sheriffs for restoring those to the possession of lands and tenements of which they had been unlawfully dispossessed. These Rolls are digested in chronological order, and are also pointed out in the General Calendar.

The HUNDRED ROLLS—The inquisitions entered on these Rolls were taken by commissioners appointed for each county by King Edward I, by his Letters Patent under the Great Seal, dated at the Tower of London, October 11, in the 2d year of his reign, 1274. The commissioners were instructed to summon juries, to inquire into the King's

* The Fine Rolls, from the short reign of King Edward V, to the 17th of King Charles I, in which year they end, are deposited in the Rolls Chapel.—S.

Rights, Royalties and Prerogatives, and into Frauds and Abuses, very full and ample instructions being given them by the said commission for their conduct. These Rolls contain only surveys in the counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon, Lincoln, and Oxford, but they are not complete for any one of those counties, which is much to be lamented, they being the most ample and correct surveys extant.*

They show the Royalties and Prerogatives of the Crown, the names of the Tenants in Capite, and of every rank of men holding under them; as Freemen, Sockmen, Villani, or Copyholders, who were of different ranks, some holding by certain rents and services, who were denominated privileged villans; others holding at the will of their lords, by base and servile services, cottagers, &c.—Every parcel of Land in each district is mentioned, and by what rent or service it was held.—Sometimes a large paramount manor or township, consisting of several inferior manors, hamlets, &c. consists of two or three Rolls, but more frequently several returns for distinct townships are entered on the same Roll.

Some of the returns are more ample than others, but all are interesting.—Many of the Sheriffs, Escheators, Bai-

* The number of these rolls is as follows, viz. For the County of Cambridge, 17: for that of Huntingdon, 5; for Lincolnshire, 29: for Oxfordshire, 16; making a total of 67.

The returns for Cambridgeshire are 134; for Huntingdonshire, 125; for Lincolnshire, 153; and for Oxfordshire, 414, making a total of returns of 826.

Many of these surveys are without date, but there are not any before the third, nor after the eighth year of the reign of Edward I.

Mr. Astle has given a copy of the commission for taking them, 2 Edward I; the articles of inquiry to be made by the commissioners; a transcript of the return made for the City of Lincoln, with its members; and an extract of the Roll for the Hundred of Norman Cross, in the county of Huntingdon.

liffs, and other officers, were accused of bribery, extortions, frauds, and other kinds of oppression; and it appears from history that many changes were made in the Sheriffs of counties, and other officers were removed in consequence of these inquiries.

INQUISITIONS POST MORTEM, called also ESCHEATS.—These records are preserved in bundles, chronologically arranged, and were taken by virtue of writs directed to the Escheators of each county or district to summon a jury on oath, who were to inquire what lands any person died seized of, and by what rents or services the same were held, and who was the next heir, and of what age the heir was, that the King might be informed of his right of escheat or wardship. They also show whether the tenant was attainted of treason, or was an alien; in either of which cases they were seized into the King's hands; they likewise show the quantity, quality, and value of the lands of which each tenant died seized, &c.; and they are the best evidences of the descents of families, and of property. These Inquisitions begin with the first year of Henry III, 1216, and end with the third year of Richard III, 1485.

There are 14 volumes of Calendars or Repertories to the bundles of Escheats, classed in counties, which contain the names of the estates, and of their possessors in each county, chronologically arranged, to which great additions have been made.

There are also eight other volumes of General Repertories to the bundles of Escheats, chronologically arranged from the year 1216 to 1485. There is likewise a general Index of surnames to all these calendars, called the Cognomina Book, which has been greatly enlarged and improved.

[*To be continued.*]

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED IN DECEMBER, 1808.

Amphlett—Ned Bentley. By Mr. Amphlett, 3 vol. 12mo. 15s.

Angler's (The) Manual, or concise Lessons of Experience in the Recreation of Angling. 7s. 6d.

Annual Register, or a View of the History, Politics, and Literature of the Year 1806, 8vo. 15s.

Army—On the Causes of our late Military and Political Disasters, with some Hints for preventing their Recurrence. 2s.

Arndt's Spirit of the Times, translated from the German. Being the Work, for publishing which, the unfortunate Palm of Erlangen was sacrificed by Bonaparte. 4s.

Barrett—An Essay on the earlier part of the Life of Swift. By the Rev. John Barrett, D. D. 5s.

Beck—Poetic Amusement, consisting of a Sample of Sonnets, Epistolary Poems, Moral Tales, and Miscellaneous Pieces. By the Rev. Tho. Beck. 4s. 6d.

Beloe—Anecdotes of Literature and Scarce Books. vol. III. By the Rev. W. Beloe. 8vo. 9s.

Belsham—A Sermon occasioned by the Death of the Rev. Theophilus Lindsey, A. M. preached at the Chapel in Essex Street, Strand, Nov. 18, 1808. By Thomas Belsham. 2s.

Blake—Sketch of the Life and Character of Don Joaquin Blake, with some interesting Particulars of the Spanish Army. 1s. 6d.

Bourgoing—Modern State of Spain. By J. F. Bourgoing. 4 vol. 8vo. 3l. 8s.

Brown—The whole of the Proceedings in the Cause of the Attorney General against Brown, Parry, and others of the Golden Lane Brewery, in November, 1807. By W. R. H. Brown. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Browne—England and Spain, or Valour and Patriotism; a Poem. By Felicia D. Browne. 4to. 5s.

Browne—Plain and useful Selections from the Books of the Old and New Testament, according to the most approved modern Translations, with Notes. By Theophilus Browne, A. M. royal 8vo. 15s. fine paper, 20s.—The New Testament alone, 5s.

Burns—Reliques of Robert Burns, consisting chiefly of original Letters, Poems, and Critical Observations on Scottish Songs. Collected and published by R. H. Cromek. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Christian (The) Code, or a regular Digest of Christ's Dispensation. By an old Graduate of Cambridge. 4to. 21s.

Cobbet—An Exposition of Mr. Cobbet. 6d.

Cooke—A New Picture of the Isle of Wight. With 36 Plates. By W. Cooke. 8vo. 18s.

Cottin—Theodore and Blanche. Translated from the French of Madame Cottin. 2 vols. 12mo. 9s.

Crawford—The History of the University of Edinburgh, from 1580 to 1646. By Thomas Crawford, A. M. &c. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Davis—An Inquiry into the Symptoms and Treatment of Carditis, or Inflammation. By J. F. Davis. M. D. 12mo. 7s.

Defence (The) of the Out-Posts. Translated from the French. 1s.

Detailed Substance of the late Overtures and Discussions between England, France, and Russia. 2s. 6d.

Evans—The Conversion of God's ancient People the Jews: an Address delivered at Worship Street, Oct. 2, 1808, upon the Baptism, by immersion, of Mr. Isaac Littleter, one of the Israelitish Nation. By John Evans, A. M. 1s.

Fine Arts—Review of the Fine Arts, vol. I. 10s. 6d.

Fisher (The) Boy, a Poem, comprising his several Avocations during the Four Seasons of the Year. Small 8vo. 4s.

Fortune—National Life Annuities, 1808, containing all the Tables, and every other information contained in the Act of Parliament for granting the same. By E. F. T. Fortune. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Fox—A Review of the Rt. Hon. C. J. Fox's History of King James II. By an Officer of Rank. 1s.

Frend—Evening Amusements for the Year 1809. By Wm. Frend, Esq. 12mo. 3s.

Fernandez—The Economy of the Human Mind. By Eleanor Fernandez. 12mo. 4s.

Graves—The History and Antiquities of Cleveland, in the North Riding of the County of York. By the Rev. John Graves. 4to. 2l. 2s.

Gray—The Ploughwright's Assistant, being a new practical Treatise on the Plough, and on various other important Implements of Agriculture. By Andrew Gray. Royal 8vo. 16s.

Haldane—Official Letters written by Lieut. Col. Henry Haldane, of the Royal Inv. Engineers, to the Masters General of his Majesty's Ordnance since the Year 1802, 2s.

Hay—The Rural Enthusiast, and other Poems. By Mrs. H. Hay. Small 8vo. 10s. 6d.

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Hurd and Warburton—Letters from the late William Warburton, D. D. Bishop of Gloucester, to the late Richard Hurd, D. D. Bishop of Worcester, from the Year 1749 to 1776, left for publication by the late Bishop Hurd. With two Portraits. 4to. 27s.

Jameson—Elements of Geognosy, being vol. III, and part II, of the System of Mineralogy. By Robert Jameson, F. R. S. E. &c. 8vo. 10s.

Jews—An Essay on the Commercial Habits of the Jews. 3s.

Jones—A Defence of the Convention concluded in Portugal, on the 30th of August, 1808. By E. Jones, Esq. 2s. 6d.

Kentish—The Object and Conclusion of the Christian Minister's mortal Life, a Sermon preached at Birmingham, Sept. 25, 1808, on Occasion of the Death of the Rev. John Edwards. By John Kentish. 1s. 6d.

Ladies' (The) Poetical Petition for a Winter Assembly at Newport in the Isle of Wight. 2s. 6d.

Leicester's (Mrs.) School; or the History of several Young Ladies. 12mo 3s. 6d.

Lessons (The) of the Church of England, taken from the Old Testament, as appointed to be read in the Morning Service on the Sundays and most important Holidays throughout the year. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

Letter to a Nobleman, concerning the Farmer's Income Tax, with a Hint on the Principle of Representation. 2s.

Lloyd—Two Sermons on Christian Zeal, and on the Progress of the Gospel. By Charles Lloyd of Palgrave, Suffolk. 1s. 6d.

Maxwell—Lionel, or the Impenetrable Command. By C. Maxwell. 2 vols. 12mo. 8s.

Memoirs of an American Lady, with Sketches of Manners and Scenery in America, as they existed previous to the Revolution. 2 vols. 12mo. 10s. 6d.

Mordella—Manifesto addressed to Europe on the Atrocities perpetrated by Napoleon Bonaparte. By Antonise Mordella y Spoterno. 6d.

More—A most pleasant, fruitful, and witty work of the best State of a Public Weal, and of the new Isle called Utopia. By Sir Thomas More. A new Edition, with Copious Notes, and a Biographical and Literary Introduction. By the Rev. T. F. Dibdin, F. S. A. 2 vols. 8vo. 16s. 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d.

Music—An Anthem for Christmas Day, composed by an eminent Master. 1s. 6d.

Mylius—The Junior Class Book, or Reading Lessons for every Day in the Year. By W. Mylius. 12mo. 4s.

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Portraits—A Collection of Portraits, drawn from the Life during the last 15 Years, engraved in imitation of the Originals. By W. Daniel, A. R. A. Number I, containing 6 heads. 21s.

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Sketches of Truth, moral and religious. With a Reference to the Alliance of Church and State. 3 vols. 12mo. 15s.

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St. Victor—The Ruins of Rigonda; or the Homicidal Father. By Helen St. Victor. 3 vols. 12mo. 13s.

Stower—The Compositor's and Pressman's Guide to the Art of Printing. By C. Stower, Printer. Royal 12mo. 3s. 6d.

Theodore; or the Peruvians. Small 8vo.

Thomas—A View of the Progress, Origin, and Diversity of Heathen Worship, antecedently to the Christian Revelation. By T. Thomas. 4s.

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Vaccination—An Expostulatory Letter to Dr. Moseley, on his Review of the Report of the London College of Physicians on Vaccination. 8vo.

Waithman—A Letter to the Governors of Christ's Hospital; being a Refutation of the Invectives and Misrepresentations contained in a Letter from the Rev. Dr. Warren, Vicar of Edmonton, to W. Mellish, Esq. M. P. By Robert Waithman. 1s. 6d.

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Winter and Jay—A Sermon occasioned by the Death of the Rev. W. Humphries, preached at Hammersmith, Oct. 9, 1808. By R. Winter. With the Address delivered at the Interment, Oct. 6, 1808. By W. Jay. 2s.

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PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

List of Papers printed by Order of the House of Commons during the Second Session of the Fourth Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

[Continued from vol. 1, p. 286.]

No. 55. Return of the effective strength of the Regular and Militia Forces, on the 1st of July, 1807, and on the 1st of February, 1808, distinguishing Regular Cavalry, Infantry, Artillery, and Militia; stating also the number of Militia Men enrolled in the respective Counties previous to the 1st of February, 1808, as far as the same can be ascertained, which are not included in the return of that date, not having joined at head quarters. Feb. 26, 1808.

No. 56. Return of the Regular Army, exclusive of Artillery, on the 1st of July, 1807, and the 1st of February, 1808, distinguishing the Cavalry, British Infantry, and Foreign and Collonial Corps; stating also the number of Regiments or Battalions of each, and the average effective strength per Battalion or Regiment. Feb. 26, 1808.

No. 57. Return of the effective strength and establishment of the Regular and Militia Forces, in rank and file, on the 1st of July, 1807, and the 1st of February, 1808, distinguishing Cavalry, Regular Infantry, and Militia. Feb. 26, 1808.

No. 58. Return of the number of men that have volunteered from the British and Irish Militia into his Majesty's Regular and Marine Forces, up to the latest period to which returns have been received; distinguishing those entering for limited and unlimited Service: together with the deficiency remaining to be supplied upon the whole quota allowed to transfer their services from the Militia. Feb. 26, 1808.

No. 59. Return of the Number of Militia Men which have been levied in Great Britain and Ireland, under the Act of the last Session of Parliament; including those enrolled and not joined at head quarters: also, specifying the deficiency remaining to be supplied by the respective Counties. Feb. 26, 1808.

No. 60. Return of the number of Recruits for the Regular Army, (exclusive of Foreign and Provincial Corps) raised and finally approved, in each month, from the 1st of July, 1807, to the 1st of February, 1808; together with the desertions previous to final approval, and the number of parties employed to levy the same, and also a like Return for the corresponding Periods in the three preceding years. Feb. 26, 1808.

No. 61. Propositions of Mr. Windham, and Lord Castlereagh, relating to the Army. Feb. 19, 1808.

No. 62. A Bill to prohibit, for a time to be limited, the exportation of Jesuits' Bark from Great Britain. March 1, 1808.

No. 63. A Bill (as amended on Re-commitment, and on the Report) for more effectually carrying into execution certain Orders in Council, made for the protection of the Trade and Navigation of Great Britain; and granting Duties of Customs on certain Goods exported from Great Britain. March 2, 1808.

No. 64. Petition of the Commissioners of Broadstairs Pier, and Report of the Committee thereon. March 2.

This Petition states, that the Harbour of Broadstairs is situate on the east side of the Isle of Thanet, and has for many years been of essential service to trade and navigation, in giving shelter in cases of stress of weather to vessels of 200 tons burthen, and affords a station to several boats and small vessels, employed with great risk in rendering important services to vessels of every denomination in distress by reason of storms and other accidents.

That on the 14th and 15th days of January last, a violent gale of wind, accompanied with a tremendous sea and two successive high spring tides, made several breaches in the pier, and so much injured and damaged it as to leave it in a dangerous and ruinous state. That the expense of repairing the said pier has been estimated at 15,98l. 18s. 7d. but their funds being exhausted, and a considerable debt incurred, pray for pecuniary aid, &c.

Account of the Income and Expenditure of Broadstairs Harbour for the last 15 years.

	Receipts.			Expend.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1792	89	14	5	891	13	4
1793	[illegible]8	18	6	149	14	6
1794	205	14	2	77	0	7
1795	240	6	0	279	17	8
1796	178	17	5	157	1	7
1797	161	16	0	203	3	7
1798	215	18	6	177	0	5
1799	166	9	6	114	4	3
1800	150	2	4	107	17	4
1801	266	4	0	259	3	5
1802	160	11	6	225	0	0
1803	252	16	7	231	4	2
1804	258	3	4	249	10	7
1805	280	9	0	579	18	8
1806	472	13	4	290	9	8
1807	232	19	6	222	19	9

Two Acts of Parliament have been obtained for the preservation of the harbour, one in 1792, and the other in 1805, which empowered the Commissioners to borrow 10,000l. but only 500l. had been borrowed, and that the present existing debt was 500l.

No. 65. Papers presented to the House of Commons relating to the Bank of Ireland. March 2, 1808.

These Papers are, 1. A Copy of the Charter of the Bank of Ireland. 2. Rules, Orders, and Bye-Laws for its Government. 3. Balances of Cash in the Bank of Ireland, belonging to the Teller of the Exchequer, the Postmasters General, the Board of Works, the Barrack Master General, and the Treasurer of the Ordnance, for each week, from Jan. 5, 1807, to Jan. 5, 1808.

No. 66. Return of the number of Recruits for whom bounty has been drawn: as raised monthly at the head quarters of Regiments in Great Britain, during the last six months of the year 1807. March 3, 1808.

No. 67. An account of the quantity of Corn, Grain, Meal and Flour, imported into Great Britain, from Ireland and into Ireland from Great Britain, from the 1st of October, 1806, to the 5th of January, 1808; distinguishing the Ports from whence exported, and the Ports into which the same have been imported. March 3, 1808.

No. 68. An account of the quantities of Rum imported into Great Britain in the years 1801, 1802, and 1803, and in the years 1805, 1806, and 1807; distinguishing the proportion thereof retained in each year for home consumption, and the amount of the revenue thereon received in each year. March 3, 1808.

No. 69. An account of the rate and amount of all duties paid on Coals and Culm respectively carried coastways into any port of Great Britain, other than the port of London, distinguishing the places where imported, in the year 1807, also an account of the rate and amount of all duties paid on Coals and Culm respectively carried coastways into the port of London from any other part of Great Britain, in the year 1807. March 3, 1808.

No. 70. An account of the rate and amount of all duties paid on Coals and Culm respectively exported to foreign parts in the year 1807. March 3, 1808.

[*To be continued.*]

THE LIBRARIAN.

No. 8.—February 1st, 1809.

CAMBRIA TRIUMPHANS, or Brittain in its perfect Lustre shewing the Origen and Antiquity of that Illustrious Nation. The Succession of their Kings and Princes, from the first, to King Charles of happy Memory. The Description of the Countrey: the History of the Ancient and Moderne Estate. The Manner of the Investure of the Princes, with the Coats of Arms of the Nobility. By PERCY ENDERBIE, Gent.

London: printed for Andrew Crooke, and are to be sold at the Green Dragon, in St. Paul's Church Yard, 1661.

The contents of this volume may be thus enumerated.

Title.
Dedication to King Charles II, 1 leaf.
Genealogy of King Charles II, 1 leaf.
To the Gentle Reader, 2 leaves.
The Ancient and Modern British and Welsh History, p. 1, to 356.*

* In collating this volume the following Errata, &c. have been noticed. Between pp. 108 and 109, there is a leaf with sig. P 3.—The third book of part 1, ends on p. 147, and the following page is white;—there is then a leaf inserted with the sig. * u 5, and the fourth book commences on p. 153, sig. X—p. 175 is misprinted 375—pp. 187 and 188, are misprinted 197 and 198—194 is 204.—The first part ends on p. 195, and the next page is white; the Title page of the second part follows, after which comes the Dedication to the Duke, and his descent from Anarawd, King of North Wales, which together occupy 6 pages, the first of which has the sig. A a 2. The second part commences with p. 177, sig. B b.—After p. 218, the paging is discontinued, though the leaves are regularly placed, till p. 233, sig. I i, on which the second book of the second part begins—p. 268, is misprinted 260,—after p.

ese Papers are, 1. A Copy of the Charter of the
of Ireland. 2. Rules, Orders, and Bye-Laws for its
ernment. 3. Balances of Cash in the Bank of Ire-
, belonging to the Teller of the Exchequer, the Post-
sters General, the Board of Works, the Barrack Master
neral, and the Treasurer of the Ordnance, for each
eek, from Jan. 5, 1807, to Jan. 5, 1808.

No. 66. Return of the number of Recruits for whom
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No. 67. An account of the quantity of Corn, Grain,
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Ports from whence exported, and the Ports into which the
same have been imported. March 3, 1808.

No. 68. An account of the quantities of Rum imported
into Great Britain in the years 1801, 1802, and 1803, and
in the years 1805, 1806, and 1807; distinguishing the
proportion thereof retained in each year for home con-
sumption, and the amount of the revenue thereon received
in each year. March 3, 1808.

No. 69. An account of the rate and amount of all duti
paid on Coals and Culm respectively carried coastw
into any port of Great Britain, other than the port
London, distinguishing the places where imported, in
year 1807, also an account of the rate and amount
duties paid on Coals and Culm respectively carried
ways into the port of London from any other part of
Britain, in the year 1807. March 3, 1808.

No. 70. An account of the rate and amount of
ties paid on Coals and Culm respectively expor
parts in the year 1807. March 3, 1808.

This Book is printed in folio, and is accounted among the scarcest in the English language. It is of considerable value, when found perfect, and in good condition, and within a few years past the price has considerably advanced, though its intrinsic worth in respect to its contents is not very great. At present I believe that a good copy, bound in Russia leather, is difficult to be procured for much less than forty guineas.

It is divided into two parts or tomes, and each part into four books. It opens with a Dedication to King Charles the Second, which is contained in two pages, followed by other two pages of the Genealogy of that Monarch "from the Welsh Blood," beginning with Cadelh, King of South Wales, and descending with Howell Dha—Owen—Meredith—Lhewelyn ap Sissylht—Griffith ap Lhewelyn—Nest, daughter of Griffith, who married Fleance, son of Banquo, from whom descend the Stuarts. The genealogical table is followed by four pages, addressed "to the Gentle Reader, whether Welsh or English," in which the author says that his inducements for attempting this work were, first, the marrying of a person of quality of the Welsh Nation, Winifred, daughter of William Morgan, of Lantarnam, Esquire, descended from the Somersets, Earls of Worcester, and through them from the Royal Family of England, and the Princes of Powis; and secondly his long continuance and abode in this country, which had rendered him in some measure a native. He acknowledges his obligations to the library of his wife's brother, Sir Edward Morgan, of Lantarnam, by means of which he was enabled to bring his work to maturity. This address

278, there are 5 leaves not paged, and the third book of the second part begins on p. 285, sig. P p 3—p. 287 is misprinted 187—p. 301 is 231—the third book ends on p. 325, and the following page is white; there are then 5 leaves not paged, after which the fourth book commences on p. 329, sig. Y y—pp. 340 and 341 are misprinted 339 and 342.

is dated "from the author's chamber at Lantarnam, in Monmouthshire, 16th of May, 1661."

The first book commences with a description of the Island of Britain, and its Inhabitants, and the author begins his history with the arrival of Brute from Troy, in the year before Christ's Incarnation, 1136, which he pursues under each reign to that of Belinus, the builder of Billingsgate in London, and founder of the harbour at the same place. This book contains an account of the founding of York, by King Ebranc, and a list of the Kings of the House of York, and the Dukes of that city; the building of Carlisle, by King Leil, with the Earls of Carlisle; an account of the City of Chester, and its Earls; of Winchester and its Earls and Marquisses; of Stamford, where King Bladud, who had studied at Athens, and had brought home with him four Grecian Philosophers, erected a seminary for the cultivation of learning; of Bath, founded by that King, with a list of the Earls of that city in modern times; of King Leir, and his founding the town of Leicester, with a list of the families to which it has given titles of honour.

In this book is related the history of the reigns of Brute —Locrinus—Gwendolena, Queen regent—Madan—Mempricius—Ebranck—Brute Green-Shield—Leil—Lud or Lud Hurdibras—Bladud—Leir—Cordeilla—Gunedagius and Morgan—Rivallus—Gurgustius—Sisillius—Jago or Lago—Kymmacus—Gorbodug—Ferrex and Porrex—Mulmutius Dunwallo—Bellinus and Brennus.

Between the first and second books there are four leaves, in which is given an account of the families of the Dukes of Norfolk, Somerset, Buckingham, Richmond, and Albemarle, all of whom are descended from ancient Welsh families; a list of the Dukes and Earls of Norfolk, of different families; the Dukes and Earls of Somerset; the Dukes, Marquisses, and Earls of Buckingham; the

Dukes and Earls of Richmond, and the Dukes and Earls of Albemarle.

The second book now commences, and continues the British History from the preceding book, beginning with the reign of Gurguintus, and ending with that of Marius, contemporary with Caractacus, who was taken prisoner by the Romans, and sent captive to Rome. In giving the history of Gurguintus the author makes him the founder of the towns of Lancaster and Warwick, and gives a short account of those places, with a list of the Dukes and Earls of those two towns. He then proceeds with the history of the Britons till he arrives at the reign of Cassibelan, when he gives a long account of the Roman Invasion under Cæsar. In the reign of Arviragus, he gives an account of the building of Southampton, and Gloucester, and the noble families who have derived their titles from those places. In the life of Marius, whom he also calls Westmer, he would have us to believe that the county of Westmoreland received its name from him, and he accordingly gives a list of the Earls of Westmoreland, as an appendage to that relation.

In this book is related the history of the reigns of the British Kings Gurguintus—Guinthelinus—Sisillius—Kimarus—Elianus—Morindus—Gorbomannus—Archigallo—Elidurus—Gorbomannus—Margan—Emerianus—Ydwallo—Rimo—Geruntius—Catell—Coilus—Porrex—Chirimus—Fulgenius—Eldred—Androgeos—Urianus—Eliud—Dedantius—Detonus—Merianus—Bladunus—Capenus—Ovinus—Sisilius—Bledgabredus—Archimalus—Eldolus—Rodianus—Redargius—Samulius—Penisillus—Pyrrus—Caporus—Dinellus—Hely—Lud—Cassibelan—Guiderius—Arviragus*—Marius.

* For an account of Arviragus, and the time in which he is said to have lived, see Biogr. Brit. vol. i, voc. *Arviragus*.

Between the second and third books there is a leaf in which is inserted the descent of the Marquisses of Worcester, and Dorchester, who derive their origin from Welsh Blood.

The third book opens with the succession of the Roman Emperors from Nero to Domitian, and then the author mentions the Princes and men of note, among the Britons, viz. Prasutagus, Prince of the Icenians; Boadicea the valiant, his wife; Galgacus, Prince of the Caledonians, and Arviragus, King of Britain, who was crowned in the year of our Lord, 44. This book contains the history of Britain, combined with the affairs of the Romans, so far as they were concerned in this Island, together with the history of the British Christians, under King Lucius.

The third book relates the history of the reign of Coillus, and of Lucius, the first Christian King of Britain, who governed by permission of the Romans.

Between the third and fourth books there is a leaf in which is detailed the descent from Welsh families of the Veres, Earls of Oxford, the Earl of Northumberland, and the Earl of Shrewsbury.

The fourth book commences with the history of the reign of Carausius, who was made King of the Britons, A. D. 218, and is principally occupied with the Roman British history, ending with the Romans leaving this Island, unable to be preserved by its inhabitants, and become a prey to barbarous and savage nations. This book concludes with a short account of Shrewsbury, and its Earls, the descent of the Earl Derby, and an account of that town.

In this book is related the history of the reigns of Carausius—Alectus—Asclepiodotus—Coel, and of the Roman Emperors Constantius, who married Helen, daughter of Coel—Constantine the Great, their son—Constantinus—

Julianus — Jovian—Valentinian — Gratian— Maximus — Theodosius.

The fourth book concludes the first part or tome.

The second part is dedicated "to his Royal Grace the Duke, brother to his sacred Majesty, Monarch of Great Britain, King of France and Ireland, &c." after which follows the descent of the Duke of York, from Anarawd, King of North Wales; an account of the City of York, a list of its Dukes and Earls; a short account of Prince Rupert, which brings the author to describe the county of Cumberland, and give a list of its Earls.

The first book of the second part opens with the history of the Saxons and of their arrival in Britain, with the struggles that took place between them and the Britons till the latter were finally subjugated. The History of Wales properly commences at this period, and is continued to the end of the first book; Mr. Enderbie, in this part not only gives an historical but also a short topographical description of Wales as it was anciently.

In the history of the reign of the celebrated King Arthur,* the author takes occasion to give an account of the Pelagian Heresy, and the articles in which it consisted; after which he enters upon the founding of the order of the Round Table, by that Prince. This Round Table King Arthur kept in several places, especially at Caerleon in Monmouthshire, Winchester, and at Camalet in Somersetshire. Mr. Enderbie then gives from Sir William Segar, an account of the order and institution, and the articles of the Round Table.

* See also Biogr. Brit. vol. i.—Ency. Brit.—and Rees's Cyclop. under *Arthur*.—Whitaker's Hist. of Manchester, 4to. vol. ii. pp. 31—71—Williams's Hist. of Monmouthshire, pp. 31—96—Coxe's Hist. of Monmouthshire, p. 92.

This celebrated order of Knighthood, which has furnished materials for Ballads and Stories, that have diverted and beguiled the hours of almost every person in his youthful days, was held together by the following rules or articles.

ARTICLES OF THE ROUND TABLE.

First, That every Knight should be well armed and furnished, to undertake any enterprize, wherein he was employed by sea or land, on horseback, or on foot.

2. That he should be ever pressed to assail all tyrants, or oppressors of the people.

3. That he should protect widows and maids, restore children to their right, re-possess such persons as were without just cause exiled, and with all his force maintain the Christian faith.

4. That he should be a champion for the public weal, and as a lion, repulse the enemies of his country.

5. That he should advance the reputation of honour, and suppress all vice, relieve people afflicted by adverse fortune, give aid to Holy Church, and protect pilgrims.

6. That he should bury soldiers that wanted sepulchre, deliver prisoners, ransom captives, and cure men hurt in the service of their country.

7. That he should in all honourable actions adventure his person, yet with respect to justice and truth; and in all enterprizes proceed sincerely, never failing to use his uttermost force of body and labour of mind.

8. That after the attaining of any enterprize he should cause it to be recorded, to the end the fame of that fact might ever live to his eternal honour, and the renown of the noble order.

9. That if any complaint were made at the court of this mighty King, of perjury or oppression, then some Knight of the order, whom the King should appoint, ought to revenge the same.

10. That if any Knight of foreign nation did come unto the court, with desire to challenge, or make show of his prowess, were he single or accompanied, those Knights ought to be ready in arms to make answer. . . .

11. That if any lady, gentlewoman, widow, or maid, or other oppressed person, did present a petition, declaring that they were or had been in this or that nation injured, or offered dishonour, they should be graciously heard, and without delay, one or more Knights should be sent to take revenge.

12. That every Knight should be willing to inform young Princes, Lords, and Gentlemen, in the order and exercise of arms, thereby not only to avoid idleness, but also to increase the honour of Knighthood and Chivalry.

In the first book of the second part is given the history of the reigns of Vortiger—Vortimer—Vortiger *restored*—Aurelius Ambrosius—Uter Pendragon—Arthur—Constantine—Aurelius Conanus—Vorliporus—Malgo Conanus—Careticus—Cadwane—Cadwallin—Cadwallader, the last King of the Britons, descended from the Trojans—Ivor—Roderike—Conan Tindaythwy—Mervin Urick and Esylht—Roderike the Great.

Between the first and second books of this part there are six leaves containing the descent of the families of the Greys, Earls of Kent; Manners, Earls and Dukes of Rutland; Herberts, Earls of Pembroke; Sackvilles, Earls of Dorset; and Cecils, Earls of Salisbury and Exeter; all of which derive their origin either by the male or female side from Welsh stocks.

The Welsh History is continued in the second book, till the reign of Henry II, of England, and towards the latter end of this book the author gives an account of the Welsh Sees, with lists of the bishops of those dioceses.

In the second book is related the history of the reigns of Anarawd, King of Wales—Edwal Voel—Howell Dha—

Howel—Cadwallon—Meredyth—Edwal ap Meyric—Aedan—Lhewellyn—Griffith ap Lhewellyn—Blethin and Riwalhon—Trahern—Griffith—Owen Gwyneth.

Between the second and third books there are four leaves, containing the descent from Welsh Families, of the Earls of Bridgwater, Carnarvon, and Carbury, Viscount Montague, Lords Abergavenny, Stourton, and Arundel of Wardour.

The third book commences with an account of Owen Gwyneth, and five other Welsh Princes, doing homage to King Henry II, of England. It then relates the history of the reigns of David, son of Owen Gwyneth; of Lhewellyn the great; of David his son; and of Lhewellyn and Owen. This book concludes with the death of the last-named Lhewellyn, in the year 1282, who was the last Prince of Wales of the ancient British Blood.

In the history of this Prince, is given a detailed account of the sufferings of the Welsh people arising from the cruel and inhuman conduct of the English, which was so enormous as at length to rouse the spirit of the principal men of Wales to represent to Lhewellyn "with weeping eyes, how cruelly they were handled by Prince Edward, and the Nobility of England; their lands taken from them by force, and if at any time they offended, they were punished with extremity, but where they were wronged they found no remedy. They therefore protested before GOD, and the Prince, that they would rather die in the field in defence of their rights, than be made slaves by strangers. On which the Prince, pitying his own estate and theirs, determined together utterly with them to refuse the rule of the English, and rather die in liberty than live in thraldom, shame, and opprobrium."

Accordingly after collecting all his forces, Lhewellyn obtained at first some successes over his powerful antagonist, but the Welsh being divided among themselves, and trea-

chery rearing its head where unanimity ought to have prevailed, the English at length conquered a divided but courageous people, and Lhewellyn, finding that his own people had forsaken him, made overtures to King Edward I, for peace, which was at length agreed to on certain hard conditions; but though peace was thus concluded between the two nations, it did not long continue, the severity of those officers whom Edward appointed rulers in the marches, and the inland parts of Wales, being such, as to oppress the inhabitants, and to burden them with exactions unknown before. These and similar vexations became the means of uniting the Welsh against their oppressors, and of prompting them to struggle once more to obtain liberty and independence, but having the misfortune to lose their courageous defender, Lhewellyn, by treachery, Edward I. shewed the mean joy which he felt at his death, by fixing his head upon one of the highest turrets of the Tower of London, soon after which he brought all Wales under his subjection, and incorporated and united the same to England.

Between the third and fourth books there are four leaves containing the descent of the Lords Powis, and Herbert of Cherbury; Sir Charles Somerset, K. B. Sir Edward Stradling, Sir Edward Morgan, and Sir Trevor Williams, Barts. William Lewes, Richard Lewes, and Thomas Morgan, Esqrs.

The fourth book relates the history of Wales under the Princes of the Blood Royal of England, beginning with Edward of Caernarvon, son of King Edward I, and afterwards King of England by the name of Edward II, to Charles I.

This book is by far the most interesting part of the volume, the materials, as the author tells us, being collected out of the records in the Tower. It begins with relating the state quibble which King Edward I. resorted to in the

naming of his son, then born in Caernarvon Castle, to be Prince of Wales, and of his distributing among his courtiers the principal lordships and castles, in that country. The author then proceeds to give the history of Wales under each Prince, and in the account of Edward the Black Prince, relates the manner of his investiture in the principality *per sertum in capite, et annulum in digito aureum et virgam argenteam juxta morem*, that is, by a chaplet of gold, made in the manner of a garland, by a gold ring, placed on his finger, and by a verge, rod, or sceptre of silver, though in the investiture of succeeding Princes, this rod or sceptre was changed into a verge of gold.

King Edward I, for the better maintenance of the Prince his son, gave him by charter, dated the 12th of May, in the 17th year of his reign, the principality of Wales, and the following manors, lordships, castles, and lands; viz. all his lands and lordships, in North Wales, West Wales, and South Wales; the lordship, castle, town and county of Caernarvon; the lordships, castles, and towns of Conway, Crucketh; Beaumaris; Harlech; the lordship, castle, town, and counties of Anglesey and Merioneth; the lordship, castle, town, and county of Caermarthen; the lordship, castle, and town, of Lampader Vawr; the lordship and stewardship of Canter Mawr; the lordship, castle, town, and county of Cardigan; the lordships, castles, and towns of Emlyn; Builth; Haverford and Montgomery; all the lands that had belonged to Rees ap Meredith, together with all the lordships, cities, castles, boroughs, towns, manors, members, hamlets, and tenements, knights' fees, voidancies of bishopricks, advowsons of churches, and of abbeys, priories, and hospitals, with the customs and prisage of wines; the exercise and execution of justice, and a chancery; forests, chases, parks, woods, warrens, hundreds, commots, &c. and all other hereditaments, as well unto the said principality, as unto the said King, in those parts

then belonging, TO HAVE AND TO HOLD THE SAME UNTO THE SAID PRINCE AND HIS HEIRS, KINGS OF ENGLAND.

On the last sentence of this charter, or what is called by Lawyers, the *habendum*, the author makes the following observations.

"This limitation of estate of this principality unto the Prince and his heirs, Kings of England, may seem strange to modern lawyers. For how is it possible that the Kings of England can inherit the principality, since the principality being the lesser dignity is extinguished in the kingly estate, being the greater; for *in presentia majoris cessat id quod minus est*, for as much as the heir apparent of the crown, being Prince, is presently upon the death of his ancestor *eo instante* King himself, and the principality as the lesser, not compatible with the kingdom being the greater.

"But when I consider that this age wherein this charter was penned, was a learned age of judges and lawyers, by whose advice no doubt in a matter of this importance this charter was penned, and this age much commended for exquisite knowledge of the laws, by those learned men that lived in the succeeding times, I cannot but think reverently of antiquity, although I cannot yield sufficient reason of their doings therein. Nevertheless forasmuch as all the charters in the ages following made to the Prince, do hold the same manner of limitation of estate, I am persuaded some mystery of good policy lies hid therein which as I conceive may be this, or such like. The kings of England thought to confer upon the Prince and heir apparent, an estate in fee simple in the lands that they bestowed upon him; for a lesser than an inheritance had not been answerable to so great a dignity. And yet they were not willing to give him any larger estate than such as should extinguish again in the crown when he came to be King, or died, for that he being King should also have the

like power to create the Prince or his heir apparent, and to invest him into that dignity, as he, being the father, was invested by his progenitor. For the wisdom of the Kings of England was such, as that they would not deprive themselves of that honour, but that every of them might make new creations and investitures of the principality to their eldest son, and next succeeding heir apparent, and that those lands so given unto the Prince, might when he was King, be annexed, knit, and united again to the crown, and out of the crown to be anew conferred, which could not so have been if those lands had been given to the Prince and his heirs general, for then the lands so given would have rested in the natural person of the Princes after they came to the kingdom distinct from the crown lands; and might as the case should happen, descend to others than to those which were heirs apparent to the crown. And herein I do observe a difference between the principality of Wales given to the Prince, and the Duchy of Cornwall, given unto him. For every Prince needeth, and so hath had a new creation and investiture. But he is Duke of Cornwall as soon as he is born, if his ancestor be then King of England; and if not, he is Duke of Cornwall, *eo instante* that his father is King of England." Pp. 333, 334.

On the death of the Black Prince, his son, afterwards King Richard II, was created Prince of Wales by his grandfather, King Edward III, who gave him two third parts of all the said principality, counties, lordships, castles, &c. and the reversion of the other third part thereof, the possession of which was then in the mother of the said Richard, as her dowry; with the yearly rent of 113*£*. 6*s*. 8*d*. payable by the Earl of March, as a fee-farm for the lordship and lands of Builth, and 85 marks, for the fee-farm of the castle, lordship, and lands of Montgomery, both which it appears had been granted away after Edward, the Black Prince, had been in possession of the same; the

vacations of bishopricks, except that of St. David's, the presentation to which it appears anciently belonged to the crown, and the fees of the Barons Marchers of Wales, who always held of the King in capite, with the like limitation as before, TO THE SAID RICHARD AND HIS HEIRS KINGS OF ENGLAND.

The author then proceeds to give an account of the manner of government of the principality and marches of Wales, under the Prince, the administration of justice, the officers, as well domestic as others, and their fees, and lastly an abstract of the revenues of the principality as they stood in the 44th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. This is followed by an account of the descent of the family of Stuart, from the issue of Fleance, (son of Banquo, who was assassinated by Macbeth), and Nest, daughter of Griffith ap Lhewellyn, King of Wales. This is extracted by the author from Holinshed, and includes the collateral branches of that extensive family. It is introduced by James I, creating his eldest son Henry, Prince of Wales, after whose death his second son Charles was so created. Charles II had the title, but not the investiture nor creation. The author concludes his book with the Charter of Henry VIII, for creating his son Edward, Prince of Wales, and a list of the things necessary for such creation

There is a wood-cut of the arms and quarterings of Enderbie facing the title, and three whole sheet plates between pp. 250, and 251, of the arms of the ancient and modern Welsh Families, with a plate containing 12 coats on p. 251. There is also a number of escutcheons of arms engraved on wood in different parts of the volume.

The author, in his history of the life and actions of the renowned Arthur, introduces the following Ballad, which is a poetical description of a challenge delivered to that Monarch from a King of North Wales.

BALLAD.*

As it fell out upon a Pentecost day
King Arthur at Camalet kept his court royal,
With his fair Queen Gwinever the gay,
And many Princes sitting in Hall.
Bold Barons, Knights and Squires that day,
Ladies attired in purple and pall.
With herehaughts in hewkes howling full high
Cried Larges, Larges, chevaliers tres hardie.

A doughty dwarf to the uppermost desk
Boldly gan prick kneeling on knee
Sayd, King Arthur, God thee save; and see
Sir Reimes of North Gales greeteth well thee,

* The following various readings of this Ballad are taken from the copy printed by Dr. Percy, in Reliques of Anc. Eng. Poetry, and from that in Nichols's Progresses of Queen Elizabeth. The text of the first was composed of the best readings, selected from three different copies; viz 1. That printed in Enderbie, the text of which is reprinted as above; 2. That printed in Laneham's "Account of the Queen's Entertainment, at Killingworth, 1575," and reprinted by Nichols, of which I have given the various readings as below; and 3. A MS. inserted in a copy of "Morte Arthur, 1632," in the Bodleian Library.

V. 3. With his faire queene Dame Guenever the gay;
And many bold barons sitting in hall,
With ladies attir'd in purple and pall;
And herault's in hewkes, hooting on high,
Cried, &c. *(Percy.)*

3. With his cumly queen Dame Gaynovar the gay. *(Nichols.)*

6. Ladies apparail'd in purpl and pall. *N.*

7. When herauds in hukes berried full hy. *N.*

9. A doughty dwarfe to the uppermost deas
Right pertly gan pricke, kneeling on knee.
With steven full stoute amids all the preas—*P.*

11. Said Hail Sir King, God thee save and see
King Ryens of North Galez greeteth well thee. *N.*

And bids thee anon thy beard thou him send
Else from thy jaws he will it off rend.

For his robe of state is a rich scarlet mantle,
With eleven knights beards bordered about;
And there is room yet left in a kantle,
For thine to stand, to make the twelfth out
This must be done be thou never so stout.
This must be done—I tell thee no fable,
Maugre the teeth of all the round table.

When this mortal message from his mouth past,
The King fum'd, the Queen shriekt, Ladies were agast.
Princes puff'd, Barons bluster'd, Lords began to lower,
Knights storm'd, 'Squires startled, like steeds in a stower,
Pages and Yeomen yell'd out in the hall.
With that came in Sir Kay the Seneschal.

Silence! my sovereigns, quoth the courteous knight,
And therewith all the stir began to still,
The Dwarf's dinner full deerly was dight
Of wine, and wisely he had his fill.

V. 16. With eleven Kings beards bordered about, *P. & N.*
He hath made late, and yet in a cantell
Is leaft a place the twelfth to make out
Where thine must stand be thou never so stout. *N.*

22. When this mortal message from his mouth was past,
Great was the brute in hall and in boour.
The King, &c. *N.*

27. With that came in Sir Kay, the King's Seneschal. *P.*

29. And in that stound the stoure began still. *P.*

29. And in that stound the charm became still. *N.*

31. Of wine and wassel he had his will
And when he had eaten and drunken his fill. *P.*

31. For wine and wastell he had at his will
And when he had eaten and fed his fill. *N.*

A hundred pieces of fine coined gold,
Were given the dwarf for his message bold.

But say to Sir Reimes, thou dwarf, quoth the king,
That for his bold message I him defie;
For shortly I mean with basons him to ring
Out of North Gales, where he and I
With swords and not razors will quickly try
Whether he or King Arthur will prove the best barber;
And therewith he struck his good sword Esculabor.

V. 36. And shortly with basins & pans will him ring. *P.*

36. And shortly with basins and pans will him ring
Out of North Galez, whereas he and I
With swords and no razors shall utterly try,
Which of us both is the better barber
And therewith he shook his sword Excalabor. *N.*

40. And therewith he shook his good sword Excalabor. *P.*

NOTES AND ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE BALLAD OF KING RYENCE'S CHALLENGE.

Ballad.]—This Ballad is printed in Dr. Percy's Reliques of Ancient Eng. Poetry, vol. iii, p. 25, under the title of "King Ryence's Challenge," and in Nichols's Progresses of Queen Elizabeth, vol. i, anno 1575. The latter is reprinted from Laneham's "Account of the Queen's Entertainment at Killingworth Castle, 1575." Dr. Percy introduces it with the following note.

"This song is more modern than many of those which follow it. It was sung before Queen Elizabeth at the grand entertainment at Kenelworth Castle in 1575,* and was probably composed for that occasion. In a letter describing those festivities, which is

* From the account of this entertainment printed in Nichols's Progresses of Queen Elizabeth, it appears that this Ballad was *not* sung before the Queen, but only intended to have been. "A ridiculous devise of an auncient minstrell and his song was prepared to have been proffer'd, if meete time and place had been foound for it. Ons, in a woorshipful company, whear, full appointed, he recoounted his matter in sort az it should have been utter'd, I chaunced to bee, what I noted, heer thus I tell you."

reprinted in the first volume of Nichols's Progresses of Queen Elizabeth, it is thus mentioned: "A minstral came forth with a sollem song, warranted for story out of King Arthurs Acts, [the first booke and 26 chapter], whereof I gat a copy, and [that] is this:

"So it fell out on a Pentecost, &c."

After the song the narrative proceeds: "At this the minstrell made a pause and a curtezy for *primus passus*. More of the song is there but I gatt it not."

The story in Morte Arthur, whence it is taken, runs as follows; —"came a messenger hastely from King Ryence of North Wales,— saying, that King Ryence had discomfited and overcome eleaven Kings, and everiche of them did him homage, and that was this: they gave him their beards cleane flayne off.—Wherefore the messenger came for King Arthur's beard, for King Ryence had purfeled a mantel, with Kings' beards, and there lacked for one a place of the mantell. Wherefore he sent for his beard, or else he would enter into his lands, and brenn and slay, and never leave till he have thy head and thy beard. Well, said King Arthur, thou hast said thy message, which is the most villainous and lewdest message that ever man heard sent to a king. Also thou mayest see my beard is full young yet for to make a purfell of, but tell thou the king that—or it be long he shall do to me homage on both his knees, or else he shall lose his head." (Book 1, c. 24 and c. 92.

The thought seems to be originally taken from Jeffery of Monmouth's Hist. Book x. c. 3. which is alluded to by Drayton (Poly-Olb. Song 4.*) and by Spenser (Faer. Qu. 6. 1. 13. 15.) See the Observations on Spenser, vol. ii, p. 223.

Strada, in his Prolusions, has ridiculed the story of the Giant's mantle, made of the beards of kings.

"Stow tells us, that King Arthur kept his round table at Diverse places, but especially at Carlion, Winchester, and Ca-

* How great Rython's self he slew in his repair,
Who ravish'd Howell's niece, young Helena, the fair;
And for a trophy brought the giant's coat away,
Made of the beards of Kings.——————

malet in Somersetshire." See Stowe's Annals, ed. 1631. p. 55." *Percy.*

In Scotland there is *Arthur's Seat*, *Arthur's Oon* or *Oven*, and at Stirling *Arthur's Round Table.* In Jamieson's Scottish Dict. the reader will find under the word HOIF, a curious account of Arthur and the Round Table.

It may be proper to inform the reader that the ROUND TABLE was not peculiar to the reign of King Arthur, but was common in all the ages of Chivalry. The proclaiming a great tournament (probably with some peculiar solemnities) was called "holding a round table." Dugdale tells us that the great Baron Roger de Mortimer "having procured the honour of Knighthood to be conferred on his three sons by King Edward I, he at his own cost, caused a tournament to be held at Kenelworth; where he sumptuously entertained a hundred knights, and as many ladies for three days, the like whereof was never before in England; and there began the ROUND TABLE, so called by reason that the place wherein they practised those feats was environed with a strong wall made in a round form: and upon the fourth day, the golden lion, in sign of triumph being yielded to him, he carried it (with all the company) to Warwick."

Justs and Tournaments are frequently called by Matthew Paris *Hastiludia Mensæ Rotundæ.*

V. 1. *Pentecost*]—The feast of Pentecost or Whitsuntide was the usual time of the grand meeting of the Knights of the Round Table, and the place where they assembled, Winchester, where King Arthur caused a great Round Table to be made, at which the Knights sat and ate. The order, as its name plainly shows, considered equality and virtue, as its leading principles, rank not conferring more honour upon the Knights, than that which radiated from the order itself, yet some writers say that one seat at this table, which was named the *seat perilous*, was reserved for that Knight who excelled the rest in virtue, and that seat was filled by the unanimous consent of the Knights, by King Arthur, who in virtue, honour and valour, surpassed all other Knights and professors of arms.*

* In Percy's Reliques of Ancient Eng. Poetry, there are several Ballads relating to the exploits of Arthur and his knights,—as those of Sir Lancelot du

V. 2. *Camalet.*]—Camalet is situated in the parish of South Cadbury in the County of Somerset, and is one of the noblest fortifications in that or perhaps any other county. It is called by old topographers *Camalet*, but by the inhabitants, *Cadbury Castle.* Its form is neither entirely circular nor square, but somewhat between both, conforming to the shape of the hill. Part of it seems to have been hewn out of the solid rock, and is defended by four ditches, and within is a still higher entrenchment, of a circular form, which was the citadel, or *Prætorium*, but generally called King Arthur's Palace. The rampart is composed of stones, now overspread with earth, and has only one entrance from the east, which is guarded by six or seven ditches. The area contains upwards of 30 acres. Within it, and in the ditches, have been found at different periods many noble relicks of the Romans, such as pavements, hypocausts, pateras, urns, fibulæ, and immense numbers of coins, chiefly of Antoninus and Faustina. There have also been discovered in its topmost area, remnants of arches, door jambs, bolts, hand grindstones, and great quantities of round pebble stones, quite different from any found in Somersetshire, and supposed to have been brought hither from the sea, for the purpose of slinging or shooting from the bow. Leland tells us that a silver horse shoe was found here within the memory of people living in his time; and Selden in his notes on Drayton's Poly-Olbion, says that it was full of ruins and old buildings.

Writers have been much divided as to the name of this fortification, and the time of its erection. The boldest assertion reaches to the days of King Arthur,* and the annotator of our historian

Lake, in vol. i. The Boy and the Mantle—the Marriage of Sir Gawaine—King Ryence's Challenge— King Arthur's Death—the Legend of King Arthur, in vol. iii.

In the Introduction to the third volume will be found a few slight strictures on the old Metrical Romances of Chivalry, at the end of which there is a list of such as are still extant, beginning with those mentioned by Chaucer.

* Leland speaks in the following emphatical terms concerning this fortress: "Fama publica Murotrigum radices *Camaletici* montis incolentium, prædicat, attollit, cantitat, nomen Arturii, incolæ aliquando castri, quod idem olim et magnificentissimum, et munitissimum, atque in editissima specula, ub mons consurgit, situm est. Dii boni, quantum hic profundissimarum fossarum Quot hic egestæ terræ valla? quæ demum præcipitia? Atque, ut pauci finiam, videter mihi quidem esse et artis et naturæ miraculum." Assertio Arturii, in vol. v. Collectan. pp. 28, 29.

Nennius places the eleventh battle of that King against the Saxons in this spot. *Undecimum fuit bellum in monte qui dicitur* Agned-Cath-Regenion, *quem nos Cath-Bregion appellamus.** Caer Celemon is likewise mentioned among the British Cities of the same author. Drayton, speaking of the river *Ivel*, calls it

"The nearest neighbouring flood to Arthur's ancient seat
Which made the Britaines name through all the world so great.
Like *Camelot* what place was ever yet renown'd?
Where as at *Caerleon*, oft he kept the table round,
Most famous for the sports at Pentecost so long,
From whence all Knightlie deeds, and brave achievements sprong."
Poly-Olb. Song 3.

The name of this mountain truly, as it is called by Leland, Camden, Stukely and others, CAMALET, savours something of one of the British names assigned to it, viz. *Caer-Celemon*, or *Caer Calemion*; but the other *Cath* or *Caer Bregion*, certainly comes nearer its present appellation, *Cadbury Castle*,† which is commonly used by all the inhabitants of the vicinity, who know no other. However whether this were a work of the Britons or of the Romans, no doubt can possibly be maintained of its having been occupied by the latter people for a considerable space of time, as they erected here not only fabricks of temporary utility, but of great labour and even magnificence. But what the Roman name hereof was, we must still be ignorant. Stukely‡ judges it was the Coloneas of Ravennas, which others have put in another part of the Island,‖ and we know of no station nearer Cadbury, than *Ischalis*, the present Ivelchester. Collinson's Hist. of Somerset, vol. i.

V. 3. *Gwinever.*] Gwinever was brought up in the house of Cador, Earl of Cornwall, and after her marriage with Arthur, has

* Nennii Hist. Brit. cap. 62, p. 138, edit. Bertr. Havniæ.

† There are many places in the neighbourhood of Cadbury, called by the name of King Arthur; as the camp itself is denominated Arthur's Palace; Arthur's Round Table, here mentioned; Arthur's Kitchen; Arthur's Well, &c. and Stukely tells us of a road across the fields under the Castle, called *King Arthur's Hunting Causeway*, *Itin.* i, 150.

‡ Itin. Cur. i, 151.

‖ Vide Anonymi Ravennatis Britanniæ Chorographiam, ap. Anton. Itin. per Gale, vel. ap. Horslei Brit. Rom. p. 491.

been charged by various Historians with being false to his bed. Her intrigues with Sir Lancelot du Lake, it appears, were notorious.

V. 7. *Hewkes.*] Huyk, in the Belgick or Flemish Language, is an old kind of cloak, which in former times was worn by women, but it is probable the word was not restricted to female dress. For Kilian renders *Huycke* toga, pallium; q. d. *Hoedke* ab *Hoeden*, i.e. a tuendo, sicut *toga* a tegendo. What favours this Etymon from *Huycke*, is that the French *hoqueton* is defined by Cotgrave, "a short coat, cassock, or jacket without sleeves, and most in fashion among the country people."—Colobion, sagum, Dict. de Trevoux. In the 15th century, according to Lobineau, *hocquet* signified cotte d'armes. Thus Huyk denoting a cloak or mantle, its diminutives *hoquet* and *hoqueton* may have been primarily used to signify the jacket or short coat worn by peasants, and in a secondary sense, a stuffed jacket for the purpose of defence. The phraseology used by French writers shows that the *Hoqueton* was properly a piece of common dress. For Cotgrave calls "a souldier's cassock, or horseman's coat-armour," Hoqueton *de guerre*.—Jamieson's Scottish Dict. vo. ACTON.

These cloaks must have come higher than the nock, for in Mr. Nichols's copy it is said that "the Heralds were buried in Hukes full high."

V. 8. *Larges.*]—In ancient times it was customary to use this term in soliciting a gift on days of jollity, a custom which also prevailed in France. At the time of the consecration of their Kings, and at other great ceremonies, the heralds were wont to throw among the people pieces of gold and silver, and the people used to cry Largesse, Largesse. Hence the pieces of money thus scattered were called *pieces de Largesse*. Dict. Trevoux.

A similar custom prevailed in England, of which some vestiges yet remain. Godwin observes (Life of Chaucer, i, 206, 207.) that when tournaments were held "a multitude of minstrels furnished with every instrument of martial music, were at hand, to celebrate the acts of prowess, which might distinguish the day. No sooner had a master stroke taken place in any instance, than the music sounded, the heralds proclaimed it aloud, and a thousand shouts, echoed from man to man, made the air resound with the name of the hero. The combatants rewarded the pro-

claimers of their feats in proportion to the vehemence and loudness of their cries, and their liberalities produced yet other cries still preserved in the customs of our husbandmen at their harvest-home, deafening the ear with the reiteration of *Largesse, Largesse.*"

"*Largesse, Largesse,* the heralds resounded these words as oft as they received of the bounty of the Knights. See Memoire de la Chevalerie, tom. i, p. 99.—The expression is still used in the form of installing Knights of the Garter." *Percy's Reliques, &c.*

"*Largesse* was the cry with which heralds and pursuivants were wont to acknowledge the bounty received from the Knights. Stewart of Lorn distinguishes a ballad, in which he satirizes the narrowness of James V, and his courtiers, by the ironical burden,

Lerges, lerges, lerges, hay,
Lerges of this new year day.
First lerges of the King, my chief,
Who came as quiet as a thief,
And in my hand slid—shillings twae!
To put his largeness to the prief
For lerges of this new year day.

The heralds, like the minstrels, were a race allowed to have great claims upon the liberality of the Knights, of whose feats they kept a record, and proclaimed them aloud upon suitable occasions." *Scott's Marmion,* 4to. p. 33, and *Notes,* p. xvi, xvii.

Item my Lorde useth and accustomyth to gyf yerly when his Lordschip 'is at home' upon New-yers-day, to his lordships officer of armes arrold or Pursyvaunt for cryinge *Larges* befor his lordschip the said New-yers-day as upon the xijth day followinge after xs. for an day—xxs. *Percy Household Book.*

In the north of England, this word is still used by the farmers' servants and labourers, who on Plough Monday go about their respective neighbourhoods dressed in ribbands, &c. &c. and when they have money given to them, shout, *Largesse, Largesse.* On the contrary, where they do not succeed in obtaining money, they call out *Hunger-rat,* thereby intimating that the niggardliness of the person refusing, would even hunger the rats in his house to death.

After what has been observed relating to the word *largesse*, it may be inferred that its primitive meaning was the solicitation of a gift, and that in succeeding times it began to be shouted by those who after they had received money, &c. intended by calling *largesse* to signify the bounty and generosity of the giver.

V. 9. *Deas.*]—Deas, according to the reading of Dr. Percy, Deis, or dess, signifies the place at the head of the hall, where the floor was raised higher than the rest, and which was the honourable part. A canopy was frequently spread over it, but it is not the *canopy*, but the *elevated floor* which is meant by Deas.

According to Mr. Ritson, (Met. Rom. Glos. vo. *Deys*) both the elevation and the canopy were called indifferently by this name.

In the Glossary to Jamieson's Popular Ballads, *Deas* is defined "a long wooden settle, settee, or sofa, such as is found in the kitchens of farm houses."

Mr. Warton (Hist. Eng. Poetry, i, 432), says "There is an old French word *Dais*, which signifies a Throne or Canopy, usually placed over the head of the principal person at a magnificent feast. Hence it was transferred to the table at which he eat."—See more relating to this word, *Deas*, in Jamieson's Scottish Dict. vol. i. vo. Deis.

Several hundred years after the times of which this Ballad treats we find that in the castles of the great Barons, the company dined at long tables; that at which sat the lord and his principal guests, in the great chamber, being called "the lords board end." This evidently has a reference to the Deas here mentioned as the place where Arthur sat.

It may be observed that the author of the ballad describes the dwarf as approaching the *uppermost* Deas, from which we may infer that the Knights, though they did not sit on so elevated a part as the king, yet sat higher than their Esquires.

The floor raised higher where the king sits on the throne is continued to the present day; in imitation of which the seat of the chairman in public companies is either higher than the rest, or the floor of that part of the room is considerably raised.

V. 9. *P.—Preas.*]—Preas sometimes signifies the heat of battle, but here it means the crowd, or number of persons who were

about the King. The word is still used in the latter sense in the north of England.

V. 10. *Boldly gan prick.*]—The word *prick* signifies to gallop, to ride at full career. Here it means that the dwarf was in great haste to deliver the message with which he had been charged by King Ryence, though by his kneeling, he did not forget the reverence due to so mighty a monarch as Arthur.

We yet retain this word in *Pricket*, a young stag, from its galloping playfulness; and in the establishment of the king's hunt there are six officers yet called yeomen-*Prickers*, from their employment in the hunt.

V. 11. *P.—Steven.*]—Steven, a word signifying the voice. It comes from the Anglo Saxon *Stefne*, *Stefen*, the voice. It is still used in the North of England, and is common in some parts of Yorkshire.

V. 17. *Kantle.*]—Kantle appears to be from the French *Chantel*, a piece broken off from the corner or edge of a thing; or it may signify the same as *Canton*, a corner. But in this case, it appears that King Ryence having set the beards on the border of his robe, in a similar manner with the use of ermine at the present day, and that a space being vacant, the poet in the language of the time in which he wrote, makes the dwarf express himself accordingly, and demand Arthur's beard to fill up the *Kantle*, space or corner.

V. 28. *Sovereigns.*] Sir Kay uses this word in the same sense as if a person should at present say "My Lords;" it included the different degrees of rank then in the Court of Arthur.

V. 29. *Stound.*]—Stound, a small portion of time, a moment.

V. 29. *Stour.*]—Stour, the agitation of bodies, dust in a state of motion. Here it means that the bustle in the court occasioned by the dwarf's message was quieted by Sir Kay, the Seneschal.

V. 31. *Wastell.*]—This was a particular kind of bread, defined by Du Cange to be "a more delicate kind of bread, or cake."

It has been generally supposed that this was the bread used with the Wastel-bowl, in drinking which the Saxons, at their public entertainments wished health to one another in the phrase of *Wass Heil*, i. e. "Health be to you." Vide Cowel.

V. 36. *Basons.*]—This alludes to the circumstance in the times of Chivalry of a Bason being hung near the gates of the castle of

the Knights. In the well known Romance called *La Morte d' Arthur*, it is said that near the castle of Sir Turquine was a tree, on the branches of which were hung the shields of the many gallant Knights who had been overcome by him, and at the stem was a bason of copper and laten, which by its appearance challenged any knight to strike upon it and summon its owner to combat. Sir Turquine having overcome two of the Knights of the Round Table, brothers of Sir Lancelot du Lake, the latter Knight on being informed of the circumstance, hastened to the place, and beat upon the bason with the end of his spear so long and so heartily, that he drove the bottom out. And yet no one answered. At length he descried Sir Turquine coming along the road with a captive Knight, and advanced and challenged him. The encounter lasted four hours, when Sir Lancelot having slain his antagonist, released all the prisoners within the castle, among whom were no less than 64 of King Arthur's Knights.

The summoning the champion to battle by sounding the bason, occurs with a small variation in Ossian—"Go, Trithil's Son," says Cucullin, "and take my spear, strike the sounding shield of Cabait; it hangs at Tura's rustling gate; the sound of peace is not its voice, my heroes shall hear on the hill."

See the Ballad of Sir Lancelot du Lake in the first volume of Percy's Reliques of Ancient Eng. Poetry, where the Bason is thus introduced from the Romance before mentioned:

"She brought him to a river side,
And also to a tree,
Whereon a copper bason hung
And many shields to see.
He struck so hard, the bason broke;
And Tarquin soon he spied."——

It is laughable to observe how curiously the author of this Baliad has associat ed the chivalrous act of striking the bason with King Ryence's demand of Arthur's beard, in producing the ideas of shaving, driving Ryence out of his dominions with basons and pans, and trying which of the two Kings would make the best barber.

[*There is a fine copy of Enderbie's Cambria Triumphans in the Library of the London Institution, from which this Analysis has been made.*]

Here begynneth THE HOLY LYFE AND HISTORY OF SAINT WERBURGE, very fruteful for all christien people to rede.

This book is in small quarto, containing 112 double pages, very neatly printed in the black or old English letter; the colophon is in these words—"Thus endeth the lyfe and hystory of Saint Werburge. Imprinted by Richarde Pynson, printer to the Kynge's noble grace, with privilege to him graunted by our souerayne lorde the Kinge. A°. M.D. xxj."

In the title page, and in several parts of the beginning, is a wooden cut of the saint seated at a desk, an angel at her left ear, and representations of the Trinity and the Virgin Mary over her; at her left hand the arms of Chester (the lion) under a coronet.

It is written in stanzas of seven lines each, of which the following may serve as a specimen. It is called "The Prologe of J. T. in the honour and laude of Saint Werburge, and to the prayse of the translatour of the Legende folowynge."

"H onour, joye, and glorie, the toynes organicall,
E ndeless myrthes with melodies, prayse ye all the princes
N ourished in vertue, intact, as pure as crystall,
R elefe to all synners, O Werburge lady maistres.
I n grace thou pass'd all other and in goodness.
When thou wast present in this mundayne life,
None was the lyke, wydowe, mayde, ne wyfe.

"B y divyne grace, to us a ryche present,
R ejoyce we may in Werburge one and all,
A Gemme of vertue, a virgin resplendent,
D ilect of our lorde (in joye and blis eternall
S urely she is set) to intercede and call,
H er mouth not cessyng, for them to call and crye,
A nd in her trust, of synne to have mercy.

" O good lady maistress, declyne thy syght afer,
And graciously beholde thy servaunt chast and pure,
Henry Bradsha, sometime monke in Chester,
Whiche only for thy love toke the payne and laboure
Thy legende to translate; he dyd his busy cure
Out of Latine, in Englishe rude ande vyle,
Which he hath amended with many an ornate style.

" Alas of Chestre, ye monkes have lost a treasure,
Henry Bradsha, the styrpe of eloquence;
Chestre, thou may wayle the deth of this flowre,
So may the citezens, alas for his absence,
So may many other, for lacke of his sentence.
O sweet Lady Werburge, an holy abbasse glorious,
Remembre Henry Bradsha, thy servant most gracious.

" In hym remayned no vice ne presumption,
Envy and wrath from him were exyled,
Slouth ne Venus in him had no dominion,
Avarice and glotony he utterly expelled,
No vice in hym reigned, his felowes he excelled.
As clene as crystal he bare these vertues thre,
Chastite, obidience, and wylfull poverte.

" O cruel dethe, whiche art the perfite ende
Of this noble clerke, and every mortal thyng,
Against the no man may hym defende,
Thou causest wo, languor, and anguissying,
And who on this wolde have remembryng,
How from erth to erth he must agayne,
He wolde dispise all thyngs that be mundayne."

VALE.

From this it appears, that the Legend of Saint Werburge was translated from the Latin into English by Henry Bradshaw, a monk of Chester, who is praised fo his eloquence and for his virtuous disposition.

The Legend of St. Werburge is divided into two books, the first containing thirty-three chapters, and the second twenty-four; in the first part is related the genealogy of St. Werburge, who was daughter of Wulfer, King of Mercia and Ermenile daughter of the King of Kent; of her being made a nun at Ely, under St. Audry, the Abbess of whose life there is a short account, and also of St. Sexburge, grandmother of St. Werburge. There is then given an account of divers miracles performed by St. Werburge, some of which are highly ludicrous; of her death at Trentam, and removal by miracle, to Hambury, where her body continued uncorrupted for 200 years, till on the arrival of the Danes it fell to dust.

The second part contains an account of the founding of Chester; of the building of the Abbey Church there; the institution of secular canons; of various miracles performed at the shrine of St. Werburge; of the coming of William the Conqueror; of the founding of Chester monastery by Hugh Lupus. In the translator's Prologue to this part, in the short conclusion to the readers, he modestly bids his work submit to the Poets Chaucer, Lydgate, Barkley, and Skelton. The work then concludes with two or three "balades" addressed to the author, in one of which it is stated that the translation of this book was made in the year 1513.

The 16th chapter of the first part contains a description of the great feast made by King Wulfer on his daughter Werburge taking the veil at Ely.

After enumerating the Kings and Queens present at this royal feast, the author says,

"All herbes and flowers fragraunt, fayre, and sweet,
Were strew'd in halles, and layd under theyr fete."

He then describes the various paintings which ornamented the hall. Cloths of gold and arras, he says were

hanged in the hall, "depaynted with pyctures and hystorye manyfolde, well wrought and craftely."

"The story of Adam there was goodly wrought, and of his wyfe Eve, betweene them the serpent how they were deceyved.—There was Cain and Abel offerynge their present; Tubal and Tubal Cain, the inventours of musyke and crafles.—Noe and his shyppe was made there, curyously sendinge forthe a raven, and howe the dove returned with a branche hastely.—Abraham there was standynge upon the mount playne, to offer in sacryfyce, Isaac his deare sone, and how the shepe for hym was offered in oblacyon."

After mentioning several other scripture histories, which were here pourtrayed, he says,

"All these sayd storyes so rychly done and wrought,
Belongyng to Kyng Wulfer, again the time were brought."

He then describes the "goodly portrayture of our blessed lady, with the twelve apostles, ech one in his fygure, and the foure evangelystes, wrought moost curyously; also the dyscyples of Chryst in theyr degree, prechyng and techyng unto every nacyon."

Then followed, "The holy Innocents, blessed St. Stephen, St. Lawrence, St. Vyncent, and many more; Confessours freshely embrodered in rich tysshewe and fine; St. Nycholas, St. Benedycte and his convent; St. Jerom, Basylyus, and St. Augustine, Gregory the great doctour, Ambrose, and St. Martyne, all these were set in goodly purtrayture."

"Vyrgyns then followed, crowned with the lyly, amonge whome our lady cheyfe presydent was, some crowned with rooses for theyr vyctory, St. Katheryne, St. Margarete, St. Agathas, St. Cycyly, St. Agnes, St. Charytas, St. Lucye, St. Wenefryde, and St. Apolyn. All these were brothered, the clothes of golde within."

The tables were covered with cloths of diaper, richly enlarged with silver and gold. The cupboard with plate

shining fair and clear, and marshals, who were their officers, "fulfilled manyfolde of myghty wyne plenty, both newe and olde, all manner of kynde; of meetes delycate, when grace was sayde to them, was preparate; and dyvers subtylties prepared sothly were with cordyall spyces, theyr gheystes for to chere. The joyfull wordes and swete communycatyon spoken at the table it were harde to tell. The great estates spake of theyr regyons, knyghtes of their chyvalry, of craftes the comons."

At the end of the book is a shield with Pynson's cipher, supported by two savages; the crest on a helmet a demi-crane displayed, holding in its beak a fir branch with cones; at the sides, the Virgin Mary and a female saint crowned, holding a palm branch and sword, and treading on a king.

Bishop Tanner has given an exact account of this Poem, and a great encomium on its veracity. After being doubted that a printed copy was to be found, two were brought to light in the year 1773; one belonging to the late Mr. West passed into the hands of Mr. Gough, of Enfield, and the other, formerly the property of Mr. Thomas Martin, afterwards belonged to Mr. Herbert, the editor of Ames's Typographical Antiquities. There was lately a very handsome copy of this extremely rare book in the hands of Mr. Woodhouse, of Tokenhouse Yard.

MUSÆUM TRADESCANTIANUM: or a Collection of Rarities preserved at South Lambeth, neer London, by JOHN TRADESCANT. London Printed by John Grismond, and are to be sold by Nathanael Brooke, at the Angel, in Cornhill, 1656. Small 8vo. pp. 202.

The first four or five pages are occupied with some Latin and English verses, addressed to the two Trades-

cants, at the head of which are several Anagrams, in the prevailing taste of those days. There is a short Dedication in Latin, to the President and Fellows of the College of Physicians, London.

The younger Tradescant, who published this Catalogue, in an address "to the ingenious Reader" thus explains his motives for giving it to the public.

"About three years agoe (by the persuasion of some friends) I was resolved to take a catalogue of those Rarities and Curiosities which my father had scedulously collected, and myselfe with continued diligence have augmented and hitherto preserved together. They then pressed me with that argument, that the enumeration of these rarities, (being more for variety than any one place known in Europe could afford) would be an honour to our nation, and a benefit to such ingenious persons as would become further enquirers into the various modes of nature's admirable works and the curious imitators thereof.

"Now for the materialls themselves, I reduce them into two sorts, one naturall, of which some are more familiarly known and named amongst us, as divers sorts of birds, foure footed Beasts and Fishes, to whom I have given usual English names. Others are less familiar, and as yet unfitted with apt English termes, as the shell creatures, insects, mineralls, outlandish fruits, and the like, which are part of the materia medica. The other sort is artificial as utensils, household stuffe, habits, instruments of warre used by several nations, rare curiosities of art, &c. These are also expressed in English, for the ready satisfying whomsoever may desire a view thereof. The catalogue of my garden I have also added in the conclusion, and given the names of the plants, both in Latin and English, that nothing may be wanting which at present comes within view."

The book is divided into two parts, the first containing

a Catalogue of the Museum, and the second an enumeration of the plants, shrubs and trees, growing in the garden at South Lambeth.

The Catalogue of the Museum is arranged in fourteen sections, under the following heads.

1. Birds with their eggs, beaks, feathers, claws, spurres.

Among the eggs are mentioned those of Crocodiles, "Estridges," one given for a Dragon's Egg, and Easter eggs of the Patriarchs of Jerusalem.

There is also "The claw of the bird Rock, who, as authors report, is able to trusse an Elephant."

2. Four-footed Beasts, with some of their hides, hornes, and hoofs.

Under this head are found "Lizards from Ireland," and a natural Dragon above two inches long.

3. Divers sorts of strange Fishes.

4. Shell Creatures, whereof some are called *Mollia*, some *Crustacea*, others *Testacea*, of these, there are both *univalvia* and *bivalvia*.

5. Several sorts of Insects terrestrial; anelytra, coleoptera, aptera, apoda.

6. Minerals, and those of near nature with them, as Earths, Corals, Salts, Bitumens, petrified things, choice Stones, Gems.

7. Outlandish Fruits from both the Indies, with Seeds, Gums, Roots, Woods, and divers Ingredients medicinal, and for the art of dying.

8. Mechanicks, choice pieces in Carvings, Turnings, Paintings.

Among a great number of curious pieces of artificial workmanship, may be noticed the following; "Half a Hasle Nut with seventy pieces of Household Stuff in it; a Cherry Stone holding ten dozen of Tortoise Shell Combs, made by Edward Gibbons; a Cherry Stone, upon one side St. George and the Dragon perfectly cut, and on the other

side eighty-eight Emperors' faces; a Cherry Stone with a dozen of wooden spoons in it; a set of Chessmen, in a Pepper Corn turned in ivory."

Under this head is mentioned "a book of Mr. Tradescant's choicest Flowers and Plants, exquisitely limned in vellum by Mr. Alex. Marshall."

9. Other Variety of Rarities.

Under this head is found "Ancient Iron Money, in cross plates, like Anchors, preserved in Pontefract Castle, Yorkshire."

10. Warlike Instruments, European, Indian, &c.

11. Garments, Habits, Vests, Ornaments.

Under this head are found, Edward the Confessor's *knit* Gloves, Anne of Bullen's night vayle embroidered with silver, and her silke knit gloves; Henry VIIIth's Hawking Glove, Hawk's Hood, Dog Collar; Napkins and Purses made of the bark and rinds of trees, &c.

12. Utensils and Household Stuffe.

13. Numismata, Coins ancient and modern, both Gold, Silver, and Copper, Hebrew, Greek, Roman, both imperial and consular.

14. Medals, Gold, Silver, Copper, and Lead.

The Second Part, or the *Hortus Tradescantianus*, contains a Catalogue, arranged alphabetically, of the Plants, Shrubs, and Trees, growing in the Physic Garden at South Lambeth, with the names of each in English and Latin. The Book closes with a list of the principal benefactors to the collection, among whom are King Charles I, and his Queen, and the principal Nobility and Gentry of the Kingdom.

There are two portraits in the front of the Book, of the elder and younger Tradescant, engraved by Hollar.

ANECDOTES OF THE TRADESCANTS.

John Tradescant the elder was, according to Anthony Wood, a Fleming or a Dutchman. We are informed by Parkinson that he had travelled into most parts of Europe and into Barbary, and from some emblems remaining upon his monument in Lambeth Church Yard, it plainly appears that he had visited Greece, Egypt, and other Eastern Countries.

In his travels, he is supposed to have collected not only plants and seeds, but most of those curiosities of every sort which formed the above collection.

When he first settled in this kingdom, cannot at this distance of time, be ascertained; perhaps it was towards the latter end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, or the beginning of that of King James the First. His portrait, engraven by Hollar, before the year 1656, represents him as a person very far advanced in years, and seems to countenance this opinion.

He lived in a great house at South Lambeth, where there is reason to think his Museum was frequently visited by persons of rank, who became benefactors thereto: among these were King Charles the First, to whom he was gardener, Henrietta Maria his Queen, Archbishop Laud, George, Duke of Buckingham, Robert and William Cecil, Earls of Salisbury, and many other persons of distinction.

John Tradescant may therefore justly be considered as the earliest collector, in this Kingdom, of every thing that was curious in Natural History, viz. Minerals, Birds, Fishes, Insects, &c. &c. He had also a good collection of Coins and Medals of all sorts, besides a great variety of uncommon rarities. Some of the plants which grew in his garden are, if not totally extinct in this country, at least become very uncommon.

This able man, by his great industry, made it manifest, in the very infancy of Botany as a Science, that there is scarcely any plant existing in the known world that will not, with proper care, thrive in this kingdom. The time of

his death cannot be ascertained, no mention being made of it in the register of Lambeth Church.

John Tradescant the son, and his wife, joined in a deed of gift, by which their friend Elias Ashmole was entitled to this collection after the decease of the former. On that event taking place in 1662, it was accordingly claimed by him, but the widow Tradescant refusing to deliver it, was compelled so to do by a decree of the Court of Chancery. She was a few years after found drowned in a pond, in her own garden.*

His house at South Lambeth, then called Tradescant's Ark, thus coming into the possession of Ashmole, he came to reside there in 1674, and added a noble room to it, adorning the chimney with his arms, impaling those of Sir William Dugdale, whose daughter was his third wife. Ashmole was much respected by his contemporaries, and was frequently visited at South Lambeth, by persons of very exalted rank, particularly by the Ambassadors of foreign princes, to whom he had presented his book on the Order of the Garter.

It is well known that Tradescant's collection was given by Ashmole to the University of Oxford, where it forms the principal part of the Museum which goes by his name, the house in which it is contained having been built for its reception.

A monument was erected in the south-east part of Lambeth Church Yard, in 1662, by Hester, the relict of John Tradescant the son, for himself and the rest of his family.

This once beautiful monument has suffered so much by the weather, that no just idea can now on inspection, be formed of the north and south sides; but this defect is

* From the Register of Lambeth Church:
John the Grandson, buried 15th Sept. 1652.
John the Son, buried 25th April, 1662.
Hester, widow of John Tradescant, buried 6th April, 1678.

supplied from very fine drawings in the Pepysian Library at Cambridge. On the east side is Tradescant's arms; on the west a Hydra, and under it a skull; on the south, broken columns, Corinthian capitals, &c. supposed to be ruins in Greece, or some other eastern country; on the north, a crocodile, shells, &c. and a view of some Egyptian buildings; various figures of trees, &c. in relievo, adorn the four corners of the monument.

In a visit made by Sir W. Watson, and Dr. Mitchell to Tradescant's Garden, in 1749, an account of which is inserted in Philos. Trans. vol. xlvi, p. 160, it appears that it had been many years totally neglected, and the house belonging to it empty and ruined, but though the garden was quite covered with weeds, there remained among them manifest footsteps of its founder. They found there the *Borago latifolia sempervirens* of C. B. *Polygonatum vulgare latifolium*, C. B. *Aristolochie clematitis recta*, C. B. and *Dracontium*, Dod. There were then remaining two trees of the *Arbutus*, which from their being so long used to our winters, did not suffer by the severe cold of 1739 and 1740, when most of their kind were killed in England. In the orchard there was a tree of the *Rhamnus catharticus*, about 20 feet high, and nearly a foot in diameter.

There are at present no traces of this garden remaining.

The Tradescants were usually called Tradeskin by their contemporaries, and the name is uniformly so spelled in the parish register of Lambeth, and by Flatman the painter, who in a poem mentions Tradescant's collection.

"Thus John Tradeskin starves our wond'ring eyes,
By boxing up his new found rarities."

The following is a list of the portraits of the Tradescant family, now in the Ashmolean Museum; both father and son are therein called Sir John, though it does not appear that either of them were ever knighted.

1. Sir John Tradescant, sen. a three-quarters piece, ornamented with fruit, flowers, and garden roots.

2. Ditto, after his decease.

3. A small three-quarters piece. Water colours.

4. A large painting of his wife, son, and daughter, quarter length.

5. Sir John Tradescant, junior, in his Garden, half length; a spade in his hand.

6. Ditto with his wife, half length.

7. Ditto with his friend Zythepsa of Lambeth, a collection of shells, &c. upon a table before them. A large quarter piece, inscribed Sir John Tradescant's second wife and son.

These pictures have no date nor painter's name. They are esteemed to be good portraits; but who the person was, who is called in the picture Zythepsa, is not known. He is painted as if entering the room, and Sir John is shaking him by the hand.

PUBLIC RECORDS.

An Account of the Records in the Tower of London. By the late THOMAS ASTLE, *Esq.*

[Concluded from page 41.]

INQUISITIONES AD QUOD DAMPNUM.—These Records commence with the first year of the reign of Edward II, 1307, and end with the 38th of Henry VI, 1460. They were taken by virtue of writs directed to the Escheator of each county, when any grant of a market, fair, or other privilege or license of Alienation of lands, was solicited, to inquire by a jury whether such grant or alienation was prejudicial to the king or others, in case the same should be made.

Repertories or Calendars to these useful Records, with Indexes "Virorum et Locorum" have lately been made, in two volumes, folio.

PERAMBULATIONS OF FORESTS AND FOREST CLAIMS.—There are some distinct Rolls of Perambulations of Forests, which are referred to in the General Calendar, particularly in the 7th, 28th and 29th of Edward I, and some few in the reign of Henry III. To these there is a complete Index, but these Perambulations are generally entered upon the Patent Rolls, and occasionally upon the Claus Rolls. They are pointed out in the respective calendars and indexes to those Rolls.

FOREST CLAIMS.—The Claims before the Justices in Eyre, in the time of Charles I, show the particular liberties privileges, and immunities of each claimant. To which a General Index "Virorum et Locorum" has lately been made.

MISCELLANEOUS ROLLS.

A variety of rolls may be properly classed under this head, viz.

HOMAGE ROLLS.—Temp. Edw. I.—These consist of three Rolls of the homage of the nobility and principal landowners in Scotland, to King Edward I.

TAXATION ROLL, 20 Edw. I, 1292.—The Taxation of Ecclesiastical Benefices made in the Pontificate of Pope Nicholas IV, 1292, by which all taxes to the King and the Pope were regulated, and the statutes of Colleges founded before the Reformation, were interpreted, and according to which, Benefices under a certain value are exempted from the restriction in the Statute 21 Henry VIII, concerning Pluralities.

Also ROLLS—Of Claims at the Coronations of the following Kings; viz. Edward II—Richard II—Henry IV—and Henry V.

—Of accounts of the King's Household, 18 Edward I.

—Of the great Wardrobe, 10 Edward I, and 17 Edward II.

—Relating to the Mint, and Coinage, 6 Richard II—2 Henry IV—1 Henry VI—3 Henry VI.

—Of Royal Voyages, 1 Henry IV.

—Concerning the Revenues of the Prince of Wales, 47, 48, and 49 Edward III.

—Relating to the Marshal of England, and his Jurisdictions, 8 Edward II.

—Attainders, Forfeitures, and Criminal Affairs, 15 Edward II, and 1 Henry IV.

—Of general and particular Pardons, 26 Edw. I—5 Richard II—1 Henry IV—15, 24, 30, 33, 36, 38, 39 Henry VI—1, 8, 10, 11, 12, 22 Edward IV.

—Of Ordinances for the Privy Council, 1 Henry VI.

—Of Aids, Scutages, and Subsidies, 31 Edward I, and 3 of Henry IV.

—Of Taxations of Jews, and concerning their houses and property, 19 Edward I.

—Of Offerings and Free Gifts to the King, 1, 2, and 3, of King John—3 and 9 Edward II, and from 1 to 26 Edward III.

—Of Manca and Misa, 11 of John—45, 46, and 47 of Henry III.

—Of Money Imprested, 12 John.

—Of Assize, 31 Edward I.

—Two Pipe Rolls.—One 6 Richard I, and the other 7 of King John, which are duplicates of those in the Exchequer.

—Rolls of the Associations of the Counties, Cities, Universities, Boroughs, Inns of Court, and other Societies, in favour of King William III.

All which Records are arranged in chronological order, and are referred to in the General Calendar; they are deposited

strong oak presses, which are covered with lead, and detached from the walls, and are in such order that immediate access may be had to any particular record. Each roll is for its better preservation, inclosed in a strong parchment cover.

OTHER MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS.

There are also several rolls and bundles of Miscellaneous Records in the closets and presses, which contain Placita in divers reigns; Feodum Militum, temp. Edward I, Petitiones de Hibernia of different times. Petitions to the King and council, in the reigns of Edward I, II, and III. A bundle of Inquisitions concerning hundreds, taken in the 10th year of the reign of Edward II, 1317, by virtue of writs directed to the sheriffs of the different counties; which contain instructions to them for taking the inquisitions by juries on oath. They appear to have been taken by public authority, because the writs were issued "per ipsum regem et concilium." The number of these inquisitions, and the counties, are as follow; viz. in the county of Bedford 5; Berks and Oxford, united, 14; Bucks, 5, very much obliterated; Cambridge and Huntingdon, 1; Gloucester, 9; Hereford 10; Norfolk and Suffolk, united, 29; 13 of which relate to malversations of the King's Officers, the other 16 are concerning Hundreds, Townships, &c. Northumberland, for the Town of Newcastle upon Tyne, 1; Rutland, 3; Salop and Stafford, 2; Warwick and Leicester, 6; Westmoreland, 2; Worcester, 1; making a total of 88. Very few of the writs remain, and many of the inquisitions are obliterated and lacerated. A Calendar to them has been lately finished.

In the south closet, under the Forest claims are ten bundles of Miscellaneous Records, which relate to the affairs of Scotland, Ireland, and Normandy, and to the raising of scutages, subsidies, &c.

Also ten bundles of other Miscellaneous Rolls and Records, chronologically arranged, from King John to James I, inclusive, which contain writs of various kinds in different reigns, and some placita and inquisitions; many of which are entered on the Patent, Claus, and other Rolls. There are likewise ten other bundles of Records, which contain Court Rolls, Rentals, &c. of manors, in different reigns. A General Calendar of all which Miscellaneous Records, in the abovementioned closets and presses, has been made, with an index of the names of men and places. It may be proper to observe that several of the above Miscellaneous Rolls and bundles have formerly suffered from neglect, but most of them are still legible.

BREVIA REGIA, from 1 Edward III, 1327, to the end of Henry V, 1422 —The Records bearing this title, are deposited in the north-east press in Wakefield Tower, from Edward III, to Henry V, inclusive, and consist of writs to the Sheriffs of all the Counties, to cause inquisitions to be made for taking extents of manors, lands, and pleas of Assize. The Calendar to them, which is an Index "Locorum," is classed in counties for the time above mentioned.

ARRANGEMENT OF RECORDS, AND STATE OF THE BUILDINGS.

WAKEFIELD TOWER.

Very few alterations have taken place in the arrangement of the Records in Wakefield Tower, since the Report to Parliament in 1732, except those which were removed in the year 1789, from the Office Room, and the Room over the same.

This Tower is a magnificent room, of an octagon form, and is very proper for the reception and preservation of records; the walls of which are ten feet thick, and the height of the room is 23 feet 9 inches. After the alarming fire which destroy-

ed the Office of Ordnance in the year 1788, Mr Astle being apprehensive that this room was not sufficiently secure from fire, presented a memorial to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, praying that their lordships would be pleased to give such directions, as to them might appear necessary and expedient, for the future preservation of the Records; Whereupon their lordships were pleased to order Sir William Chambers, then Surveyor of the Board of Works, to take the necessary measures for that purpose, which were completed in the best manner in the course of the next year. The staircase, which was of wood, and the wainscot, were removed; an iron door was placed at the entrance into the room, the inside of the roof was plated with iron, as were the inside of the window shutters. It is probable that no further material repairs will be necessary for many years to come.

THE WHITE TOWER.

In the White Tower, commonly called Cæsar's Chapel, are deposited Bills, Answers, Depositions, and other proceedings in the Court of Chancery, in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth, James I, and Charles I. And in a large Room and Gallery adjoining there is a continuation of the same kind of proceedings in Chancery, from that reign to the end of the reign of Queen Anne in 1714. This room is 64 feet long, and 31 wide. The state of the building is in general, very good. The records last mentioned are very numerous, and were transmitted from the six Clerks' Office in Chancery Lane, to the Tower, on June 11, 1789, since which time very few transmissions have been made except in the year 1779, when 58 bundles of Chancery proceedings were transmitted; but these are all of times previous to the year 1714.

The Records in Cæsar's Chapel were covered with dust, and the tickets of references so obliterated, that many of them were not legible; but in the year 1795 these records were

arranged, and had near 3000 new tickets of reference put on them by the zeal and perseverance of Mr. Robert Lemon, chief clerk to Mr. Astle, a work which engaged his attention, with proper assistance, for near twelve months. To these Records are 45 volumes of Repertories, by which any cause may speedily be found. These have been lately made more complete, by Indexes, in three volumes, to Bills, Answers, and Depositions, in the times of Henry VI, Queen Elizabeth, James I, and Charles I.—Which Calendars, as well as several others above-mentioned, have been made by the industry of Mr. Lemon.

PRIVY SEALS.—On the south side of Cæsar's Chapel are Warrants of Privy Seal, from the reign of Edward I, to the end of that of Edward IV, 1483, and many in the reign of Richard III.

SIGNET BILLS.—On the north side of this Chapel are Bills under the Signet, from the reign of Richard II, to that of Charles I, inclusive; but there are no Calendars to any of them, they being inrolled on the Patent, Close, and Charter Rolls. A Calendar has been lately made to those of James I, and Charles I.

PETITIONES.—Exclusive of the Records above-mentioned, there are 13 bundles of "Petitiones Regi et Consilio," from the time of Edward I, to the 5th year of Henry VI, 1426.—WRITS of different kinds, from the 14th of Henry III, to the 3d of Richard III. These Bundles contain a great number of Writs of Habeas Corpus, Distress, and other proceedings in the Court of King's Bench. There are no Calendars to these bundles.—PLACITA apud Ebor. from 1 to 19 of Edward II.

In the upper Gallery of this Tower are several Lockers which contain loose Parchments of a very miscellaneous nature; they chiefly consist of Writs, and other Documents, which are supposed to have been entered on the several Rolls, to which they respectively belong.

[To be continued.]

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED IN JANUARY, 1809.

Anderson—Poetical Translations, vol. III. By Dr Anderson. 8vo. 11. 1s.

Arcanum (The) of National Defence. 1s. 6d.

Army—Regulation Uniforms of the British Army. No. 1. 10s. 6d.

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THE LIBRARIAN.

No. 9.—March 1st, 1809.

IMITATIONS OF ORIGINAL DRAWINGS BY HANS HOLBEIN, in the Collection of His Majesty, for the Portraits of Illustrious Persons of the Court of Henry VIII. With Biographical Tracts. Published by JOHN CHAMBERLAINE, Keeper of the King's Drawings and Medals, and F.S.A. London, 1792-1800.

This beautiful volume is printed in super royal folio, and is dedicated to the Queen. In an Advertisement the Editor gives a short account of the Drawings, the Imitations of which are here presented to the world. All the circumstances which could be collected relative to them have been published by Mr. Horace Walpole, whose words Mr. Chamberlaine quotes as follow.

"At present an invaluable treasure of the works of this master is preserved in one of our palaces. Soon after the accession of the late King, Queen Caroline found in a bureau at Kensington a noble collection of Holbein's original Drawings, for the portraits of some of the chief personages of the Court of Henry VIII. How they came there is quite unknown: after Holbein's death they had been sold into France, from whence they were bought and presented to Charles I, by Mons. de Liencourt. Charles changed them with William, Earl of Pembroke, for a St. George, by Raphael, now at Paris. Lord Pembroke gave them to the Earl of Arundel, and at the dispersion of that collection, they might be bought by, or for, the King. There are eighty-nine of them, a few of which are duplicates. A great part are exceedingly fine, and in one respect preferable to his finished pictures, as they are drawn in a

bold and free manner, and though they have little more than the outlines, being drawn with chalk, upon paper stained of a flesh colour, and scarce shaded at all, there is a strength and vivacity in them equal to the most perfect portraits. The heads of Sir Thomas More, Bishop Fisher, Sir Thomas Wyat, and Broke Lord Cobham, are master pieces."

Such is Mr. Walpole's account, to which the editor says he can only add, that they were brought from Kensington to the Queen's House early in the present reign, and by His Majesty's order, were taken out of the frames in which they had most injudiciously been suffered to remain for some years, and bound up in two volumes. Some, according to Lord Orford, have been rubbed, and others traced over with a pen on the outlines, by some unskilful hands. In an old inventory belonging to the family of Lumley, mention was made of such a book in that family; with a remarkable note, that it had belonged to Edward VI, and that the names of the persons were written by Sir John Cheke. Most of these drawings have names in an old hand, and the probability of their having been written by a Minister of the court, who so well knew the persons represented, is an addition to their value. Vertue had undertaken to engrave these drawings, and after spending three years on them broke off, after having traced off on oil-paper about five and thirty. These were bought by Mr. Walpole at his sale, and are so exactly taken, as to be little inferior to the originals.

With regard to the present publication, it is merely necessary to mention that it exhibits the most faithful copies of the originals. The Biographical Tracts which accompany the drawings are derived from no common sources; they are collected from the most respectable authorities, chiefly from original manuscripts, and no pains have been spared to render them correct and interesting.

This work was published in 14 numbers, and though

begun in 1792, was not completed till the year 1800, when its price was 36 guineas.

In a short note, Mr. C. acknowledges his obligations to the friends who assisted him in the execution of it. To the late Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford, for the trouble he took in concerting with Mr. Nicol, the plan of its publication; to the late Sir William Musgrave, for much information, particularly for catalogues of portraits painted by Holbein from these drawings, pointing out in whose possession the pictures are at present: and to Thomas Astle, Esq. and Francis Douce, Esq. for various communications. The readers of the Biographical Sketches, will readily, Mr. C. observes, see the propriety of having employed Edmund Lodge, Esq. Lancaster Herald, in drawing up these Tracts, in which he has displayed a great share of professional knowledge and information, collected from the College of Arms, and other authentic archives. Every man of taste must discern how much the beauty of the work is indebted to that inimitable artist, Francis Bartolozzi, Esq. And in the typographical part of the publication it would be unjust to withhold his due share of praise from Mr. Bulmer.

To render this work still more perfect, copies have been made of the portraits of Holbein and his wife, painted by himself; and of the two children of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, from the originals in His Majesty's collection.

The engravings in this volume are arranged alphabetically, in the following order, except the Portraits of Holbein and his wife, which precede the others.

Portrait of Hans Holbein at Kensington Palace.
Portrait of Holbein's wife at Kensington Palace.

1. THE LADY AUDLEY.

This lady was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Brian Tuke, Treasurer of the Chamber to King Henry VIII, and wife of

George Touchet, Lord Audley, who died in 1559, or the following year, and was buried in St. Saviour's Church in Southwark. George, the grandson of this lady, was created Earl of Castlehaven, in Ireland, which title became extinct by the failure of the male line in 1777, but the barony descended to George Touchet Thicknesse, the present Lord Audley, in right of his mother, Elizabeth, who was daughter of the last Earl of Castlehaven.

II. THE LADY BERKELEY

Was Anne, daughter of Sir John Savage, Knight of the Garter, by Catherine, daughter of Thomas, Lord Stanley. She was the second wife of Thomas, Lord Berkeley, who dying on the 15th of September, 1534, left her a young widow, with a daughter, Elizabeth, then under one year old, who became the wife of Thomas Butler, tenth Earl of Ormond, and pregnant of a son, afterwards Henry, eleventh Lord Berkeley.

Her character, which probably deserved a better fate, is nearly buried in oblivion. She was a wise, honest and spirited manager for her infant children, under circumstances which, especially in her time, rendered such a conduct highly difficult and delicate. William Marquis of Berkeley having died without children, and on ill terms with his brother, Maurice, great grandfather of this lady's husband, settled his castle of Berkeley, with its appendant barony, on King Henry VII, and his issue male ; on failure of which, he willed that they should revert to his right heirs; that failure occurred by the death of Edward VI, and the immediate restitution of the estates to the youthful Lord appears to have been chiefly owing to the prudence and care of his mother.

III. QUEEN ANNE BOLEYN.

The portrait before us will not tend to confirm the common report of this lady's personal charms. Sanders and

other Roman Catholic writers, have told us that she was ugly and ill shaped, and, in particular, that she had a tumour under her chin; perhaps these were not merely splenetic characters. Henry occasionally conferred with her on important matters of state, and even consulted her judgment. The Reformation was undoubtedly much forwarded by her means, and perhaps the origin of her miseries may be traced to the resentment of the Roman Catholics.

IV. NICHOLAS BORBONIUS.

Nicholas Borbonius, or de Bourbon, a Latin Poet of middling fame, was a native of Troyes, in Champaigne, and was born in the year 1503. To enter at this time of day into a criticism on his works, would be equally painful to the writer and the reader. The degree of estimation in which they were formerly held will best appear from the number of editions, through which the most of them, as arranged by himself, under the title *Nugæ*, have passed, the first of which was printed in 1533, and the seventh in 1723. The bent of his inclination, rather than necessity, led him to adopt the office of preceptor, but being persecuted, on the score of religious opinions, he was cast into prison, from whence he was released at the instance of Henry V II, to whom, and to Anne Boleyn and Doctor Butts, he has testified his gratitude on this occasion in his works. In 1535, he came, probably for the first time, to England, and resumed the profession of teaching. His works abound with grateful effusions to his friends in this country; and we gather from them that he lived in intimacy with the most considerable Englishmen of the time.

V. THE LADY BOROUGH.

Catherine, second daughter of Edward Clinton, first Earl of Lincoln of that name, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir

John Blount, and widow of Gilbert, Lord Talboys, became the wife of William, Lord Borough, the second of his family who bore that title, and a descendent of the famous Hubert de Burgh.

VI. THE LADY BUTTS.

This lady was the wife of Sir William Butts, of Fulham, in Middlesex, principal Physician to King Henry VIII. The pen of Shakspeare and the pencil of Holbein, have conspired to preserve the memory of her husband—the former represents him discovering to Henry, in familiar conversation, the mean malice of Bishop Gardiner against Cranmer; and the latter has left us an excellent portrait of him in the remarkable picture so well preserved in Bridewell Hospital, of the surgeons receiving from that prince their charter of incorporation.

VII. SIR GEORGE CAREW.

This gentleman signalised himself as a soldier at a very early age, and was in 1540, made captain of the Ruysbanc, a tower at the mouth of the Haven of Calais, so important, that it was then considered as the key of that town. He afterwards served as occasion required, both in the army and navy, and in 1545, commanded the Mary Rose, one of the largest ships of the English Fleet, in the grand armament which Henry VIII fitted out in the summer of that year, to correct the temerity of the French, who had ventured to insult the western coasts of Britain. Sir George Carew lived not to witness the triumph of his country on this occasion. The fate of his ship, on board of which the king had that day dined, is variously related: thus much is certain, that six hundred men were lost in this unfortunate vessel, and with them their gallant commander.

VIII. SIR GAWEN CAREW.

Prince, in his Worthies of Devon, informs us only that this gentleman was "a great courtier belonging to Queen Elizabeth." Perhaps he was of the class called by the historians and memoir writers of that and the next reign, "followers of the court," in which we find many men of good family and fortune, who contented themselves, or seemed to be contented, with the faint and perhaps reflected light of royal favour, with little hope of ever enjoying its genial warmth. Whether he filled any public station is uncertain; if he did, it certainly was of no great importance.

The picture by Holbein, after this drawing, is in the collection of Lord de Clifford, at King's Weston, near Bristol.

IX. QUEEN ANNE OF CLEVE.

The marriage of Henry VIII with Anne of Cleve may be considered merely as a political measure. In the winter of 1539, she arrived royally attended by an English Fleet of 50 sail. The King saw her privately at Rochester, and conceived an unconquerable distaste to her. He instantly determined to break off the match, if possible; and having heard of a sort of pre-contract between the lady and Francis, son of the Duke of Lorrain affected to consider it as a legal bar to the proposed nuptials, but this attempt proved vain, and Henry was most unwillingly married at Greenwich, July 6th, 1540. An inquiry afterwards took place in Parliament, the result of which was, that the pre-contract with the Prince of Lorrain admitted of doubt; that the King had married against his will; and that the marriage had not been consummated; and upon these grounds the convocation unanimously declared it dissolved. The next day Henry sent to request the Queen's consent to the separation; to offer her an annuity of £3000, and to de-

clare her by letters patent his adopted sister, and to signify his consent that she might live in England, if it should be her choice: to all which she agreed without hesitation, or any sign of resentment; and this perhaps is the best proof we have from history of the meanness and insignificancy of her character. She immediately withdrew herself into privacy, and remained almost forgotten, at her house at Chelsea, till her death on the 16th of July, 1557.

This drawing of Anne of Cleve was bought at Dr. Mead's sale in 1755, by Walter Chetwynd, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and was delivered by the executors of that gentleman to Benjamin Way, Esq. of Denham, in Bucks, who received his Majesty's permission to add it to the royal collection.

X. LORD CLINTON.

Edward, Lord Clinton, was the only son of Thomas, the eighth baron of his family. Educated in the court, his youth was passed in those magnificent and romantic amusements which distinguished the beginning of Henry's reign. He served Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary, and Elizabeth; to the three latter of whom he was Lord High Admiral. His last public service was in the ineffectual negociation for a marriage between Elizabeth and the Duke of Anjou. He died on the 16th of January, 1584, and lies buried in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, under a superb monument of alabaster and porphyry, which was a few years since repaired with great nicety, by order of his descendent, the late Duke of Newcastle.

XI. LORD COBHAM.

George, Lord Cobham, was the eldest surviving son of Thomas Brook, second Lord Cobham. We find nothing very remarkable in this nobleman's History. he joined in

the common complaisance of the time which induced the great men of his country to subscribe to that threatening letter to the Pope, which paved the way for the Reformation, and like the rest was rewarded with a part of the holy spoil. He died at his house of Cobham Hall, on the 29th of September, 1558, and was buried in the Church of that parish.

XII. JOHN COLET, DEAN OF ST. PAUL'S.

He was appointed, in 1505, without interest or application, to the Deanery of St. Paul's, and became remarkable for a most correct observance of his pastoral duties, and in addition to his own personal services, drew together the most eminent scholars and divines of the time to read lectures in his cathedral, of which number Erasmus was one. Amidst these pious labours for the living, he formed a noble plan for the benefit of thousands yet unborn, and had the happiness to carry it into execution, the foundation of St. Paul's school. This lasting monument to his fame he erected at the expense of £4500; entrusted the government of the school to the Mercer's Company, of which his father, who was an Alderman of London, had been a member, and gave the charge of education to the famous grammarian, William Lilly. Dean Colet died at the Monastery of the Carthusians at Shene, on the 16th of September, 1519, and was buried in his Cathedral Church of St. Paul's.

If Holbein drew this head from the life, he must have been in England at a much earlier age than has been supposed, for he was scarcely 21 years of age at the Dean's death. It is not improbable however, that while the Dean was abroad on his travels, a portrait had been made of him by some Italian painter, and that this drawing was copied from it by Holbein, with that enchanting grace and spirit, which only his hand could give.

XIII. THE EARL OF DERBY.

Edward Stanley, on the death of his father, in 1521, became the third Earl of Derby, of his house, being then in the 15th year of his age.

The detail of his public life lies within a narrow compass: too honourable to engage in the politics of the times, and too proud to support uniformly all the measures of the court, we find him, like several others of his rank in that age, performing only the services of attending the King to Boulogne, raising and disciplining his vassals, commanding them in their counties, or parading with them in public ceremonies: history, however, delighting as it does in the extravagancies, if the expression may be used, of good and bad, has commemorated the mild and retired virtues of this excellent person. He died at his house of Latham in Lancashire, on the 24th of October, 1574, and was buried at Ormskirk, with more than the usual splendour even of that time, on the 4th of December following.

XIV. THE MARCHIONESS OF DORSET.

Frances, eldest daughter of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, by his illustrious spouse, Mary, Queen Dowager of France, and sister to our Henry VIII, was the second wife of Henry Grey, Marquis of Dorset, who in consequence of his marriage with her, was in the next reign created Duke of Suffolk. The misfortunes of this lady's family form a very important part of the history of her time. Connected with the ambitious Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, by the ill-fated union of his son to the Lady Jane Grey, she was overwhelmed by his fall, without partaking of his guilt. Having seen her amiable daughter unjustly placed on a throne, and still more unjustly forced from that throne to the scaffold, she was soon after bereft

also of her husband, by the same base hand that had so lately shed the blood of his offspring.

This lady afterwards married one of her domestic officers, Adrian Stokes, the master of her horse. She died on the 20th of November, 1559, and was buried in St. Edmund's Chapel, Westminster Abbey, under a tomb of alabaster, erected at the charge of her husband, Mr. Stokes.

The portraits of the Duchess and of that gentleman, in the same original picture, painted by Lucas de Heere, were in the collection of the Earl of Orford. The resemblance of Holbein's drawing to the person of the lady in that picture, allowing for the difference of age, is very striking.

XV, XVI, XVII. EDWARD VI.

Edward VI was the son of Henry VIII, by Jane Seymour, and was born at Hampton Court, October 12th, 1537. He died at Greenwich, July 6th, 1553.

XVIII. SIR THOMAS ELYOT.

Sir Thomas Elyot stood among the first of the literary Englishmen of his time. "He was," says Wood, "a very good grammarian, Grecian, poet, philosopher, physician, and what not to complete a gentleman. He was admired and beloved by scholars, and his memory was celebrated by them, particularly by Leland, his contemporary." Nor was he sparing of his communications to the public. His works are, The Castle of Health, in which he gave great offence to the physicians, by treating of their mysteries in the vulgar tongue; an ethical book entitled The Governor; a Treatise of the Education of Children; de Rebus Memorabilibus Angliæ; A Defence of Good Women; Bibliothecæ Elyotæ, the Dictionary on which Cooper founded his Thesaurus; with some tracts of less importance, and several translations from the Greek and Latin.

He died in 1546, and was buried in the Church of Carleton, in Cambridgeshire, of which county he had been Sheriff.

XIX. THE LADY ELYOT.

She was the daughter of Sir Maurice Abarrow of North Charford, in Hampshire, Knt. and wife of Sir Thomas Elyot, above mentioned. She died in 1569.

XX. SIR JOHN GAGE.

This gentleman made his first public appearance in the remarkable campaign of 1513; was present at the sieges of Tournay and Therouënne; and fought with so much gallantry at the latter place that Henry thought him worthy of the post of Captain of the Castle of Calais, from whence he was recalled to assume the offices of Vice Chamberlain and Captain of the Guard, and to take a seat in the Privy Council. He was one of the Executors of Henry, and died in 1557, aged 77. He was buried at West Firle, in Sussex.

XXI. SIMON GEORGE.

This gentleman resided at Quocoute in the county of Cornwall.

XXII. SIR JOHN GODSALVE.

We find Sir John Godsalve in the numerous and splendid train which attended Henry the eighth in his voyage to Boulogne. Edward VI made him a knight of the Carpet, at the magnificent justs which followed his coronation. He died in 1557.

XXIII. SIR HENRY GULDEFORD.

He distinguished himself at a very early time of life by his gallantry in Spain, where he served as a volunteer

against the Moors, and in 1511 received at Burgos the honour of knighthood from Ferdinand and Isabella, who likewise paid him the compliment of adding to his family arms the Pomegranate of Granada. He was probably a man of good parts and education, since he appears in the number of Erasmus's English Correspondents; but seems to have had no turn for politics. He died in 1532, aged about 44. Holbein's fine picture after this drawing is in perfect preservation at Kensington Palace.

XXIV. THE LADY HENEGHAM.

This lady was Mary, one of the daughters of Sir John Shelton, of Shelton, in Norfolk, by Anne, daughter of Sir William Boleyn, and aunt to the unfortunate Queen Anne. She became the second wife of Sir Anthony Heveningham or Henningham of Ketteringham in Norfolk about the year 1546. She died about the year 1563.

XXV. SIR PHILIP HOBBY.

He had attained to the middle age before he became known at court. His zeal for the Reformation recommended him to Henry VIII, and that prince towards the end of his reign employed him in some foreign negociations of no great moment. He died on the 31st of May, 1558, aged 53, and was buried at Bisham, in Berkshire.

XXVI. THE LADY HOBBY

Was Elizabeth, third of the four celebrated daughters of Sir Anthony Cooke, of Gidea-Hall in Essex, and wife of Sir Thomas Hobby, brother of Sir Philip. Lady Hobby, as well as her sisters, cultivated studies which are not usually admitted into the education of females. Her translation from the French of a Treatise "Touching the true nature and substance of the Body and Blood of Christ

in the Sacrament," was printed in 1605. She died about 1596, and is buried at Bisham.

XXVII. QUEEN CATHERINE HOWARD.

Catherine Howard was the fifth wife of King Henry VIII, and suffered death on the scaffold, on the 12th of February, 1541-2, for her ante-nuptial frailties.

XXVIII. HENRY HOWARD, EARL OF SURREY.

The Editor has taken some pains to prove, on account of the inscription at the corner of the picture "Tho. Howard, E. of Surrey," that it must be the portrait of the celebrated Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, who in the romantic style of ancient chivalry, challenged, fought, and conquered, for his fair Geraldine; under which poetical denomination he is now pretty well understood to have meant the lady Elizabeth, daughter of Gerald Fitzgerald, Earl of Kildare.

XXIX. MOTHER JAK.

The Earl of Orford is said to have mentioned, that a portrait by Holbein, after this drawing, inscribed "Mother Jak, nurse to King Edward the Sixth," was sold several years since in the collection of a Mrs. Hunter.

Vertue, in his Catalogue of the Collection of K. Charles I, mentions this drawing, and, on what authority we know not, calls the person whom it represents, "Mother Jackson."

XXX. THE LADY LISTER.

This lady was Jane, daughter of Ralph Shirley, of Wistneston in Sussex, Esquire for the body to King Henry VII. She was first married to Sir John Dawtrey, of Moor House, Sussex, and after his death to Sir Richard Lister, Lord Chief Justice of England in 1546.

XXXI. THE LADY MARY.

She was born at Greenwich, February 18th 1517, the daughter of Henry VIII, by Catherine of Arragon.

She succeeded her brother, on the throne, in 1553, and was married to Philip of Spain, July 20th, 1554, which marriage seemed to be the signal for the commencement of those horrors which blackened her short reign. She died on the 17th of November, 1558.

XXXII. PHILIP MELANCTHON.

He was born at Brette, a village of the Palatinate, on the 16th of February, 1497, and made an amazing progress in languages even in his childhood. Luther, and his doctrines, appeared about this time, and Melancthon stood forward as their most strenuous supporter; indeed the Lutheran system was in a great measure planned by him, and the famous instrument by which it was publicly declared, called the Confession of Augsburg was the production of his pen.

Melancthon was the intimate friend of Erasmus, and Erasmus the patron of Holbein: this connexion may account for his appearance in a collection of portraits of Englishmen, for he never was in this country. He died at Wirtemberg, on the 19th of April, 1560, aged 64.

XXXIII. THE LADY MEUTAS.

The maiden name of this lady was Joan Ashley. She was married young to Sir Peter Meutas, a person considerably favoured by Henry VIII.

XXXIV. THE LADY MONTEAGLE.

Thomas Stanley, second Lord Monteagle, who died in 1560, was twice married, first to Mary, daughter of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, and secondly, to Ellen,

daughter of Thomas Preston, of Preston Patrick in Westmoreland, and widow of Sir James Leyburne, but for which of these ladies the portrait here given was intended, has not been ascertained.

XXXV. SIR JOHN MORE.

This gentleman was the father of Sir Thomas More. He was appointed a Judge of the King's Bench in 1518, and died in 1533, aged 90.

XXXVI. SIR THOMAS MORE.

He was born in Milk Street, London, about the year 1480, and having embraced his father's profession, and soon becoming famous in it, he was very early a member of the House of Commons, of which he was chosen Speaker in 1523, and in 1530, in spite of his objections to Henry's darling project of divorcing Queen Catherine, Lord Chancellor of England. He sat but three years in his high office, and refusing to comply with the King's demands, requested leave to resign. He was afterwards committed to the Tower, on a charge of misprision of treason, and was beheaded on the 6th of June, 1535.

It is almost needless to mention his literary works: his Utopia* and Life of Richard III, are well known: his smaller productions consist chiefly of Latin Poems, and polemical tracts.

To say that Sir Thomas More was the brightest character of the age in which he lived, an age which exhibited the ferocity of uncivilized man without his simplicity, and the

* The Rev. T. F. Dibdin has recently obliged the world with a new edition of the "Utopia," executed in a very classical manner, which cannot fail of proving an agreeable present to the lovers of our earlier literature. It will of course have a place in every good English Library.

degeneracy of modern times without their refinement, were praise beneath his merit; but if the wise and honest statesman, the acute and uncorrupt magistrate, the loyal but independent subject, constitute an excellent public man; if the good father, the good husband, and the good master, the firm friend, the moral though witty companion, the upright neighbour, the pious Christian, and the patient martyr, form a perfect character—Sir Thomas More was the man.

XXXVII. JOHN MORE.

The only son of Sir Thomas.

XXXVIII. ORMOND.

This person, Mr. Chamberlaine observes, could have been no other than Thomas Boleyn, father of the unfortunate Anne, and son of Sir William Boleyn of Blickling, in Norfolk, K. B. by Margaret, daughter and coheir of Thomas Butler, the last Earl of Ormond of his line.

XXXIX. WILLIAM PARR, MARQUIS OF NORTHAMPTON,

Was the only son of Sir Thomas Parr, and being brought young to court, and nearly of the same age with the King, he ran that course of romantic gallantry and magnificence, which distinguished the first years of that Prince's reign. He was created by Edward VI, in 1547, Marquis of Northampton, and on the death of that Monarch, and the accession of Queen Mary, was arraigned of high treason, and sentenced to death, for the part he took in favour of Lady Jane Grey. His execution was however respited from time to time, though his titles and estates were withheld from him during the remainder of that reign. He was reinstated in both by Elizabeth, who gave him the order of the Garter. He died in 1571.

XL. THE LADY PARKER.

This lady was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Philip Calthorpe of Norfolk, and wife of Sir Henry Parker, the first Lord Morley of his family. She was afterwards the wife of Sir William Wodehouse of Hickling in Norfolk, and after his death married Sir Drue Drury, well known as the last and sternest Keeper of the unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scots. The time of her death is not known.

XLI. THOMAS PARRIE.

The friendship of Secretary Cecil, who was distantly related to this gentleman, introduced him at the court of Edward VI. In the following reign he was one of the Protestants who were allowed to attend on Elizabeth in her confinement, and became the principal officer in her slender establishment, but he had scarcely seen his mistress settled on her throne, when he was arrested by the hand of death. This event took place on the 15th of December, 1559.

XLII. SIR NICHOLAS POINS.

He was the son of a gentleman of the same names, and seems to have filled no higher station than that of a mere country gentleman.

XLIII. SIR NICHOLAS POINS.

He was the father of the preceding Sir Nicholas, and appears not to have been distinguished by any circumstances worth transmitting to posterity.

XLIV. JOHN POINS.

He was the eldest son of Sir William Poins or Poyntz, of North Wokendon in Essex. His name is found in Rymer's Fœdera, in a list of the officers who attended Cathe-

rine of Arragon, at the magnificent interview of the Kings of England and France, in 1520.

XLV. THE LADY RATCLIFFE.

It cannot at present be determined with certainty who was intended to be represented by this portrait.

XLVI. RESKIMER.

John Reskimer was a private gentleman, and was High Sheriff of the county of Cornwall in 1557. He was seated at a place called Murthyn or Murthyr Uni.

Holbein's picture of this gentleman after the drawing here imitated, is in the royal collection at Hampton Court.

XLVII. LORD RICH.

He studied the law in the Middle Temple, and was appointed Autumn Reader to that Society in 1530. After filling various offices connected with the law, the seals of the office of High Chancellor were delivered to him on the 30th of November, 1547, and soon after he was created Baron Rich, of Lees in Essex. He owed his advancement to Cromwell, and was a staunch supporter of that minister's favourite measures; he had little intellect, and less principle, which was sufficiently exemplified in his nefarious conduct to Sir Thomas More. He died in 1566.

XLVIII. THE LADY RICH.

This lady was the wife of the nobleman just mentioned, but her history is wrapped up in darkness.

XLIX. THE LADY OF RICHMOND.

This portrait represents Mary, only daughter of Thomas Howard, third, Duke of Norfolk, by his second Duchess. She was married, at a very early age, to Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Richmond, a natural son of King Henry VIII.

The celebrated Henry, Earl of Surrey, was her brother, at whose iniquitous trial, in 1546, this lady was called as a witness, and brought forward a body of evidence against him, so keenly pointed, and so full of secrets, which from their nature must have been voluntarily disclosed by her, that we cannot but suspect her conduct of a degree of rancour, unpardonable in any case, but in this unnatural.

L. THE BISHOP OF ROCHESTER.

This was John Fisher, born at Beverley in Yorkshire in 1459. He was a prelate remarkable for his private virtues, for his learning, and for a zealous discharge of the duties of his pastoral function. At a time when the lower order of the clergy were distinguished by their ignorance and debauchery, and the higher by a more refined luxury, and a turn for political intrigue, this bishop's conduct displayed the pure simplicity of a primitive Christian, and rigid morality of a Roman Stoic; plain, patient, and sincere, humble but courageous, mild though determined, his character has defied that oblivion, which commonly obscures the favourers of an exploded cause, and in the midst of our proud veneration for the Protestant Martyrs of the 16th century, we regret that he suffered for the contrary doctrine, and feel that the name of this good Catholic would have been a valuable addition to the glorious catalogue.

LI. J. RUSSELL, LORD PRIVY SEAL.

This gentleman owed his introduction at the Court of Henry VII to a mere accident; Philip, Archduke of Austria, having been shipwrecked at Weymouth, on his passage from Flanders to Spain was entertained by Sir Thomas Trenchard, and lived splendidly in his house till the King invited him to Court. It chanced that Sir Thomas sent for his cousin, Mr. Russell, then lately arrived from his travels, to wait on the royal stranger, who was so

much pleased with the conversation of his visitor, that he took him in his company to Windsor, recommended him strongly to Henry, and thus opened the way to his future fortune.

In 1538, he was created Baron Russell of Cheneys in Bucks, and in 1540, became enriched beyond all precedent, by grants of Church Lands. Edward VI created him Earl of Bedford in 1550. He died in 1555, and was buried at Cheneys.

LII. FRANCIS RUSSELL, EARL OF BEDFORD.

This nobleman devoted himself to his country on the only just principles of public service,—loyalty to his prince, reverence to religion, and submission to the laws. He had talents capable of directing the most important state affairs; but those talents were, in a manner, governed by a noble simplicity of mind, so contrary to the spirit of party and political intrigue, that he always declined accepting the great offices, which were repeatedly offered to him, choosing to serve his prince rather with his person than with his counsel, and preferring obedience, regulated by his own honesty, to that affectation of authority which must occasionally submit to the interests and the caprice of colleagues. The vast wealth which he inherited in his youth from his father, seduced ~~him~~ neither into indolence, debauchery, or pride. His charity was as pure as his patriotism, and as free from vanity as that from ambition: he seemed to hold his weighty purse but as a trustee for the unfortunate: so extensive were his alms and his hospitality, that Queen Elizabeth used to say, "my Lord of Bedford made all the beggars." To conclude, in the concise but comprehensive words of Camden, "he was a true follower of religion and virtue." He died on the 28th of July, 1585, and was buried at Cheneys.

LIII. QUEEN JANE SEYMOUR.

She was the eldest daughter of Sir John Seymour of Wolf Hall, in Wiltshire. Her connexions and accomplishments procured for her the office of a maid of honour to Anne Boleyn, and her beauty made her the innocent cause of her mistress's ruin. Equally a stranger to sensibility and morals, the attachment of Henry to this lady soon became irresistible, and his disgust for the Queen increased to a degree of dislike little short of hatred. He determined to make Jane Seymour his wife, and the unhappy Anne Boleyn was accused of adultery, and put to death. The unfeeling widower married the lady of whom we are treating, in the last week of May, 1536, and on the 12th of October, 1537, she was delivered of a son, afterwards the excellent Edward VI, but the joy for his birth was soon abated by the death of the Queen. She was buried at Windsor on the 8th of November, 1537.

LIV. SIR WILLIAM SHERRINGTON.

There is but little known of this gentleman, and that little highly unfavourable to his memory, his dishonesty only having preserved his name from oblivion. He was appointed to the office of Vice Treasurer of the Mint at Bristol, under Henry VIII, and in the beginning of the next reign, was accused of embezzling the coin and of other misdemeanors in the execution of his office. The event of his prosecution is not known.

LV. SIR THOMAS STRANGE.

He seems to have retired at an early time of life, from all the vanities of the capital; and we find him in no public situation but that of High Sheriff of the County of Norfolk, which office he served in the 24th of Henry VIII. He died on the 16th of January, 1545.

LVI. M. SOUCH.

More than one commoner of the name of Zouch, frequently then spelled as above, was living in Holbein's time. It is not possible, therefore, to fix with certainty on the lady here presented under the title of Mrs. which is intended by the initial letter.

LVII. THE EARL OF SOUTHAMPTON.

William Fitzwilliam, Earl of Southampton, was descended from an ancient and powerful family, seated at Aldwarke, in Yorkshire. Being introduced at the court of Henry VIII, that monarch appointed him one of the esquires for the body, which was confirmed to him by patent in 1513. He was employed in several naval commands, and in various embassies and negociations under Henry, and in 1538, obtained the Earldom of Southampton, and was soon after appointed Lord Privy Seal. In the autumn of 1543, he commanded the van-guard of the army then sent against Scotland under the Duke of Norfolk, and died after a short illness, at Newcastle upon Tyne, on his march into that kingdom.

LVIII. SIR RICHARD SOUTHWELL.

There are few circumstances either of the public or private history of this gentleman which can be positively ascertained. It should seem, however, that he merited no better appellation than that of a tool to the statesmen of his time. We find him employed in packing up Sir Thomas More's books and papers, when that great man was committed to the Tower; and we find him at the trial, when called on by More to falsify the treacherous evidence of Rich, declaring that he did not hear a conversation which passed with loud warmth in his presence, while he was busied in that mean task. He was, however, held in

some degree of confidence by Henry, for that Prince appointed him an assistant executor of his last will. In the two following reigns he is barely mentioned. He lived to a great age, and at the time of his death held the office of master of the ordnance to Queen Elizabeth.

Holbein's picture of Sir Richard Southwell is in the grand Duke's Gallery at Florence.

LIX, LX. HENRY AND CHARLES BRANDON, DUKES OF SUFFOLK.

The exquisite miniatures painted by Holbein, after which these two portraits were engraved, are in the Royal Cabinet, and in the highest state of preservation. They are mentioned in the Catalogue of King Charles the First's Collection, in the barbarous dispersion of which they seem to have been overlooked, as we have no notice either of the alienation or recovery of them. They represent Henry, and Charles, his brother, the sons of the warlike and accomplished Charles, Duke of Suffolk, by his fourth wife, Catherine, daughter and sole heir of William, Lord Willoughby, of Eresby. Henry was born September the 6th, 1530; and Charles, on the 10th of March, 1537. The former succeeded to his father's honours, and the latter also was Duke of Suffolk, but, alas! only for a few hours, for they died of the sweating sickness on the same day, the 16th of July, 1551, at the bishop of Lincoln's palace at Buckden, whither they had retired from London, in the hope of avoiding that infection which had fatally seized them before their departure.

LXI. THE DUCHESS OF SUFFOLK.

This lady was the mother of the two young Lords of whom we have just treated. Her second husband was Richard Bertie, of Berested in Kent, a gentleman of an-

gular accomplishments, to whom she brought a noble fortune. She distinguished herself in the reign of Edward VI, by her zeal for the Reformation, insomuch that she seems to have been marked as a victim to the blind enthusiasm of his successor, or rather, perhaps, to the malice of an implacable prelate, Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, whom she had personally offended. Mr. Bertie foreseeing the frightful consequences which were likely to result in these dreadful times from this circumstance, made powerful interest to obtain the Queen's permission to travel, and succeeding in his suit, immediately passed over to Calais. Six months after his departure he was joined by the Duchess, then great with child, in Brabant, and having travelled through most of the Imperial States, under feigned characters, and having undergone many perils, from the cruel bigotry of the German Catholics, whom Mary had formally advertised of their elopement, they were charitably invited by Sigismund II, King of Poland, to take an Asylum in his dominions, where they were honourably entertained till the death of Mary, in 1558, when they returned to peace and splendour. They had a son, born at Wesel, in the Duchy of Cleves, and called, in allusion to the painful wanderings of his parents, Peregrine, a name still preserved in the family. The Duchess died on the 19th of September, 1580.

LXII. THOMAS, EARL OF SURREY.

He was the eldest son of that celebrated Henry, who bore the same title, and fell the last sacrifice to the jealousy and tyranny of Henry VIII. He succeeded to the Dukedom of Norfolk in 1557, on the death of his grandfather, Thomas, the third Duke, and espoused Elizabeth's title to the throne with ardour, and was one of the first objects of her gratitude. In 1567, Charles the Ninth, of France, having complimented Elizabeth with the authority

to invest two of her great men with the order of St. Michael, she named the Duke of Norfolk for one. In the following year he was a commissioner at York, to examine the charges brought by Murray against the Queen of Scots; and there he entertained the first idea of that unfortunate scheme of alliance with Mary, for which he was eventually led to the scaffold. For six months after his condemnation on a charge of high treason, Elizabeth hesitated whether to take the life of a nobleman, not less beloved by herself than by her people, but at length gave way to the impulse of fear and jealousy. The Duke suffered death on the 2d of June, 1572, with that pious resignation, and dignified heroism, which bespoke at once the purity and the grandeur of his character.

LXIII. THE COUNTESS OF SURREY.

This lady was Frances, wife of the celebrated Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey. If there were any thing remarkable in her character or story, it has been totally lost in the cloud of misfortune, which, in her time, obscured the splendour of her husband's family.

LXIV. LORD VAUX.

This was Thomas, second Lord Vaux of Harwedon. In 1532, he waited on the King in his splendid expedition to Calais and Bologne, a little before which time he is said to have had the custody of the mild and persecuted Catherine of Arragon. He died early in the reign of Philip and Mary.

LXV. THE LADY VAUX.

She was the wife of the nobleman just mentioned. Holbein's picture after this drawing is in the royal collection at Hampton Court.

LXVI. WARHAM, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

This prelate was born at Okeley, in Hampshire, about the year 1456. Soon after his coming to London, where he practised with much reputation in the Court of Arches, he became well known at court, and acquired no small degree of favour with Henry VII, who delighted in civilians, and thought them the only men for the management of niceties in state affairs. He was appointed to the office of Master of the Rolls, which he held nine years, and afterwards rose, with great rapidity, to the most exalted situations, in Church and State, for in 1502 the great seal was delivered to him, as Lord Keeper; within a few weeks after he was installed Bishop of London; on the first of January following was appointed Lord Chancellor, and in the ensuing March translated to Canterbury: to these high offices was added the dignity of Chancellor of the University of Oxford, to which he was elected in 1506. Being considerably teased by that aspiring prelate, Cardinal Wolsey, Warham resigned the seals in 1515. He now retired from all public business, except that of his church, and having passed several years in his diocese, in a faithful discharge of the duties of his high calling, died on the 23d of August, 1532, and was buried in his Cathedral.

Holbein's picture after this drawing remains in the Archbishop's palace at Lambeth.

LXVII. LORD WENTWORTH.

This nobleman was the representative of a younger branch of the ancient family of Wentworth of Wentworth Woodhouse in Yorkshire, and was summoned to parliament as a Baron on the second of December, 1530. To what merit he owed that dignity, or his exaltation to the office of Lord Chamberlain in the following reign, is not known, for history furnishes only a solitary and in-

significant instance of his public conduct. It is merely that he accompanied the Marquis of Northampton in his expedition against the Norfolk insurgents in the 2d year of Edward VI. He died on the 3d of March, 1551, and was buried in one of the Chapels of Westminster Abbey.

LXVIII. CHARLES WINGFIELD.

Of the life and character of this gentleman there is little known. He was the son of Sir Richard Wingfield, Knight of the Garter, to whom Henry VIII granted Kimbolton Castle in Huntingdonshire, with many other very considerable estates forfeited by the last Duke of Buckingham of the Staffords.

LXIX. SIR THOMAS WYAT.

The story of this eminent person, probably one of the principal ornaments of an age unable to discern his merits, or unwilling to record them, has been very imperfectly related. He was born at Allington Castle in Kent, the ancient seat of his family, in 1503, and was the son of Sir Henry Wyat. He may be said to have finished his education in the society of that delightful character, Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, with whom he travelled abroad, and with whom he "tasted in Italy," says Wood, "the sweet and stately measures of the Italian poesy." These, as far as the rude state of our language, and the still ruder taste of the time, would allow, he applied to English verse. His poems were printed at London in 1565, and have since been frequently republished, in conjunction with those of his noble friend; but here, as in other points of view, we have but glimpses of him; for, through the ignorance or carelessness of the original editor, his pieces are so confusedly blended with the Earl's that not many of them can be positively ascertained.

His influence with Henry VIII was proverbial. Lloyd tells us that "when a man was newly preferred they

said he had been in Sir Thomas Wyat's closet." He died in 1541.

An original picture of him, which has been frequently copied, is in the possession of the Earl of Romney. It is nearly a profile, and bears a strong resemblance to Holbein's drawing.

LXX. *Head supposed to be* CHARLES BRANDON, DUKE OF SUFFOLK.

There is an Engraving in small by Hollar, after this drawing. It is not known with certainty whom it is intended to represent; but so many of the collectors of English heads have determined that it was meant for Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, that it cannot properly be placed among the purely anonymous. It has, however, little or no resemblance to his undoubted portrait at Strawberry Hill, which was engraved by Vertue for the Society of Antiquaries; and the late noble possessor of that picture was of opinion that Holbein's drawing was intended for Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham.

Twelve anonymous portraits follow, of which eight are those of Ladies, and the remaining four Gentlemen.

It may be necessary to say that the portraits of the Lady Elyot, Philip Melancthon, and John Poins, are engraved by C. Metz; and that of John Reskimer by C. Knight; all the others are by Bartolozzi, as is expressed in the Advertisement at the beginning of the volume.

THE FEMININE MONARCHIE, or a Treatise concerning Bees, and the Dve Ordering of them. Wherein the Truth, found out by experience and diligent Observation, discovereth the idle and fond Conceipts, which many haue written anent this subiect. By Char. Bvtler Magd. At Oxford, Printed by Joseph Barnes, 1609, 12mo.

This little book is not paged: after the title there is a "Preface to the Reader," of 5 pages, dated Wotton, July 11, 1609, of which place the author was vicar. Then follow some Latin and English Verses addressed to the author, contained in two pages, which are succeeded by a Table of Contents occupying fifteen pages.

The first chapter begins on signature *A*, and the book ends with that of *O*.

It is divided into ten chapters, which treat of the management of Bees, according to the following order; 1. Of the nature and properties of Bees, and of their Queene; 2. Of the placing of them, and of their seats; 3. Of their hives and the dressing of them; 4. Of the breeding of bees, and of the drone; 5. Of their swarming, and the hiving of them; 6. Of their Worke; 7. Of their Enemies; 8. Of removing them; 9. Of feeding them; 10. Of the fruit and profit of them; this chapter is divided into three parts, the first shewing the taking of the Combs; the second the trying of honey and wax, with the making of methe (mead); and the third the singular virtues of honey, mead and wax, for the use and comfort of man. This chapter is followed by "the conclusion to the Reader." in which the author is earnest in his desire that tithes should be faithfully and truly paid, not only of the fruits of the earth, but of the profits of trade and business, and gives a short account of their origin, as well from Scripture as from History.

Besides this edition, which is the first, there are two others,

viz. the second at London, 1623, and the third at Oxford, 1634. It was translated into the Latin Language by Richard Richardson of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and published at London, in 1673, in octavo. The translator, in this edition, left out some of the ornamental and emblematical part of the English copy, and intermixed his own Observations on Bees, with the author's, together with what he had gathered from books or from those whose experience in keeping bees had enabled him by their information to impart it in this manner. The translation only selling slowly, a new title page was put to the book, in which it was said to be printed at Oxford, in 1682.

The author, Charles Butler, was born at one of the Wycombes in the County of Buckingham, and was entered of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, 1579, took a degree in Arts, and being made one of the Bible Clerks of Magdalen College, was translated thereto. Soon afterwards he became Master of Basingstoke School, in Hampshire, where he continued about seven years, and was promoted to the Vicarage of Lawrence Wotton, where he died in the year 1647, aged about 88 years.

Besides the Treatise on Bees, he wrote the following Books, viz.

1. Rhetoricæ libri duo, quorum prior de Tropis & Figuris, posterior de voce et gestu præcipit, &c. Oxford, 1618.

2. De propinquitate matrimonium impediente regula generalis. Oxford, 1625?

3. Oratoriæ libri duo. Oxford, 1633?

The same, London, 1635, 8vo.

4. English Grammar. Oxford, 1634?

5. The Principles of Music. London, 1636?

The Lives, and Characters, Deaths, Burials, and Epitaphs, Works of Piety, Charity, and other Munificent Benefactions of all the Protestant Bishops of the Church of England since the Reformation, as settled by Queen Elizabeth, Anno Dom. 1559. Collected from their several Registers, Wills, in the Prerogative Offices, authentic Records, and other valuable MS. Collections; and compared with the best Accounts hitherto published of this kind. By JOHN LE NEVE, Gent. *London*, 1720, 8vo. Vol. I. Part I. and Vol. I. Part II.

That they may rest from their labours, and their works do follow them.
Rev. xiv. 13.

The first part contains

The Title,
Dedication to William, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, 1 page.
Contents of the 2 Parts, of first volume, 1 page.
Preface, 11 pages.
Errata, &c. 1 page.
Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury, p. 1, to 268.
Proposals for publishing this work, 2 pages.
Books published by the same author, 1 page.

According to the title of this work, given above, it would appear that these two volumes are only part of a larger work, intended to comprise an account of the lives of all the Protestant Bishops of the Church of England, which the author did not complete.

The lives of the following Archbishops of Canterbury are given in this part, in the order of their succession, viz. Matthew Parker, Edmund Grindal, John Whitgift, Richard Bancroft, George Abbot, William Laud, William Juxon, Gilbert Sheldon, William Sancroft, John Tillotson, Thomas Tenison.

The second Part contains

The Title.
Contents of the two parts, on the back of the title.
Dedication to William, Lord Archbishop of York, 1 page.
Advertisement, 1 page.
Lives of the Archbishops of York, p. 1 to 288.
List of Subscribers, 7 pages.
Notice respecting the second volume, 1 page.

This part treats of the Lives of the following Archbishops of York, viz. Thomas Young, Edwyn Sandys, John Piers, Matthew Hutton, Toby Matthew, George Mountain, Samuel Harsnet, Richard Neyle, John Williams, Accepted Frewen, Richard Sterne, John Dolben, Thomas Lamplugh, and John Sharpe.

At the end of this part there is a notice respecting the second volume, which the author proposed to divide into three parts, the first to contain the lives of the Protestant Bishops of London, the second those of Durham, and the third of Winchester.

PUBLIC RECORDS.

An Account of the Records in the Tower of London, By the late THOMAS ASTLE, *Esq.*

[Concluded from page 92.]

THE OFFICE ROOM.

In the Office Room, where the business is transacted, are deposited the Calendars to the Records, amounting to 102 volumes, 45 of which were either made, completed, or procured during the time Mr. Astle held the office of

Keeper of the Records in the Tower. Besides the Calendars or Repertories to the Records preserved in Wakefield Tower, which have been already mentioned, there are some now of less use, since complete Repertories have been made to each Class.

There is a calendar or collection of all grants of inheritance from the Crown, from King John to Richard III, both reigns inclusive, in three volumes folio: but these grants are referred to in the Calendars to the Patent Rolls, as all Royal Grants of Inheritance must necessarily have passed the Great Seal.

There are also Calendars to the Grants of Free Warren, Markets, Fairs, and other liberties, from King John to Edward IV, which are referred to in the Calendars of the Patent and Charter Rolls.

There is a Calendar of the Attainders, Restitutions, and Resumptions in Parliament, from 4 Edward III to the end of the reign of King Edward IV.

Also some old Calendars to Records of different reigns, but most of these are now of little consequence, since more complete Repertories have been made. There are some Indexes to the Records above mentioned in the British Museum, and in the College of Arms, which would not be of any use at the Tower.

The Book of Common Prayer, or Liturgy of the Church of England, as established by law soon after the Restoration, with the Great Seal of England appendant thereto, and certified to be a correct Copy, under the Hands and Seals of eight learned Persons appointed by the King, by his Letters Patent under the Great Seal, bearing date the first day of November, 1662. This book is printed on vellum, and has several corrections in manuscript. It is a large folio, and was printed at London, 1662.

MANUSCRIPTS.

An Account of the Manuscripts in the Library of the Inner Temple. By JOHN CALEY, *Esq. F. S. A.*

[From the Appendix to the Report on the Public Records of Great Britain.]

The Manuscripts in the Library of the Inner Temple are above four hundred in number; many of these are on subjects of Divinity, General History, &c. &c. others are ancient Manuscripts of English Historians, and the remainder, of which the following is an account, may be thus classed, viz. Manuscripts concerning, 1. Parliamentary Matters; 2. Statute and Common Law; 3. Ecclesiastical Matters; 4. Copies and Extracts from Records; 5. Repertories to other Repositories; 6. Miscellanea.

I. PARLIAMENTARY MATTERS.

These consist of, 1. Copies from the Parliament Rolls, from Edward II to Henry VIII, and are contained in 33 Volumes folio. 2. Journals of the House of Lords from Henry VIII, to the 32d of King Charles II, comprized in 46 Volumes folio.

3. Journals of the House of Commons from 1604 to 1707, comprized in 83 Volumes folio.

These Manuscript Copies of the Rolls and Journals must formerly have been of considerable use to the Student, but are now, since they have been printed, comparatively of very little value.

4. Proceedings in Parliament and Miscellanies.—See MISCELLANEA.

5. The Antiquity, Power, and Privileges of Parliament. —See also MISCELLANEA.

6. Cases argued in Parliament, in Mr. Prynne's own Hand Writing, and never printed.

II. STATUTE AND COMMON LAW.

These comprize, 1. Divers Ancient Statutes, from Magna Charta to King Henry VI, and a volume of Private Acts from Henry VIII to Charles II.

2. Official Reports, viz. A Year Book from the 10th to the 16th of King Edward III, inclusive.—This Year Book is extremely valuable, the whole of the period to which it relates, except the 10th year, being deficient in the printed copies. It is very fairly written, in a coeval hand, and upon examining the 10th year with the printed copy, they appear so nearly alike, as almost to induce a belief that this Manuscript for that year was used in the printed edition.

Another Year Book, containing the 38th, 40th, 41st, and 42d years of King Edward III, and the third of Henry VI —The hand in which this manuscript is written is not coeval.

3. Unofficial Reports, viz. 1. A volume of Reports, in which there are a few cases in the reigns of Edward III and Henry VI, but chiefly of the time of Philip and Mary, and Elizabeth.

2. Cases in the Courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, in the reigns of Elizabeth, James I, Charles I, comprized in nine volumes folio

3. A Collection of Paper Books and Pleadings, in Cases determined in the King's Bench, from the 14th to the 27th of George II, in 14 volumes folio.

These were presented to the Society by Sir Martin Wright.

4. Cases determined in Law and Equity, by Thomas Ley, Esq. from 1750 to 1765, in four volumes, and by him bequeathed to the Society.

III. ECCLESIASTICAL MATTERS.

1. A collection as to the jurisdiction the Clergy hath used in England, and their exceeding the same, and as to Prohibitions and Modus Decimandi.

2. A volume of Instruments and Proceedings in the Ecclesiastical Courts—ancient.

3. Another, containing Prohibitions, &c.

4. Registrum Chartarum Ecclesiæ Sarum.

IV. COPIES AND EXTRACTS FROM RECORDS, VIZ.

1. Placita de Juratis et Assisis apud Wigorn, Salop, & Novum Castrum super Tynam, 1, 2, 3, 20, and 21 Edward I.

Placita coram Rege, temp. Edward I.

Placita coram Rege, 1 ad 27 Edw. II.

Placita coram Rege, 1 ad 37 Edw. III. 2 vol.

Placita Temporibus, Johannis, Edw. I, Edw. II, 1 Edw. III.

The above Placita are contained in six volumes folio.

2. A set of very important Manuscripts, upon various subjects, intituled simply "Recorda", which upon examination appear to contain a great number of copies and extracts from the Charter Rolls, Claus Rolls, Patent Rolls, Placita of various Courts, and other Records, from the reign of King John to that of Edward IV, in 38 volumes folio.

3. The Charters, Privileges, proceedings, &c. relating to the City of London, collected by William Petyt, Esquire, upon the Quo Warranto brought against the City by Charles II, in two volumes folio.

V. REPERTORIES TO OTHER REPOSITORIES.

1. An Index or Repertory to Decrees, Orders, Inrolments, and some other records, of the Court of Exchequer from Edward I, to the present reign, compiled with great care and accuracy by Adam Martin, Esquire, one of the Sworn Clerks of the King's Remembrancer's Office, and by him bequeathed to the Society, in two volumes octavo. A Copy of this Manuscript is in the possession of D. B. Fowler, Esq. of the Exchequer.

2. A Calendar of all the Acts in the Clerk of the Parliament's Office, from the 12th of Henry VII, to the 32d of Charles II.

3. A Catalogue of the Cottonian Library, in two volumes folio.

VI. MISCELLANEA.

Under this comprehensive head in this Library are contained:

1. a large and valuable set of Manuscripts intituled, "Proceedings in Parliament and Miscellanies."

Upon a view of these it appears that besides Parliamentary Affairs, they relate to a great variety of important subjects, the principal of which seem to be the following; viz. Ambassadors (Instructions to, &c.) Alienation Office, Cinque Ports, Coronations, Divorce, Fishings, Forests, Fortresses, Heraldry, Installations, Letters and other original Papers (some of which are valuable, with signs manual of Kings and Queens of England; they chiefly comprehend the reigns from Henry VIII to Elizabeth inclusive), Knights Templars, their privileges, &c. Monasteries, Navy, Nobility, Papal Bulls and Letters, Precedency, Sheriffs, Soldiers, Stannaries, Star Chamber, Court of Wards and Liveries, Cardinal Wolsey.

Some of these are only Treatises on the subjects to which they respectively relate; but even these in general appear to be so replete with erudition, and to contain so much useful matter, selected from original Records (some of great antiquity), that it would have been improper to have left them unnoticed. They are comprized in fifty volumes folio.

2. The same observations may be applied to another collection of Manuscripts, principally concerning the government of England; the Kings, their Oaths and Coronations; and the antiquity, power and privileges of Parliament, &c. contained in 26 volumes in folio.

3. There is also a third collection divided into volumes, bearing the following titles, viz. De Pardonationibus, one volume; De Moneta, one volume; Cleri, Literæ Procuratoriæ, &c. one volume; Theatrum Criminalium, 5 volumes, being Criminal Prosecutions, chiefly on state affairs; De Provisionibus Papalibus in Anglia, 2 volumes; De Creatione Nobilium in Parliamento et extra, 2 volumes: De Cartis concessis Civibus et Burgis, 2 volumes; making altogether 14 volumes in folio, of copies and abstracts of records concerning those matters, from the Tower and other repositories.

In addition to the above, there are in this library, a few single articles deserving notice; viz.

A Collection of Treatises concerning Scotland, and its subordination to England, in one volume.

A volume respecting the Royal Household, made about 1622.

The Proceedings of the Coronation of King George the First.

Among the above manuscripts, there are very few which, strictly speaking, can be called originals; perhaps the original letters and papers, and the Registrum Chartarum Ecclesiæ Sarum, are those only which can properly be so denominated; but many of these copies, which appear to be correctly made, may in future, and perhaps even already, be entitled to that appellation, from the loss or obliteration of the records from whence they have been transcribed.

Having now finished my statement of those manuscripts in this repository, which, according to my ideas, come within the view of the Honourable Committee, I conceive it incumbent on me further to state such particulars respecting this library, its foundation and designation, as I have been able to collect; and this I the rather do, because the manuscripts in it are wholly unfettered

with any of those restrictions which accompanied the bequest of a similar collection to another honourable Society of the Law. (Lincoln's Inn.)

These manuscripts, with very few exceptions, seem to have been partly collected and partly composed by William Petyt, Esq. author of "The Ancient Rights of the Commons of England asserted," and other publications; which evidently prove him to have possessed great learning and industry.

This gentleman, by his official situation, as Keeper of the Records in the Tower, was enabled to collect from thence, as he did also from various other repositories, that ample store of materials, founded upon the best authorities, which these manuscripts contain.

His great view in forming this body of information appears to have been, that such manuscripts as deserved it, might by publication be rendered of advantage to posterity.

Accordingly, by his last will, dated the 12th of July, 1705, he gave and devised, amongst other things, "his books of Law,* History, Antiquity, and Parliamentary Proceedings, which cost him many years pains and study, and stood him in much charge in collecting," to Joseph Offley, Esq. and others, and to his brother Silvester Petyt, his trustees, in trust and to the intent and purpose that they would use their utmost endeavours for preserving and keeping them safe and entire for public use, in such place or places as they, or the major part of them, or the survivors or survivor of them, from time to time should appoint, and not suffer or permit them to be embezzled or sold; for which purpose he also gave 150l. to buy or build a

* It is rather singular, that there is not in this library a single manuscript of Glanvill, Bracton, or any other of the ancient law writers.

place convenient for preserving and keeping them, to be settled on his trustees or the survivors of them, or the heirs of the survivors of them, in fee simple, in trust for the purposes aforesaid; and by his said will, he did earnestly desire his trustees that they would, in convenient time after his decease, in justice to truth and his memory, procure such of his manuscripts as they should think fit, to be printed, to remain for public use to posterity.

He gave also to the Honourable the Society of the Middle Temple, 50l. to be laid out by his executor, to buy books for augmenting their library; and to the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple 50l. to be laid out towards a library there to be erected.

Upon Mr. Petyt's decease, which happened not long afterwards, Silvester Petyt, Esq. his brother and executor, and the rest of the trustees proposed to the Society of the Inner Temple, of which society William Petyt, Esq. had been treasurer, that if they would provide a place for a library to deposit the collection in, and thereby preserve the same for public use, according to the true intent and meaning of the said will, that then the said trustees would consent that Mr. Petyt's books should be deposited in such place as the society would so assign as a library, and that Mr. Silvester Petyt should pay into the society the sum of 150l. contained in the said will.

All these conditions appear to have been agreed to upon the part of the society, and a building was erected adjoining to the hall for the reception of Mr. Petyt's books, in the year 1707, in which they have ever since remained.

I cannot conclude without observing, that as well from the inspection I have made into Mr. Petyt's manuscripts upon this, as upon former occasions, I am convinced they contain an abundant fund of information of the highest importance, evidently evincing the skill and judgment of

the collector, and which may be consulted with advantage by the lawyer, the historian, and the antiquary.

The building above alluded to, erected in 1707 by the society, for the reception of Mr. Petyt's books and manuscripts, is as secure and commodious as can be desired.

The manuscripts are in a very good state of preservation; they are carefully locked up in presses, and can be resorted to without any difficulty, being arranged numerically, according to the catalogue.

There is in the library a catalogue of the printed books and manuscripts, but that of the latter is neither so full nor so correct as might be wished. It is not known that any catalogue of these manuscripts exists elsewhere.

BIOGRAPHICAL AND LITERARY MISCELLANEA.

SKELTON, THE POET LAUREAT.

His poems, says Dr. Farmer, are printed, 1736, with the title of "Pithy, Pleasant, and Profitable Works of Maister Skelton, Poete Laureate." But, says Mr. Cibber, after several other writers, "how, or by what interest he was made laureat, or whether it was a title he assumed to himself, cannot be determined." This is an error, pretty generally received, and it may be worth while to remove it.

A facetious author says somewhere, That a poet laureat, in the modern idea, is a gentleman, who hath an annual stipend for reminding us of the new year, and the birth-day: but formerly a poet laureat was a real University Graduate.

"Skelton wore laurell wreath,
And past in Schools we know,"

says Churchyarde, in the poem prefixed to his Works. "And Master Caxton in his preface to the Boke of Eneydos, 1490, hath a passage which well deserves to be quoted without abridgment: I pray Mayster John Skelton late created Poete Laureate in the Unyversite of Oxenforde, to oversee and correcte thys sayd booke, and taddresse and expowne whereas shall be founde faulte; to theym that shall require it; for him I knowe for suffycyent to expowne and Englyshe every dyfficulte that is therein, for he hath late translated the Epystles of Tullye and the Book of Dyodorus Syculus, and diverse other workes, out of Latyn in Englysshe, not in rude and old Langage, but in polyshed and ornate termes, craftely, as he that hath redde Vyrgyle, Ouyde, Tullye, and all the other noble poets and oratours, to me unknown: and also he hath redde the ix Muses, and understantes their musicalle scyences, and to whom of them eche scyence is approved: I suppose he hath dronken of Elycon's Well!!!" Skelton was rector of Diss, in Norfolk, and patronized by the Earl of Northumberland. He wrote against Wolsey. Erasmus styled him very strangely, "Britannicarum Literarum Lumen et Decus."

KING CHARLES II.

In a very curious and scarce pamphlet, entitled, "A Proper Memorial for the 29th of May," &c. &c. Lond. 1715, 8vo. his Majesty is described as having effected his escape from the rebels, after the battle of Worcester, in the following garb: "He had on a white steeple crowned hat, without any other lining besides grease, both sides of the brim so doubled up with handling that they looked like two spouts, a leather doublet full of holes, and almost black with grease about the sleeves, collar and waist; an old green Woodriff's coat, thread bare, and patched in most places; with a pair of breeches of the same cloth, and in the same condition, the slops hanging down loose to the middle

of the leg; hose and shoes of different parishes; the hose were grey stirrups, much darned and clouted, especially about the knees, under which he had a pair of flannel riding stockings of his own, the tops of them cut off. His shoes had been cobbled, being pieced both on the soles and seams, and the upper leathers so cut and slashed to fit them to his feet, that they were quite unfit to defend him either from water or dirt. This exotic and deformed dress, added to his short hair, cut off by the ears; his face coloured brown with walnut tree leaves; and a rough crooked thorn stick in his hand, had so metamorphosed him, that it was hard, even for those who had been before well acquainted with his person, and conversant with him, to have discovered who he was."

DRYDEN.

Mr. St. John, afterwards Lord Bolingbroke, happening to pay a morning visit to Dryden, whom he always respected, found him in an unusual agitation of spirits, even to a trembling. On enquiring the cause, "I have been up all night (replied the old bard), my musical friends made me promise to write them an ode for their feast of St. Cecilia: I have been so struck with the subject which occurred to me, that I would not leave it till I had completed it: here it is finished at one sitting." And immediately he shewed him the ode, which places the British lyric poetry above that of any other nation. This anecdote, as true as it is curious, was imparted by Lord Bolingbroke to Pope. The rapidity, and yet the perspicuity of the thoughts, the glow and the expressiveness of the images, those certain marks of the first sketch of a master, conspire to corroborate the fact. It is not to be understood that this piece was not afterwards reconsidered, retouched, and corrected.

Dryden's necessities obliged him to produce, besides many other poetical pieces, twenty-seven plays in twenty-five years. He got 25*l.* for the copy, and 70*l.* for his benefits generally.

Dramatic poetry was certainly not his talent. His plays, a very few passages excepted, are insufferably unnatural. It is remarkable that he did not scruple to confess, that he could not relish the pathos and simplicity of Euripides. When he published his Fables, Tonson agreed to give him two hundred and sixty eight pounds for ten thousand verses. And to complete the full number of lines stipulated for, he gave the bookseller the Epistle to his Cousin, and the celebrated Music Ode.

THE FINE ARTS.

In Winkelman's "History of Art among the Ancients," is to be found perhaps the best account of the gradual decay of Painting, Architecture, and Medals, that can be read; abounding with many instances of the fate that has befallen many exquisite pieces of art. Among the rest he says, that when the Austrians took Madrid, Lord Galloway searched for a very celebrated Busto of Caligula, that he knew Cardinal G. Colonna had conveyed to Spain: which fine Busto he at last found in the Escurial, where it served for a weight of the Turret Clock. What Winkelman says of the Laocoon is a capital piece of criticism and just taste; which he finishes by mentioning a matchless absurdity, worthy of the country where it is to be found, that in the castle of St. Ildephonso in Spain, there is a relief of this group of Laocoon and his Sons, with a figure of Cupid fluttering over their heads, as if flying to their assistance.

LORD CLARENDON.

When this nobleman was going from court, just after his profligate and ungrateful master had obliged him to resign the great seal, the Duchess of Cleveland meanly and wantonly insulted him from a window in the palace. He looked up at her, and only said, with a calm and contemptuous dignity, "Madam, if you live, you will grow old."

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Mr Park's edition of Warton's History of English Poetry is in a state of great forwardness. The Editor's plan is not only to revise both text and notes, and free the extracts from the charge of inaccuracy to which they have hitherto been subjected, but also to supply a continuation in furtherance of Mr. Warton's plan.

The very copious Annotations on Warton's History, by the late learned antiquary, the Rev. George Ashby, together with various MS. observations left by that acute Critic Mr. Ritson, are in the hands of the present Editor, and so far as the purposes of correction and illustration can be served will be appended to the notes of Mr. Warton.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED IN FEBRUARY, 1809.

Aikin—The Annual Review, for the year 1808. Edited by Arthur Aikin Royal 8vo. 1l. 1s.

Bath—Rebellion in Bath; or the Battle of the Upper Rooms; a Poem in two Cantos. 4to. 5s.

Blacket—The Times; an Ode at the Commencement of the year 1809. By Joseph Blacket, 1s.

Brazils—The Brazil Pilot, or a Description of the Coast of Brazils, Translated from the Portuguese of Manuel Pimentel. 4to. 1l. 1s.

Catholic Bishops—Six Letters on the Subject of Dr. Milner's Explanation relating to the proposal made in the last Session of Parliament for admitting the King's Veto in the Election of Roman Catholic Bishops. 3s.

Chambers—An Introduction to Arithmetic, in which the four principal Rules are illustrated by a variety of Questions. By R. Chambers. 1s. 6d.

Corinna in England, and a Heroine in the Shade, A Modern Romance. 2 vol. 8s.

Cumberland—The London Review, conducted by Richard Cumberland, Esq. No. I. 5s.

Day—Critical Examination of the Act of 6th of Geo. I, relating to Unlawful and Unwarrantable Projects, demonstrating that the present Joint Stock Companies are neither within the Letter nor Spirit of that Act. By H. Day. 1s.

Elton—The Remains of Hesiod, the Ascræan. Translated from the Greek into English Verse. With a Preliminary Dissertation and Notes. By Charles Abr. Elton. Small 8vo. 12s.

Familiar Discourses on the Apostles' Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Litany. By a Dignitary of the Church. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Flower—A Statement of Facts, relative to the Conduct of the Rev. John Clayton, sen. the Rev. John Clayton, jun. and the Rev. William Clayton. By Benjamin Flower. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

Flower—Abolition of Tithes recommended, in which the increasing and unjust Claims of the Clergy are fully examined and disputed. By B. Flower. 1s. 6d.

France—A History of France, from the Reign of Clovis to the Peace of Campo Formio, 1797. 12mo. 5s. 6d.

Gardiner—A Sermon on the Duties of Public Worship, Preached at Bath. By J. Gardiner, D. D. 1s. 6d.

Gartside—Ornamental Groups, Descriptive of Flowers, Birds, Shells, and Insects. By M. Gartside. No. I. Imperial Folio. 1l. 11s. 6d.

Gassiot—Grammar and Analysis of the Spanish Language, simplified and reduced to Tabular Form. By M. Gassiot. 5s.

Gilpin—Observations on several parts of the Counties of Cambridge, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex; also on several parts of North Wales; relative chiefly to Picturesque Beauty, in two Tours, the former made in the year 1769, and the latter in 1773. By the late William Gilpin, A. M. 18s.

Gilpin—A Monument of Parental Affection to a dear and only son. By J. Gilpin. 3s. 6d.

Glasse—The New Testament of our Lord Jesus Christ, with a further Abridgment of the Practical Observations of the late Rev. Mr. Burkitt. By the Rev. Samuel Glasse, D. D. No. X. royal 8vo. 1s.

Godwin—An Essay on Sepulchres, or a Proposal for Erecting some Memorial of the Illustrious Dead in all Ages, on the Spot where their Remains have been interred. By William Godwin. 8vo. 4s.

Hill—The Forest of Comalva: a Novel, containing Sketches of Portugal, Spain, and part of France. By Miss Hill. 3 vols. 15s.

Hague—A Letter to the Rt. Hon. S. Percival, being a statement of the Conduct of H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex towards Mr. Hague, and of the Causes that led to the Prosecution of Mr. Woodfall. By T. Hague. 2s.

Hints to the Public and the Legislature, on the Nature and Effect of Evangelical Preaching. Part III. By a Barrister. 4s. 6d.

Hort—The New Pantheon; or an Introduction to the Mythology of the Ancients, in Question and Answer. By W. J. Hort. 18mo. 4s.

Impartial Considerations on the various Prosecutions commenced by the Attorney General, for Libels on his Majesty, and the Dukes of York, and Sussex, &c. &c. 3s.

Isaacs—Ela St. Lawrence, or the Village of Selwood. By Mrs. Isaacs. 4 vols. 1l. 2s.

Kentish—Essay on Warm and Vapour Baths; with Hints for a New Mode of Applying Heat and Cold for the Cure of Disease. By E. Kentish, M. D. 4s. 6d.

Kentish—The Simplicity of the Christian Doctrine, a Sermon Preached at Dudley. By John Kentish.

Kidd—Outlines of Mineralogy. By J. Kidd, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in the University of Oxford. 2 vols. 8vo. 18s.

Kotzebue—Leontina. By Augustus Von Kotzebue. 3 vols. 15s.

Lathom—London; or Truth without Treason. By F. Lathom, Esq. 4 vols. 12mo. 1l. 2s.

Letters from a Member of Parliament to his Friend in the Country. 2s. 6d.

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No. 10.—1st April, 1809.

ITINERARIUM CURIOSUM: or an Account of the Antiquities and remarkable Curiosities in Nature or Art, observed in Travels through Great Britain, illustrated with Copper Plates. Centuria I. The second Edition, with large Additions. By WILLIAM STUKELEY, M.D. F.R. and A.S.

ITINERARIUM, &c. Centuria II. To which is added, the Itinerary of Richard of Cirencester, Monk of Westminster, with an Account of that Author and his Work. By WILLIAM STUKELEY, M.D. F.R. and A.S.

London: Printed for Messrs. Baker and Leigh, in York Street, Covent Garden, 1776.

O Patria, O Divum domus, Albion, inclyta bello!
O quam te memorem, quantum juvat usque morari
Mirarique tuæ spectacula plurima Terræ!

This book, containing many good notices of the Roman Antiquities in this Island, though the principal object of the author was the revival of our Celtic and Druidical Antiquities, is in two volumes, small folio. The Contents of the first volume are as follow: after the Title page, is the Preface, consisting of 4 pages; then, Verses addressed to the Author by his friends on the subject of these volumes, 4 pages; after which the work itself, which occupies 205 pages; a List of Plates in the first volume, then follows, containing 2 pages, and the Index, 4 pages.

The first edition of this work, of which only the first volume was printed, was published in 1724, in folio, under the following title; "Itinerarium Curiosum, or an Account of the Antiquitys and remarkable Curiositys in Nature or

Art, observed in Travels through Great Britain; illustrated with copper prints, Centuria I." This volume was reprinted in 1766, by Dr. Stukeley's daughter, Mrs. Fleming, under the direction of Dr. Ducarel, with two additional plates and many notes, and a second volume added, which contains the unpublished plates occasionally mentioned in the volume first published; these two form what is called in the title page the second edition of this work, though it is evident that the second volume is entirely new. The indifferent opinion which the author had unjustly conceived of the "Itinerary" as a hasty juvenile performance, or his attachment to the particular study of Druidism, prevented him from giving the continuation of it himself.

In the Preface the author expresses the intent of this Treatise as being to oblige the curious in the Antiquities of Britain. It is an account of places and things from inspection, not compiled from the labours of others, or from Travels made only in his own study; and if the Doctor's sentiments concerning Roman Stations and other matters, happen not to coincide with what has been written before, it is not, he says, that he differs from the authors of those writings, but that things did not so appear to him. The numerous plates the author has given of ground plots and prospects of Roman Cities, contributed he thought materially towards fixing their site, and preserving their memory, besides being useful to curious persons, in marking the places where Antiquities have from time to time been found. Dr. S. says that within the short space of time to which his travels were limited, he could not help observing the very great improvement, that had taken place in husbandry, grazing, in the cultivation of waste lands, in all sorts of trades and manufactures, and in towns and cities, especially in the great increase of population. This was written in the year 1724, and the improvements that have been made in a space of between eighty and ninety years since that time

in every branch of political economy, would not fail, if the Doctor could now observe the difference, of striking him with the most grand ideas respecting the progress of science and industry in every part of this happy country.

The first volume is divided into seven journeys, the first of which the author calls *Iter Domesticum*, and addresses it to Maurice Johnson, jun. Esq. This Iter contains a short Summary of what occurred to the Doctor as worth mentioning in his native country, that part of Lincolnshire, called HOLLAND. We may be assured, he says, that it was well inhabited by the ancient Britons, both as affording abundant pasturage for their cattle, wherein their chief sustenance and employment consisted, and in being so very secure from invasion and depredations of war and troublesome neighbours, by the difficult fens upon the edge of the high country. There are great numbers of *tumuli* or barrows, in all these parts, scarcely a parish being without one or more. They are generally of a very considerable bulk, much too large for Roman, nor has any thing Roman been discovered in cutting them through. The author supposes these were the high places of worship among our Cimbrian forefathers, purposely thrown up, because there were no natural hills in this low country, though some of these *tumuli* were no doubt places of sepulture.

But when the Romans had made considerable progress in reducing this island into the regular form of a province, and began the mighty work of lying down the great military ways, it is likely they then cast their eyes upon this fertile and wide extended plain, and projected the draining of it. In the reign of Nero, in all probability, they made the *Hermen Street*, as now called by a Saxon word, equivalent to the Latin *Via militaris*. This noble work, taking in the whole of it, was intended to be a meridian line running from the Southern Ocean, through London, to the utmost bounds of Scotland. Parallel to this road

runs a famous old drain called Car Dike, which, Morton in his Natural History of Northamptonshire has been very curious in tracing through that country. This is a vast artificial canal cut upon the edge of the fens from Peterborough river to Lincoln river, a distance of about 50 miles, and by the Romans beyond all doubt.

The author then proceeds to give an account of the embankment of the parts of Holland by the Romans; of the roads made by that people through this division of Lincolnshire; of the amazing number of subterraneous trees found in every part of this low country; and of the decoys, in which are taken an incredible number of wild ducks, which are mostly sent up to the London Market. He afterwards gives a short account of the towns, beginning with Lutton, where Dr. Busby, the celebrated Master of Westminster School, was born; from thence to Holbech (the *Salt Beach*), the native place of the author, from the Churchwardens' accounts of which town, commencing about the year 1453, he gives some curious extracts. The tower of Boston Church, in height 300 feet, is said to be the highest and noblest in Europe, and flatters a weary traveller with its prospect at the distance of ten miles, but it is easily seen 40 miles round this level country, and farther by sea. Then follows a short account of Crowland, which concludes this Iter.

The second Iter, termed *Iter Oxoniense*, is addressed to Mr. John Hardy of Nottingham. It commences at Stanford and proceeds to Foderinghay; Oundle; Boughton, the seat of the then Duke of Montagu; Geddington, where stood one of the stone crosses built by King Edward I, in memory of his Queen Eleanor, who died at Hareby, near Bolingbroke, in Lincolnshire, in 1291. The author then mentions Northampton, after which he describes Eston, the seat of the Earl of Pomfret, where part of the noble collection of Roman and Greek Marbles, Statues,

Busts, Bas-reliefs, &c. made by the great Earl of Arundel was reposited.* He then proceeds to Towcester, Buckingham and Bicester, near which two Roman roads cross each other, the *Akeman Street*, running east and west, and the other road north and south. A short description of Oxford then follows, from which the author proceeds to Woodstock, Blenheim, Chipping Norton, Banbury, Warwick, and Coventry, at which latter place this Iter finishes.

The third Iter, termed *Iter Cimbricum*, is addressed to Dr. Massey, an eminent Physician at Wisbech. It commences at Grantham, which the author thinks was a Roman town; from thence to Nottingham, an ancient town of the Britons, who as soon as they had proper tools fell to work upon the rocks, which every where offer themselves so commodiously to make houses in. From Nottingham Dr. Stukeley proceeded to Derby, Chatsworth, the celebrated seat of the Duke of Devonshire, deservedly reckoned one of the wonders of the Peak, and as remarkable for its situation in so wild a place, as it is for its curious fabric and ornaments; and from thence to Buxton, famous for its warm baths. He entered Cheshire at Lyme, from which place he proceeded to Northwich, which he takes to be the Roman station *Condate*; from Northwich he goes to Manchester, the *Mancunium* of the Romans, and the largest, most rich, populous, and busy village in England; from this town he passed through Delamere Forest, upon the Roman Road to Chester, a fine old city, and colony of the Romans, sometime the residence of the *Legio vicesima victrix*. Dr. Stukeley now entered Wales, and came to Wrexham in Flintshire, the church of which has the finest tower that he ever saw, except that at Boston. He remarked a great many words in the language of the Welsh, which are still retained by the people of

* These were afterwards presented by the Countess of Pomfret to the University of Oxford.

Holland in Lincolnshire. On his return from Wales he passed through Shropshire and Staffordshire, and in the latter county mentions Boscobel house and the Royal Oak, famous for the preservation of King Charles I. The author then proceeds to Lichfield, Tamworth, the residence of the Mercian kings, and travelling through Bosworth, over the field where Henry VII won the kingdom by a bold and well-timed battle, concludes this Iter.

The fourth Iter, termed *Iter Sabrinium*, is addressed to Dr. Tancred Robinson. This journey commences in Berkshire, and was made in company with Mr. Roger Gale, after the author had come to reside in London. From Reading the Doctor goes to Newbury, near which at Speen, antiquaries reasonably look for the Roman town, called in Antonine's Itinerary, *ad Spinas*. He then proceeds to Marlborough, the Roman *Cunetio*; to Great Bedwin, which he takes to be the *Leucomagus* of Ravennas, and to Wilton, the noble seat of the Earl of Pembroke, which he says may be deservedly styled *the School of Athens*. From Wilton the author goes to Cricklade, Cirencester, the *Corinium* of the Romans, Gloucester, Worcester, Great Malvern, Hereford, Leominster, Ludlow, and Bewdley, where this journey concludes.

The fifth Iter, termed *Iter Romanum*, is addressed to Lord Winchelsea. In this journey, the author says, he went from London, full northward to the Banks of the Humber, upon the famous Hermen Street road, passing through Lincoln: then coasting about a little, at Lincoln he again took the Fosse-way to its intersection of the Watling Street in Warwickshire; upon that he returned back to London, and pursued it to the sea coast of Kent: some part, likewise, of the Icening Street, as it crosses the others, where it lay not too far out of his principal route, was the subject of his inquiry; so that, in this account, there is something given relating to all these four

great roads of Britain about which our old Monkish writers have made considerable mention, but without being scarcely able fully to distinguish them, and of the reason of their names they say but little to our satisfaction; but the ways themselves, as drawn quite across the island in different directions, are sufficiently manifest to a traveller of common sagacity. The present appellatives seem to be derived either from the British or Saxon: William the Conqueror calls them *Chemini Majores* in confirming the laws of St. Edward about these four ways. All misdemeanors committed upon them were decided by the king himself. Of these four celebrated ways, the Fosse and Icening Street traverse the kingdom from south-west to north-east, parallel to each other; the Watling Street crossed them quite the contrary way, with an equal obliquity: the Hermen-street passed directly north and south.

Something has already been said concerning the Hermen Street in the first Iter, which in Lincolnshire divides itself into two, which may be called the old and the new branch. As to its name, there is no reason to look any farther than the Saxon language, where *Here* signifies an army, and *Hereman*, a soldier or warrior; Hermen Street, therefore is the military street, in the same propriety the Romans used it. At Royston, the *Icening Street*, crosses the Hermen Street. From Royston the author proceeds to Godmanchester, the Roman *Durocinonte*; from hence the Hermen Street goes in a strait line through Great and Little Stukeley, from which the ancestors of the Doctor had their name. The Hermen Street is now notorious by the name of Stangate, from which it may be conjectured that it was paved with stone. He then goes to Conington the seat of Sir Robert Cotton, and to Ramsey, once famous for a rich abbey. From Ramsey to Chesterton, the Roman *Durobrivis*, and from thence to Stamford, the author

travelled upon the Roman road all the way. From Stamford he proceeded to Lincoln, a great and famous city of the Romans, graced with the title and privilege of a colony, and therefore called *Lindum colonia*. From Lincoln he goes to Littleborough, the Roman *Agelocum* or *Segelocum*; from thence to Spittle on the Street, Wintringham, Aukborough, Barrow, Caster, Brough near Newark, the Roman *Crocolana*, Newark, and Leicester. Being now got upon the Watling Street, he made this remark, that it is the direct road to Rome; for take a ruler, and lay it on a map of Europe from Chester through London and Dover, and it makes a strait line with Rome, so that the great founders had this satisfaction when they travelled upon it, that they were ever going upon the line that led to the imperial capitol. The Doctor now went to Weedon on the Street, Towcester, Dunstable, Berkhampstead, and London; from London to Rochester, Maidstone, Charing, Feversham, Canterbury, Dover, and Hythe, having travelled for the space of 500 miles, all upon Roman roads.

The sixth Iter, termed *Iter Dumnoniense*, is addressed to the Earl of Pembroke. This journey is preceded by an account of what the author observed in a Tour made round that nobleman's seat at Wilton, while Dr. Stukeley was on a visit to the Earl. Having recited these matters as preliminary he begins his journey from Marlborough, the Roman *Cunetio*, and pursues the Roman road to Hedington, where he stops to correct an error in the 13th and 14th Journeys of Antoninus. From this place he proceeds to Bath, the antiquities of which he describes at some length, and afterwards gives a detailed account of the ancient remain called Camalet Castle, near North Cadbury, in Somersetshire, the *Colmeæ* of Ravennas. He then comes to Glastonbury, the abbey of which place, in the times of superstition was the first in rank for fame

and sanctity, and said to be the first Christian church in Britain. From Glastonbury he goes to Chard, and Honiton, from which he proceeds to Exeter, the famous *Isca Dumnoniorum* of the Romans, the last station this way of Antoninus, and the *pen cair* of the Britons. Entering Dorsetshire, Dr. Stukeley, a little north of Bridport, travels on the great *Icening Street* of the Romans to Dorchester, which derives its name, not from beginning, but ending, at the Iceni, *via ad Icenos.* At Dorchester, the Roman *Durnovaria*, is the noble Amphitheatre of the Romans, situate on a plain in the open fields about a quarter of a mile from the town, which is here described at considerable length, and which the Doctor estimates would contain upwards of 12,000 spectators.

The seventh Iter, termed *Iter Septimum Antonini Aug.* is addressed to Roger Gale, Esq. This journey was made in the order of the Itinerary, but the author took in several other places by the way, which relate to the clearing some parts of other journies. Parallel to the great Icening Street, runs another Roman road from south west to north east, through London, beginning at the sea-coast in Hampshire, by Rumsey, and ending at the sea-coast in Suffolk about Aldborough. The name of this road is utterly lost. The lower part of it, or that comprehended between London and Ringwood, is the subject of this journey. The Doctor first describes the Roman station *Vindoma*, now Silchester, and its Amphitheatre, similar in all points to that at Dorchester. After this he gives, in a letter to Dr. Edmund Halley, an admirable description of a Solar Eclipse, which he observed on Haradon Hill, two miles east of Ambresbury, and then proceeds to Old Sarum, the Roman *Sorbiodunum*; the history of its glory, its strange vicissitudes, and its ruin by removal of the church to New Sarum, may be learned from various authors who have treated on the topogra-

phical antiquities of this kingdom. The author now gives a catalogue of the Earl of Pembroke's noble collection of marbles at Wilton, the Busts in which are in number 133; the Statues, 36; the Basso-Relievos, 15; and Miscellaneous Pieces, 9. From Sorbiodunum he travels on the Icening Street till he arrives at *Vindogladia*, now Boroston, at which village he fixes that station, which till then had been placed at Wimborn Minster. He then proceeds to Blandford, Ringwood, Rumsey, Winchester, and Southampton. At Portsmouth he stops to describe the dock-yard, and to give a short account of the British Navy, which then consisted of 232 ships of all sorts. From Portsmouth he goes to Chichester, at which city a Roman inscription had then been recently found, and the author inserts a long account of it written by Roger Gale, Esq. From Chichester he proceeds to Farnham, which he thinks was the *Caleva Atrebatum* of the Romans, and concludes this Iter with mentioning that the present village of Stanes was the Roman *Pontes*.

The second volume of this work opens with an Advertisement, comprised in one page, in which it is mentioned that it plainly appears Dr. Stukeley had altered the plan of his intended History of the ancient Celts, &c. mentioned in the Preface to the first volume, by his publishing *Stonehenge* and *Abury*, separately; but as many of the plates he left unpublished were undoubtedly intended for that work, and others for a second edition of the Itinerarium, neither of which were ever completed, the editor hopes it will give pleasure to the learned to see those plates together with such of his tracts as relate to them, collected into one volume. A list of the author's works then follows, after which the book commences with an account of the Brill, Cæsar's Camp at Pancras; The Iter Boreale, or a journey through the western and northern parts of England, then succeeds, and the Itinerary of

Richard of Cirencester, with the author's account of, and observations upon it. An account of the Celtic monument, called *the Weddings*, at Stanton Drew, in Somersetshire, concludes the work.

An Index of two pages, to the Iter Boreale, follows, and another of eight pages to the Itinerary of Richard of Cirencester; a list of the plates in the second volume then succeeds, which is contained in two pages.

Dr. Stukeley observes that many and large volumes have been written on the celebrated City of London, though the greatest curiosity of it, and what renders it highly illustrious, has never been observed by any writer. This is a Camp of Cæsar's at Pancras.

It was the method of Roman discipline, to make a Camp every night, though they marched the next morning; it was their mansion, and looked on as their home, where was the *Prætorium*, or General's tent, and the Prætorian cohorts, as his guards; it was the residence of the majesty of the Roman genius, in the person of the commander, and was as a fixed point, subservient to military order and regular discipline, where and whence every portion and subdivision of an army knew their regular appointment and action.

This camp at Pancras was very small, designed but for a night's abode, unless the exigence of affairs required some stay; but the third part of the army lying under arms every night, prevented the danger of a surprise. Cæsar's *Prætorium* is still very plain, over against the Church in the foot-path, on the west side of the brook; the *vallum* and the ditch are visible; its breadth from east to west, 40 paces, and its length from north to south, 60 paces.

The author next treats of the City of London as it was anciently. The original ground plot of the oldest part of the city is comprehended in length from Ludgate to the present Walbrook; in breadth from Maiden Lane, Lad

Lane, Cateaton Street, to the Thames; making an oblong square, in proportion as 2 to 3.

Afterwards, when the Romans became possessed of the Island, and made the great roads across it, three of them had respect to this metropolis, but none went precisely through it. The Watling Street from Chester to Dover, came by Tyburn, crossed the Thames at Strangate, by Lambeth, and so to Shooter's Hill; this is crossed at Tyburn by another road, equally straight, but unnoticed by any writer, reaching across the Island from Chichester to Dunwich in Suffolk; the third is the Hermen Street from the sea side in Sussex to Scotland; it went by Bishopsgate.

The Iter Boreale is an account of a journey, made in the year 1725, over the western and northern parts of England in company with Mr. Roger Gale. The amazing scene of Roman grandeur in Britain, which, says the author, he beheld in this journey, the more it occurred with pleasure to his imagination, the more he despaired of conveying it to the reader in a proper light by a rehearsal. It is easy for some nations to magnify trifles, and in words gild over inconsiderable transactions till they swell to the appearance of a history; and some moderns have gone great lengths that way; but, if in any people action has outdone the capacity of rhetoric, or in any place they have left historians far behind in their valour and military performances, it was in our own country; and we are as much surprized in finding such infinite reliques of theirs here, as that we have no history of them that speaks with any particularity of the last 300 years that the Romans dwelt in Britain, and rendered it perfectly provincial. The learned memoirs are very short; and it is well they were guided with such a spirit, as left monuments sufficient to supply that defect, when handled as they deserve. The author, though he has no hope, he says, of coming up to that, yet holds himself obliged to preserve the memory of such things as

he saw, which added to what future times will discover, will revive the Roman glory among us, and may serve to invite noble minds to endeavour at that merit and public spiritedness which shine through all their actions. This tribute, at least, we owe them, and they deserve it at our hands to preserve their remains.

The two travellers commence the account of their journey with Dunstable, the *Magiovinium* of the Romans, where many large brass coins and many silver ones are found in ploughing the fields. They then proceed to Daventry, which is probably the highest ground in England; it is a quarry of reddish stone, in small strata, the uppermost being very full of shells, especially *belemnites*. From thence to Warwick, the *Præsidium* of the Romans, Coventry, Mancester, the Roman *Manduessedum*, Birmingham, the shop of Vulcan, where, in the forges, three men beating together with successive strokes put the author in mind of Virgil's

Brontesque, Steropesque, ac nudus membra Pyracmon.

From Birmingham the author proceeded to a little village called Wall, situated near Lichfield. This is said to be the oldest city in England by the inhabitants, and the Watling Street the oldest road. The Itinerary of Antoninus, sufficiently evinces the place to be the Roman *Etocetum*. A few houses, belonging to Stretton, a little west of the bridge, under which the river Penk crosses the Watling Street are thought to stand upon the site of *Pennocrucium*. From hence the travellers went to Stafford, Uttoxeter, and Derby, the Roman *Derventio*, Bakewell, which seems to have been Roman, and possibly its name, *Braciaca*, because of an inscription found near here in Camden, *Deo Marti Braciacæ*. From Bakewell they went to Chatsworth, the noble seat of the Duke of Devonshire, and from thence to Buxton, from which place they proceeded into Cheshire. From Macclesfield they went to Stock-

port, Manchester, the Roman *Mancunium*, from whence they rode all the way upon the Roman road to Northwich, the *Condate* of Antoninus.

Chester, the *Deva* of the Romans, is a noble old city, and the work of the victorious 20th Legion, the conquerors of these western regions. It is manifest at first sight, that they regarded in the plan of it, the known form of their camps: it is a parallelogram, the longest side running north and south, the Roman Walls taking in exactly the space of 10,000 feet, or two miles. Leaving this famous seat of Roman Antiquity, Dr. Stukeley and his fellow traveller came to Liverpool, near which is Knowsley, the seat of the Earl of Derby, to whom they paid a visit. Here is a good collection of pictures by the most celebrated masters, Michael Angelo, Caravaggio, Paul Veronese, Luca Jordano, Snyders, Vandeveld, Vandyke, Rubens, Salvator Rosa, Titian, Carlo Maratti, and many others. The busts are, Geta; a colossal one of Faustina; a less one of the same, with one breast naked; Caligula, Galienus, Alba Terentia, Otho's Mother; a fine bust of Homer in Parian Marble, of Greek workmanship; with several others.

From Knowsley their route led to Lancaster, from whence they passed into Westmoreland; the author stops here to describe the Roman station *Concangios*, and proceeds to Kendal, and from thence to Shap, where they saw the beginning of a great Celtic avenue, seventy feet broad, composed of very large stones, set at equal intervals; the Doctor has no doubt but here was a great temple of the old Britons, such as that at Abury, which it much resembles. From Shap they rode to Penrith, at the conflux of the rivers Lowther and Eamont: upon the edge of the Lowther, is a little plain, where stands the Antiquity called King Arthur's Round Table, supposed to have been used for tilts and tournaments; it is a circle inclosed with a ditch,

and that with a vallum, and at first sight may be seen that it was intended for sports, but not on horseback, because much too little. Dr. Stukeley afterwards describes the great Celtic Temple, in the Parish of Addingham, now called Long Meg and her daughters.

Continuing their journey, they passed half round the bottom of the famous Skiddaw, and came to Keswick, and from thence to Cockermouth. From the latter the travellers proceeded towards Elenborough, the Roman *Olenacum*, where, as appears from inscriptions, the first cohort of the Dalmatians, the first cohort of the Spaniards, and the first cohort of the Bœtasians were in garrison. A mile from Cockermouth, lies the Roman station now called Pap Castle, where the famous font now at Bridekirk was taken up. At Moresby, the Roman *Morbium*, one mile north from Whitehaven, was one of the castles which were built at convenient intervals along this coast, to guard against the depredations of the Scots by sea, and here have been found many coins and urns.

The author now arrives at the Roman Wall, which, and the stations upon it, he describes at some length; it reaches 90 Roman miles, and is distributed into nine parts by one of the larger Castles or Cities, and each interval has six less Castles. The great Castles were generally 400 feet square, these held a cohort; the less held a maniple or century, the first consisted of 600, the other of 120 men. Thus the great Castles, together, contained a full legion, 6000 men, and the less, or centuries, a legion and a half; the cohorts were the standing garrison, the centuries were the watch, for the Romans did not, as at present, set a single man to watch over an army, but they watched by centuries, whence we have got the word of standing *centuy*, or *centry*, without the thing.

The travellers afterwards go to Gateshead, the Roman *Gabrocentum*; Chester on the Street, *Condercum*; Dur-

ham; Catteric, *Cataractonium*; Boroughbridge, *Isurium*; York, *Eboracum*; Tadcaster, *Calcaria*; Castleford, *Legeolium*, and Doncaster, *Danum*, where they conclude their journey.

The history of Roman Britain by Richard of Cirencester now follows. This occupies 90 pages, viz. from p. 79, to p. 168. It is written in Latin; and the Doctor having given some account of the author and his work, I will here present the Reader with as much as I conveniently can, relating to this curious part of his book.

It is divided into two books, the first of which contains eight chapters and the second two. The first chapter of the first Book treats of the situation of the Island; the second of its dimensions, and here Richard quotes Virgil, Agrippa, Marcianus, Livy, Fabius Rusticus, Tacitus, Ptolemy, Cæsar, Mela and Bede. The third is of the Inhabitants and their origin; of their manners; and their military forces, chiefly extracted from Cæsar's Commentaries. In this chapter he speaks of Hercules coming into Britain. The fourth chapter treats of the authority and religion of the Druids, and then he informs us that in time of invasion all the British Princes chose a dictator, whom they invested with the command. The information contained in this chapter, is also chiefly from Cæsar. The fifth is on the fertility of Britain, its minerals, &c.

The sixth chapter is very long, and is of invaluable curiosity to the inquirers into the Geography of Roman Britain. The author gives an exact and copious Chorography of the whole Island, its boundaries, rivers, mountains, promontories, roads, nations, cities, and towns, in the time of the Romans. It is accompanied with an accurate map, of *Faciei Romanæ*, as the author terms it. Britain was divided into seven provinces, viz. Britannia Prima, Secunda, Flavia, Maxima, Valentia, and Vespasiana. These were all under the Roman Power. Caledonia, or the north-west

parts of Scotland, and the Highlands beyond Inverness, are mentioned in addition to the former, and before the discovery of this work we never had a true notion of the division of these provinces, nor that the Romans possessed all the country to Inverness.

The author here gives more than a hundred names of cities, roads, people, and the like, which till now were absolutely unknown to us. He speaks of the warlike nation of the *Senones*, who lived in Surrey, and who passed under the conduct of Brennus, into Gaul, and over the Alps, and afterwards besieged and took Rome. He mentions a triumphal arch in *Camulodunum*, and in Cornwall, he speaks of *Herculis Columnæ*, and *insula Herculea:* in speaking of *Caledonia*, he describes this Highland part of Britain very particularly; the towns, mountains, promontories, &c. and then mentions the report of Ulysses coming thither, tossed by tempests, and sacrificing on the shore. This is also mentioned in the Argonautics of Orpheus.

The seventh chapter contains an Itinerary of the whole of Britain. The author gives the whole length and breadth of the island in miles, and then presents us with no less than nineteen *Iters*, or journeys, in all manner of directions, quite across the island, the names of places and distances between, similarly to the celebrated Itinerary of Antoninus. A great number of the names of places are entirely new, and as to the whole, though it is unavoidable that they must in some journeys coincide with Antoninus's Itinerary, yet it is not copied from that, neither had the author ever seen that work. On the contrary his *Iters* are all distinct, more correct and particular, and much better conducted than the others, and likewise fuller; they afford great assistance in correcting that work, on which the learned have from time to time bestowed so much pains.

The eighth chapter is on the British Islands. He begins

with Ireland, and besides a map of it along with that of Britain, the author gives an accurate description of the country, people, rivers, promontories, divisions, manners, the fertility of the soil, origin of the inhabitants, &c. He afterwards describes the other Islands, Hebudes, Orcades, Thule, Wight, and several others.

The second book chiefly treats of the Chronology of Britain, and its history, in matters not mentioned in other chronologies. All the imperial expeditions hither, and those of Legates, and proprætors, are here given in their successive order.

The map of Britannia Romana, accompanying the history of Richard of Cirencester, Dr. Stukeley says, far exceeds those of Britain in Ptolemy and other old geographers. The Itinerary of Richard then follows, on which the Dr. makes some observations, and afterwards adds some notes on the first and second chapters of the first book, written in Latin by Professor Charles Bertram, of Copenhagen, from whom Dr. Stukeley received the manuscript of this work.

Dr. Stukeley concludes his second volume with an account of the monument called the *Weddings*, near Stanton Drew in Somersetshire. It is the general case of fine monuments, in their perfect state to be disregarded, and their ruins to be caressed and adored; this was really an elegant monument, highly worth visiting, and claiming an eminent place in the history of Celtic Temples. The monument consists of four distinct parts, three distant circles, and a cove. The cove consists of three stones, set in the figure of a half moon, opening to the south-east. Eastward of this, 400 feet, is the less circle, 120 feet in diameter, and consisting of 12 stones. This Dr. Stukeley calls the Lunar Temple. North-easterly from this, 500 feet, is the circumference of the greater single circle, 300 feet in diameter and composed of 30 stones; about twenty of the stones

were remaining when the author was here, but of that number only three were standing. This he calls the solar circle, thirty feet from which, is the circumference of the outer circle of the quincuple one, or five concentric circles. The manner of conjoining five circles in one is extraordinary, and what the Doctor had not before met with. The diameter of the outermost circle is 319 feet, and its circumference consists of 32 stones; the next is 250 feet in diameter, with 28 stones; the next 230, with 22 stones; the fourth 150 feet, with 16 stones; and the innermost 90, with three stones.

Dr. Stukeley, in considering this monument, thinks it not to be doubted, that as Stonehenge was an improvement upon Abury, so Abury was copied after this monument at Stanton Drew, but upon a grander plan. Here are two circles, the one of twelve, the other of thirty stones; but at Abury they have repeated them, and doubled them by setting one within the other; the quincuple circle they have infinitely exceeded by the prodigious circular portico of a hundred stones on a side; then by the mighty ditch and *vallum* encompassing it; by two avenues three miles in length, each of a hundred stones on a side; by the temple on Overton Hill, by Silbury Hill, and other matters, they have so far exceeded their copy, that in the whole they have outdone themselves, and created a Celtic wonder of the world.

List of Plates in the first volume of Itinerarium Curiosum.

Frontispiece—Bust of the Author.

1. Marlborough Mount, and the Cascade of Wilton.
2. Lincolnshire Decoys.
3. View of Lord Hertford's House at Marlborough, 1723.
4. Ludlow Castle, ground plot and Prospect.
5. West Prospect of the same.

6. View of Rochester Castle, 1722.
7. Crowland triangular Bridge,* 1721.
8. Whitehall Ruins, Ground Plot, 1718.
9. Ruins of King John's Palace at Clarendon. 1723.
10. Seal of the Church of Norwich.
11. Crosses—St. Guthlac's; Ednam; Ivy Cross; Willoughby on the Wold.
12. West View of Waltham Cross,† 1721.
13. Blackston Cave, near Bewdley, 1721.
14. Hermitage at Dale Abbey.
15. Portrait of Sir Henry Spelman.
16. Monumental Brass of Bishop Smith, founder of Brazennose College.
17. Statue of Ailwin,‡ Alderman of all England, founder of Ramsey Abbey.
18. Monument of King John in Worcester Cathedral.
19. View of Boston Church.
20. View of Colsterworth Church.
21. View of Holbeach Church.
22. Remnant of the Priory of Leominster, and the Black Friars, in Gloucester, 1722.
23. Gate House of Reading Abbey, and of Worcester College.
24. Ruins of St. Augustin's Church, Canterbury.

* The triangular Bridge of Crowland is mentioned in the time of King Edred, anno 948. It is too steep to be commonly rode over, and therefore horses and carriages go under it. The bridge is formed upon three segments of a circle meeting in one point, and it is said that each base stands in a different county. On one side sits an image of Ethelbald. King of Mercia, with a globe in his hand.

† The best view of this cross is that which was drawn by Dr. Stukeley and engraved at the expense of the Society of Antiquaries, in 1721; it is more correct than this view.

‡ This Statue the author thinks is one of the most ancient pieces of English Sculpture that is now known. He holds in his right hand two keys and a ragged staff.

25. Ruins of the same, with St. Gregory's and Ethelbert's Chapels.
26. Ruins of Reading Abbey, 1721.
27. Remains of Feversham Abbey.
28. Remains of the Church of Kirsted Abbey, Lincolnshire. Ground plan of the same. Gate-house of Tupholm Abbey.
29. St. Hugh's Shrine * in Lincoln Cathedral.
30. The High Altar of St. Alban's Abbey, 1720.
31. Back view of the same.
32. The White Friars in Gloucester.
33. Ground Plan of Glastonbury Abbey.
34. Orthography, Section, and Ground Plan of the Abbot of Glastonbury's Kitchen.
35. Inside of Joseph of Arimathea's Chapel in the Abbey of Glastonbury.
36. Ruins of Glastonbury Abbey, 1723.
37. View of Glastonbury Abbey.
38. The Pictish Caves of Hawthornden in Scotland.
39. Caves of the Troglodites at Nottingham.
40. Grecian Antiquities at Athens.
41. The Roman Camp of Chlorus,† near Clarendon Park.
42. The Roman Camp called Oldbury Castle in Wiltshire.
43. Camalet Castle, and view from St. Roc's Hill.

* This plate is re-engraved in Tovey's Anglia Judaica. Mr. Smart Lethieullier ascribed this shrine probably enough to the boy Hugh, crucified by the Jews in 1255, and canonized; but Dr. Tovey differs from him. Mr. Lethieullier's letter concerning it is printed in the first volume of the Archæologia.

† This camp was made or repaired by Constantius Chlorus, father of Constantine the Great. He lived at the neighbouring *Sorbiodunum*, was of British extraction, and the husband of Helena, a celebrated British Princess. This camp, therefore, properly written, is Chloridunum, and now gives name to Clarendon Park, half a mile distant. It is a beautiful fortification of a round form upon a dry chalk hill.

44. View of Martinsall Hill and Montacute Hill, two Roman Camps.
45. View of the Roman Wall of Silchester, and of the Hunting Tower in the Roman Camp near Littlebury.
46. The Roman Pharos in Dover Castle.*
47. Ground Plan and Section of the same.
48. The Old Church and Roman Pharos in Dover Castle. St. Martin's Church, Canterbury.
49. Three Roman Inscriptions found in Portugal, Bath, and Chichester.
50. Geometrical Ground Plot of the Roman Amphitheatre at Dorchester.
51. Side view of the same.
51. View of the same from the Entrance.
52. View of the same from the south-west.
53. The present appearance of the same, 1723.
54. Roman Gates—Worth Gate at Canterbury and Newport Gate at Lincoln.
55. The Roman Building at Leicester, commonly called the Temple of Janus.

* This building was admirably contrived for its purpose. The base is octagonal without, and square within; but the sides of the square and octagon are equal, viz. 15 Roman feet, which reduces the wall to the thickness of 10 feet. In this manner it was carried up to the top, which was much higher than here represented, but it retires inward continually from all sides. Upon four of these sides there are narrow windows, handsomely turned with a semicircular arch of Roman brick, six feet high. The door is on the east side, about six feet wide, with an arch well turned, and made of a course of Roman brick and stone, alternately, 14 feet high. It is supposed the inside was entirely filled up with a staircase. The height left of this building is 40 feet, and it might have been 20 feet higher originally, and the whole number of windows eight. The last use made of this tower was to hold a ring of bells, which Sir George Rooke begged of Queen Anne to remove to Portsmouth. After that the Office of Ordnance, under the pretext of economy, took away the lead that covered it, and left this rare piece of art and masonry to struggle with the sea, the air, and the weather.

56. Map of Roman-Britain, according to the Itinerary of Antoninus.
57. Ichnography of London in the time of the Romans.
58. ——— of *Garionerum*, now Borough Castle, near Yarmouth.
59. ——— of *Camboritum*, now Chesterford.
60. South Prospect of Newbury, *Spi*[illegible].
61. Ichnography of *Vindoma*, now Silchester.*
62. ——— of *Cunetio*, now Marlborough.
63. South Prospect of Marlborough.
64. View of Great Bedwin and Wansdike.
65. Ichnography of *Sorbiodunum*, now Old Sarum.
66. Prospect of Old Sarum.
67. View of Salisbury from Harnham Hill.
68. Prospect of *Verlucio*, now Hedington.
69. Prospect of the Devizes.
70. Ground Plan of the City of Bath.
71. View of Bath.
72. Ichnography of *Ischalis*, now Ilchester, with a Roman British Coin of Antoninus Pius found here.
73. Ground Plan of Exeter.
74. View of Exeter.
75. Prospect of *Moridunum*, now Seaton.
76. View of Lyme.
77. Ichnography of *Durnovaria*, now Dorchester.
78. Prospect of Dorchester, from the Amphitheatre.
79. East View of Southampton, and Prospect from Portsmouth.
80. Portchester and View in the Port.
81. Ground Plan of Chichester, the Roman Mantantonis.
82. Distant View of Portsmouth, Gosport, Isle of Wight, &c. and Prospect of Chichester.

* The learned Professor Ward gave the most particular account of this place, in No. 490, of the Philosophical Transactions, illustrated with a plan.

83. South View of Winchester.
84. Prospect of Staines, the Roman *Pontes.*
85. Ichnography of *Ariconium,* now Kenchester.
86. ——————— of *Derventio,* now Little Derby.
87. ——————— of *Agelocum* now Littlebury.
88. ——————— of *Lindum,* now Lincoln.
89. ——————— of *Banovallum,* now Horncastle.
90. Prospect of *Ad Pontem,* by Bridgford.
91. ——————— of Margidunum, by Willoughby.
92. Ichnography of Ratæ Coritanorum, now Leicester.
93. ——————— of *Benonis,* now Highcross.
94. View of *Tripontium,* and Dovebridge.
95. Ichnography of *Verolanium,* now Verulam.
96. Ground Plan of Canterbury, 1722.
97. Richborough Castle.
98. View of Folkston.
99. View of *Lemanus Portus,* now Limne.
100. The Great Conjunction of the five Planets, in the year 1722.
101. Total Eclipse of the Sun in 1721.

List of Plates in the second volume of Itinerarium Curiosum.

The Plates numbered from 1 to 46 are described in the first volume, and properly belong to it.

Frontispiece—Head of Dr. Stukeley.
Headpiece to p. 1, representing a Gold Coin of Julius Cæsar, struck by his Mint Master, Publius Sulpicius Rufus.
1. Monument of Littlebury in Holbeach Church.
2. Holbeach Cross.*
3. Boston Cross, with its Ichnography.

* This Cross was taken down in the year 1688.

4. The Remains of Crowland Abbey.*
5. Prospect of Alcester, the Roman *Alauna.*
6. Ichnography of *Alauna.*
7. Prospect of Tame, the Roman *Tamese.*
8. ——— of Banbury, *Branavis.*
9. ——— of Warwick, *Præsidium.*
10. Ichnography of Newbury, the Roman *Spinæ.*
11. ——— of Marlborough, *Cunetio.*
12. ——— of Gloucester, *Glevum.*
13. View of Castor in Northamptonshire, the Roman Durobrivis.
14. Prospect of Brig Casterton from the Hermen Street.
15. Prospect of Ancaster.
16. Site of the Roman town at Wintringham, *Abontrus.*
17. Prospect of Aukborough, *Aquis.*†
18. Inside view of Thornton College Gate House.
19. Prospect of Castor, Lincolnshire.
20. Syfer Spring at Castor, a Roman Work.
21. Prospect of *Crocolana,* now Brough.
22. ——— of Burrow Hill, *Vernometum.*
23. West side of the Roman Building at Leicester.
24. Rawdikes, a British Cursus near Leicester.
25. View of Rawdikes, from the hills above.
26. Side View of the same.
27. Another View of the same.
28. Prospect of Weedon on the Street, *Benuvona.*
29. ——— of Berkhampstead, *Durocobrivis.*

* This Abbey was remarkable for having the first peal of bells in the County, and perhaps in England. Their names are mentioned by Ingulphus; the first was made by Turketyl, and was named *Guthlac,* to whom it was sacred; this was the greatest; the others were named, *Bartholomew, Bettelin, Turketyl, Tatwin,* and *Pega* and *Bega*; these five were made by Abbot Egelric, Turketyl's successor.

† This is the *Aquis* of Ravennas. The Roman Castle is square, each side being 300 feet, and the entrance is towards the north.

30. The Roman Wall at Rochester.
31. Ground Plan of Kit's Coity House (*whole sheet*).
32. North East view of the same.
33. Prospect of the Country, from the same.
34. View of the Ruins of the Lower Coity House.
35. View of Portus Rutupiæ from Sandwich, and South-west View of Richborough Castle.
36. Remains of the Castrensian Amphitheatre at Richborough Castle.
37. Prospect towards Deal, from the Barrow, South of Walmer Castle.
38. Appearance of the Roman *Dubris*.
39. Prospect of Dover.
40. Appearance of Dover at the time of Cæsar's landing.
41. Roman Monuments found at Bath.
42. Map of the two Branches of the Hermen Street, from Castor, *Durobrivis*, to Wintringham, *Abonstrus*.
43. Side View of the Amphitheatre at Silchester.
44. Prospect of Farnham, *Caleva Atrebatum*.
45. Roman Camp at Bere Regis.
46. Prospect of Ringwood.
47. Ichnography of *Cæsaromagus*, now Chelmsford, built by King Cunobeline.
48. ——————— of Colchester, *Camulodunum*.
49. Profile of Julius Cæsar, from a Marble of Dr. Mead's.
50. The Carpentry of Cæsar's Bridge over the Rhine.
51. Side View of Cæsar's Bridge.
52. Ground Plot of Cæsar's Camp at Deal in his first Expedition into Britain.
53. Cæsar's Camp at Barham Down.
54. Cæsar's Passage over the Stour, near Chilham.
55. View from a Roman Tumulus from Barham Downs.
56. Prospect of Julaber's Grave.
57. Another View of Julaber's Grave.

58. Cæsar's Camp at Sheperton.
59. Cæsar's Camp at Greenfield Common.*
60. Cæsar's Camp on Hounslow Heath.
61. Cæsar's Camp called the Brill at Pancras.
62. Cæsar's Camp at Kingsbury, with a view of the Church, built of Roman brick from Verulam.
63. Ravensbury, a Roman Camp near Hexton, Bedfordshire.
64. Roman Inscriptions.
65. View and Ichnography of the Roman Gate called East Gate at Chester.
66. Roman Altars found at Chester.
67. Roman Carving on a Rock near Chester.
68. Roman Sculpture found at Rissingham.
69. Roman Monuments in Durham Library.
70. Roman Altar found at Elenborough.
71. Back View of the same.
72. Two Basso Relievos found at Elenborough.
73. Roman Monuments found at Elenborough.
74. Inscriptions found near the Picts Wall *(whole sheet)*.
75. Prospect of Chester on the Wall, and the Picts Wall.
76. Antiquities at House-steeds near the Wall.
77. Track of the Wall towards Newcastle.
77. View of Stanton Drew.
78. The Cave at Stanton Drew.
79. View at Stanton Drew.
80. Druid Temples.
81. The Celtic Temple at Classerness, in the Isle of of Lewis, Scotland.
82. View of the Giant's Castle in Glenbeg, Scotland.

* It was in this Camp that Cæsar received the Ambassadors of the *Trinobantes*, desiring their Prince Mandubrace who was then in Cæsar's retinue, might be restored to them. On this he demanded from these people 40 hostages and bread and corn sufficient for his army.

83. Celtic Temples.
84. View of the Circus of the Britons on the Bank of the Lowther, near Penrith.
85. The Six Barrows, near Stevenage.
86. Celtic Monuments in Germany.
87. Celtic Monuments in Ireland.
88. Celtic Monuments in Zealand.
89. Celtic Monuments in Ireland.
90. View of the Devil's Arrows near Boroughbridge.
91. Grove and Temple of the Druids at Trerdrew in Anglesea.
92. Druid Temple at Winterburn.
93. Kromlechen.
94. 95. Celtic Sepultures.
96. Brass Celts.
97. The Court of Malling Abbey.
98. South Arch of York Choir.
99. Prospect of Kirklees Abbey, and the adjacent Country.
100. Remnant of Ramsey Abbey Gate House—Tower on the Moor near Tattersall, Lincolnshire—Ruins of a Chapel at Basingstoke.
101. Temple of the Winds and the Odeum at Athens—Lion cast in Brass standing by the Port of Athens.
102. View, Section, and Ichnography of the Temple of Minerva at Syracuse.
103. Bust of Marcus Modius at Wilton.

Ancient Map of Roman Britain and the British Islands, according to Richard of Cirencester, *whole sheet*, between pp. 108 and 109.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF DR. STUKELEY.

William Stukeley was born at Holbeach in Lincolnshire, on the 7th of November, 1687. He was descended by the father's side, from a very ancient family, lords of Great Stukeley, in Huntingdonshire, and by the mother from the same ancestors with Anne Boleyn. After receiving his education in the school of his native town, he was in 1703, admitted of Bennet College, Cambridge, where he studied Physic and Botany with great assiduity. While here he made great additions to Ray's "Catalogus Plantarum circa Cantabrigiam nascentium," which he was solicited to print, with a map of the county, but family engagements then prevented him. When he had taken his degree of Bachelor in Medicine, he settled at Boston, and in 1717, removed to London, where he was soon after, at the recommendation of his friend, Dr. Mead, elected Fellow of the Royal Society, and in the year 1718 revived the Society of Antiquaries, to which he was several years Secretary. In the year 1722, he shewed this Society a Map of Lincolnshire, intended by him as a specimen of a map of Roman-Britain, and desired the members to note the stations in their respective counties. He left London in 1726, to settle at Grantham, in his native county, where his abilities were called into action by his attendance on the noblest and most respectable families of that neighbourhood. He found himself however, so much afflicted with the gout, that he determined to abandon his laborious profession, for preferment in the Church, which his powerful friends could command for him, and after being ordained by Wake, the primate, in 1730, he was presented to the living of All Saints, Stamford. In 1739 he obtained from the Duke of Ancaster, the living of Somerby near Grantham, and in 1747, relinquished, at the pressing solicitation of the Duke of Montagu, his country preferments, for the rectory of St. George,

Queen's Square, London. He was seized with a stroke of the palsy, the 27th of February, 1765, and died four days afterwards, in his 78th year, and was buried in East Ham Church Yard, Essex, without any monument. He was twice married, but had issue only by his first wife, three daughters. His knowledge of Druidical History was so extensive that he was not improperly called by his friends the Arch-Druid of his age.

Mr. Gough (Topogr. ii. 373.) thus speaks of this great Antiquary: If any man was born for the service of antiquity it was Dr. Stukeley. Bennet College, Cambridge, which boasts of having trained the great Parker to revive the study of Antiquity with that of humanity in the 16th century, educated Stukeley in the eighteenth, to trace our antiquities to their remotest origin. Other antiquaries have obligations to the same foundation: and whilst I erect this monument to the votaries of antiquity, can I forget to acknowledge that my passion for their pursuits was fostered within those venerable walls?

Furnished with extensive reading, favoured with as extensive correspondence, Dr. Stukeley visited with unweared assiduity the greater part of the kingdom, taking drawings and admeasurements of the monuments on the spot. He suggested to Mr. Samuel Buck, his fellow traveller, the useful design of preserving so many of our ancient buildings which he and his brother afterwards so successfully executed.* Determined to fathom

* Messrs. Samuel and Nathaniel Buck drew and engraved 428 views of cities, castles, and religious ruins. They were first published about 80 years ago, in sets, by subscription, at two guineas each set, consisting of 28 prints, and afterwards were sold in sets, or singly at the same rate by the authors. The two brothers were employed upwards of 32 years in making drawings and engraving this collection. Upon the death of one of them they were purchased by Robert Sayer, a printseller in Fleet Street, and his successors, Laurie and Whittle, now sell the impressions from the plates in three volumes, under the title of "Bucks'

the utmost depth of Druidical Science, he almost lost himself in an abyss which nothing but his strong imagination could have carried him through. The application of his whole life produced a vast quantity of drawings and writing, which he proposed to digest into a work to be intitled "Patriarchal Christianity, or the Chronological History of the origin and progress of true religion and idolatry, in five parts: 1. Canon Mosaicæ chronologiæ; a system of chronology from the creation to the Exodus. 2. Melchisedec, or a delineation of the first and patriarchal religion. 3. Ancient mysteries,* and the rise of idolatry. 4. Hieroglyphics, and the origin of writing. 5. The Patriarchal history and the deduction of the Phœnician colonies into Britain, with the origin of the Druids. 6. The Druid Temples and religious rites in Britain, particularly an accurate description of Abury. 7. Of Stonehenge."† Of these only the descriptions of those two temples were published. In the preface to the last work he proposed printing but one volume more, to complete his argument as far as he had materials, which was to have comprised the remaining temples‡ he knew of, with the places of sports and games

Antiquities, or Venerable Remains, 2 vol. London, 1774," and "Bucks' Perspective views of 100 Cities and Chief Towns in England and Wales, with Historical Accounts of their Antiquity, Foundation, Situation, Castles, Churches, &c. &c. London, 1774." Portraits of the two brothers are prefixed, an Emblematical Frontispiece, and an Index Map shewing the situation of every structure and view exhibited in the three volumes.

* He took Free Masonry to be a remain of these, and from his initiation into it thought he acquired additional lights into them.

† In the preface to his Itinerary, 1724, Dr. S. mentions his "History of the Ancient Celts, particularly, the first Inhabitants of Great Britain," for the most part finished. It was then to have consisted of four folio books, with above 300 copper plates, many of which were engraved.

‡ He divides the Druid Temples into three sorts; circular, serpentine and alate or winged. The first sort are numerous enough; of the se-

of the ancient Britons, and the religion of the Druids. He survived the publication of Abury 22 years, in which time the history of Carausius and the British Kings engrossed his attention. The history of the British Kings, left at his death ready for the press, remained, together with all his valuable antiquarian correspondence, in the hands of his daughter, Mrs. Fleming; but the 23 plates, engraved in his lifetime have been since published.

In the spring of 1766, his vast collections, the labour of above 50 years, were dispersed by public auction at Essex House. His original drawings of Stonehenge and Abury, many of them unpublished, and many first sketches, fell into the hands of Mr. Gough, as did also a large quantity of other antiquarian drawings; many original ones of his Itinerary, and most of the plates which afterwards appeared in the second volume; though many of the subjects are described in the first. His own copies of Stonehenge, Abury, the Itinerary, and Richard of Cirencester, with large manuscript additions, were bought by Lord James Beauclerk, Bishop of Hereford, and his Carausius by Mr. West.

The Literary Works of Dr. Stukeley are comprised in the following List.

1. An Account of Arthur's Oon, and the Roman Vallum in Scotland, 1720, 4to.
2. A Dissertation on the Spleen, 1722, folio.
3. Itinerarium Curiosum, first edition, 1724, folio.
4. A Treatise on the Cause and Cure of the Gout, 1734, 12mo.

cond there is that of Abury; another at Shap in Westmoreland, which the Doctor saw in 1725; and a third at Classerness, in the Island of Lewis, which he copied and engraved from the drawings of Lhuyd's, Itin. Cur. II. pl. 81. Of the third sort, the alate or winged temples, he finds one at Barrow in Lincolnshire; one on Navestock Common, Essex, and fancies the Hurlers in Cornwall was a third, but made of stones, as the others are of earth.

5. An Account of a large Silver Plate, of Antique Basso-relievo, Roman Workmanship, found in Derbyshire, 1729, read before the Antiquarian Society of London, 8th April, 1736, with two cuts by Vandergucht.

On this dish or salver, which probably belonged to some Heathen Temple, and is adorned with hunting and rural scenes, is an inscription setting forth that Exuperius, bishop of Bayeux and Toulouse, A. D. 405, gave it to the church of Bruges, where the battle was fought in 1421, between the Scots, under the Duke d' Alençon, quartered in the church, and the English under Thomas Plantagenet, Duke of Clarence, brother of Henry V, who was slain there; so that it was probably given as a trophy to Dale Abbey, which is five miles from Risley Park, where it was found.

6. Palæographia Sacra, No. I, or Discourses on the Monuments of Antiquity that relate to Sacred History, 1736, 4to.
7. Stonehenge, a Temple restored to the British Druids, 1743, folio.
8. A Sermon Preached before the House of Commons, Jan. 30th, 1741. 1741, 4to.
9. Abury, a Temple restored to the British Druids, 1743, 4to.
10. Palæographia Britannica; or Discourses on Antiquities in Britain. Number I. London, 1743, 4to.
11. The same, Number II. Stamford, 1746.

The first number is an account of the Oratory of Lady Roisia, Foundress of Royston, discovered at Royston, in August, 1742.

The accidental discovery of a large cavity, at Royston, gave birth to this Essay, in which Dr. Stukeley labours hard to prove it an Oratory of Lady Roisia, who is supposed to have retired to it about 1167, to have carved figures about it relative to the history of that time, and her own family in particular, and to have been buried there. This

part contains three plates; 1. A section of Roisia's Mausoleum at Royston; 2. Figures on the west side of the Oratory; 3. Figures on its south side.

This part brought out "An Answer to, or Remarks upon Dr. Stukeley's Origines Roystonianæ; wherein the Antiquity, and Imagery of the Oratory, lately discovered at Royston in Hertfordshire, are truly stated and accounted for. By Charles Parkin, A. M. Rector of Oxburgh in Norfolk. London, 1744." 4to.

Mr. Parkin here endeavours to prove that there was an Oratory with an Hermit's Cell at Royston, in the time of the Saxons, and long before the Lady Roisia; that the Imagery or Figures on the Walls bear a relation to sacred and not to prophane history; and that the Lady Roisia was not buried here, but at Chicksand in Bedfordshire.

There are the same plates in Mr. Parkin's Answer as those in Dr. Stukeley's book, with the addition of the seal of the Prior and Convent of Royston.

The second number of Dr. Stukeley's Palæographia contains "A Defence of Lady Roisia, Foundress of Royston, against the calumny of Mr. Parkin, wherein his pretended answer is fully refuted; the former opinion further confirmed and illustrated. To which occasionally are added many curious matters in Antiquity, and six Copper plates. Stamford, 1746." 4to.

This number contains six plates; the three first are the same as those in number I. and the others are, a head of Turchetyl, Abbot of Crowland, from his Effigy in stone in the front of the Abbey; an ancient altar in alabaster, dedicated to St. John the Baptist; and a carving over the steeple door of St. Lawrence's Church, Norwich.

This number is divided into ten chapters, in which the Dr. answers all the objections brought against his former number by Mr. Parkin, enters more fully into the history of the Lady Roisia, gives an account of the dress, armorial

bearings, and sculpture of the times in which that lady lived, and establishes, from the inferences drawn from these particulars, the truth of his first position, that this was the Oratory of the Lady Roisia.

Mr. Parkin however did not rest, but afterwards published "A Reply to the peevish, weak and malevolent objections, brought by Dr. Stukeley in his Origines Roystonianæ, No. 2, against an Answer to, or Remarks upon his Origines Roystonianæ, No I, wherein the said Answer is maintained; Royston proved to be an old Saxon town, its derivation and original; and the history of Lady Roisia shown to be a meer fable and figment. Norwich, 1748." 4to.

In this reply Mr. P. answers the Dr. chapter by chapter, and shows that there was a Town in being where Royston now stands, in the Roman times, and that the town of Royston was in being and bore that name in the Saxon period of our history. This reply closed the controversy.

It contains four plates, the three first being repeated from Mr. Parkin's answer, and the fourth the carving of St. Laurence, as in Dr. Stukeley's.

12. A Philosophic Hymn on Easter Day, 1748.
13. Verses on the death of the Duke of Montagu, 1749.
14. A Sermon before the College of Physicians, Sept. 20, 1750. 1750, 4to.
15. Palæographia Britannica, No. III. 1751, 4to.
16. An Account of Lesnes Abbey, in Kent, published in the Archæologia, vol. I.
17. An Account of the Eclipse predicted by Thales, published in the Phil. Trans. vol. 48.
18. An Account of the Sanctuary at Westminster, published in the Archæologia, vol. I. 1755.
19. The Philosophy of Earthquakes, Natural and Religious; or an enquiry into their cause and their purpose; third Edition, 1756. 8vo.

20. Medallic History of Carausius, Emperor in Britain, part I. 1757. 4to.
21. The same, part II. 1759. 4to.
22. Account of Richard of Cirencester, 1757. 4to. This was afterwards reprinted in the second volume of the Itinerarium Curiosum.
23. Palæographia Sacra, No. II. 1763. 4to.
24. A Letter from Dr. Stukeley to Mr. Macpherson, on his publication of Fingal and Temora, with a print of Cathmor's Shield. 1763, 4to.

Several Moral Papers in the Inspector.

Dr. Stukeley was also engaged at the time of his death, in a work entitled, "The Medallic History of the ancient Kings of Britain;" and had engraved 28 plates of their coins, which were published by his executor; but the manuscript was too imperfect to be given to the public.

A SURVEY OF DORSETSHIRE: containing the Antiquities and Natural History of that County. With a particular Description of all the Places of Note, and Ancient Seats, which give light to many curious parts of English History, extracted from Doomsday Book, and other valuable Records. And a copious Genealogical Account of three hundred of the principal Families. With their Arms fully described and curiously engraved on six folio copper plates. To which is prefixed a map of the County. Published from an Original Manuscript, written by the Reverend Mr. COKER, of Mapowder in the said County. London, 1732. folio.

Prior to the publication of Mr. Hutchins's History and Antiquities of the County of Dorset, this Survey was the largest and best account we had of that county, and though

written only a few years after Camden published his Britannia, yet it was not published till the year 1732, as appears in the title.

The manuscript fell into the hands of Matthias Earbury, a nonjuring Clergyman, who circulated proposals for printing it in 1727, but not meeting with encouragement, he sold it to Mr. John Wilcox, a bookseller in London, who printed it in a most incorrect, and even in some parts an unintelligible manner. Mr. Earbury in his proposals says that it was an original manuscript on vellum, and was once in the collection of Mr. Wallis, of Hoxton, but others say, it was found at Eastbury, probably in the library of George Dodington, Esq. (afterwards Lord Melcombe,) to whom it is dedicated. Wilcox after printing 500 copies sold the manuscript in 1750 to Sir Peter Thompson, and it afterwards belonged to John Bond, of Grange, Esq. It is written on parchment, the former part in a square law hand, and the latter in a fair round hand. The frequent omissions of words, the incorrect sense and spelling, and the mistakes in the heraldry, and latin records, shew it to have been transcribed from the original by an illiterate hand. The Rev. Mr. George Harbin, who had made some collections for a history of this county, and also some other persons, had copies, and probably more correct ones, of this manuscript.

The Rev. Mr. Price, of the Bodleian Library, favoured Mr. Hutchins with the use of a very fair copy written on parchment, in folio, but as incorrect as the printed one, with some pedigrees at length and some arms blazoned.

Who the author was is only known from his own account in page 98, where he says he was a member of the House of the Cokers of Mapowder. Mr. Harbin supposed this survey was written while Dr. Godwin was bishop of Hereford, from 1617 to 1633; and many passages in the book

itself, particularly one in page 123, confirm this observation. One expression in page 71, carries it much lower, *since these late troubles;* if this relates to the Cromwell rebellion, it is the addition of a late hand.

At the conclusion of the volume the author says that he has omitted to set down any pedigrees, especially of modern Families, because he thought it was not fit they should be divulged. The monumental inscriptions also for the most part he voluntarily omitted because the more ancient were generally defaced and the modern not free from errors. This omission is much to be lamented, for he might have been the means of preserving many monuments of Antiquity, that are now, either by a greater length of time, or the fury of enthusiasm, entirely destroyed. Great havock was made in our churches at the Reformation, but the Cromwell Rebellion finished the work.*

I will now give a short description of the volume, and afterwards point out a considerable number of *Errata*, with a view of enabling those persons who may have a copy of this work to make it more perfect. After the Title there is a Dedication in one page to the Right Hon. George Dodington. Then follows a General Description of the County of Dorset, comprised in seven pages. After this one page is occupied with the method observed in this Survey,

* In August, 1643, and in May, 1644, an ordinance was made by the Lords and Commons, to demolish and remove monuments of superstition and idolatry in Churches and Church Yards, viz. Altars, tables of stones, crucifixes, crosses, images of the HOLY TRINITY, the Virgin Mary, and Saints, and superstitious inscriptions; but the images, pictures, coats of Arms in glass or stone, set up for a monument of any king, prince, nobleman, or any person not reputed a Saint, were to be continued. But the blind zeal and bigotry of those unhappy times could not suffer men who were bent on a thorough reformation to observe this limitation, and many a noble monument perished in the general ruin.

and on page 9, commences "A particular View or Survey of the Countie of Dorset. In which are specified all those places that either by reason of some notable accident, or on account of their ancient or moderne Lords deserve to be remembered." This extends to page 126, and the two following pages contain "the Conclusion to the Reader." After this four pages follow, not numbered, of the names of the persons and places to whom the arms belong, and an Index of 16 pages concludes the work.

There are six plates of Arms, and a map of Dorsetshire, engraved by R. W. Scale, which latter is as incorrect as the book.

Errata in Coker's Survey of Dorsetshire.

Page 1. *line.* 7. *for* accordeing, *read* avoiding.

p. 11. *l.* 16. *for* eastward this, Charmouth, *r.* eastward of this lies Charmouth.

p. 13. *l.* 14. *for* Baronets, *r.* Baronage.

20. *for* Delonguestu, *r.* de Conquestu.

21. *for* John Demaudem, *r.* John de Maundeville.

p. 16. *l.* 7. 8. *for* whom in over time, *r.* who in our time.

14. *for* Bradge of Sadbury, *r.* Bragg of Sadbury in Devonshire.

In the *marginal note* in *p.* 16. *for* Holloneh, *r.* Holinshead.

p. 18. *l.* 10. *for* new, *r.* now.

p. 19. *l.* 2. *from bottom, for* Maade, *r.* Maud.

p. 26. *l.* 23. *for* Orgarews, *r.* Orgarus.

p. 29. *l.* 20. *for* Mande *r.* Maud.

p. 32. *l.* 21. *after* that, *add* name.

29. *for* newe, *r.* now.

p. 40. *l.* 16. *for* Sirincoll puriz, *r.* Sir Nicholas Poins.

p. 41. *l.* 13. *for* Hasey, *r.* Hussey.

p. 42. *l.* 12. *for* Shirto, *r.* Sturton.

p. 43. *l.* 4 *for* lanatorio, *r.* lavatorio, *and in the marginal note for* de nom' Berg o, *r.* de nov' Burgo.

p. 46. *l.* 10. *for* ir, *r.* Sir.
p. 52. *l.* 14. *for* Watham, *r.* Wareham.
p. 55. *l.* 7 *from bottom, for* Ethestane, *r.* Ethelstane.
p. 63. *l.* 23. *for* Call, *r.* Cell.
last line, for Hugh, *r.* Hubert
p. 64. *l.* 1. *after* Tompson *add* dwelt.
l. 14. *for* Bardford, *r.* Bradford.
p. 65. *l.* 19. *for* Daustan, *r.* Dunstan.
p. 67. *marginal n.* No. 151. *for* 3 Herrings, *r.* 3 Herons.
p. 71. *l.* 16. *for* holdeth, *r.* holding.
p. 78. *marginal n.* 184, *for* 3 Phesants *r.* 3. Phæons.
p. 81. *l.* 3 *from bottom, for* haveing *r.* have.
p. 82. *l.* 3. 4. *for* Religious Houses, *r.* the Abbey of Cerne.
l. 11. *after* Posteritie, *add* did.
p. 85. *l.* 7 *from bottom, for* Sanford, *r.* Canford.
p. 86. *last line, dele* saveing.
p. 87. *l.* 5 *from bottom, for* Foce *r.* Joce.
p. 88. *l.* 3. *for* Latterill, *r.* Lutterel.
l. 4 *from bottom, for* de Frodi de Morston, *r.* de Feodi de Morton.
p. 89. *l.* 7 *from bottom, for* Storie, *r.* Stone.
p. 93. *l.* 4. *for* Durst, *r.* erst.
p. 95. *l.* 11. *for* loud, *r.* locum.
l. 19. *for* Melt, *r.* Milit.
l. 4 *from bottom, for* bots *r.* Abbots.
p. 96. *marginal n. for* Hen. 3. *r* Hen. 8.
p. 97. *l.* 6. *for* pour Scandell, *r.* Purscandell.
p. 98. *l.* 16. *after* benefits me, *add* not.
p. 99. *l.* 18. 19. *for* Sidlinch, *r.* Lidlinch, and for Sidden, *r.* Lydden.
p. 102. *l.* 2. *for* Fact, *r.* Tract.
l. 22. *after* one, *add* daughter.
p. 104. *l.* 5. and 105. *l.* 20. *for* Rivers *r.* Reeves.
p. 105. *last line, for* Countie, *r.* Chantry.
p. 113. *l.* 12. *for* Benford, *r.* Beaufort.

p. 114. *last line, for* Hamley, *r.* Hamlyn
p. 120. *l.* 3 *from bottom,* insert in the blank, Edward II
p. 124. *l.* 20. *for* Wynell *r.* Wyvell.
p. 125. *l.* 2 and 5 *from bottom,* and 126, *l.* 1. *for* Branchampe, *r.* Beauchamp.

In the names of the persons to whom the arms belong, No. 73, *for* Hasey, *r.* Hussey; 213, *for* Foce, *r.* Joce; 214, *for* Latterill, *r.* Lutterel; 258, *for* Rivers *r.* Reeves.

There are a few literal errors, which being sufficiently obvious, I have not noticed.

PUBLIC RECORDS.

An Account of the Records in the Rolls Chapel. By JOHN KIPLING, *Esq. Clerk of the said Records.*

[From the Appendix to the Report on the Public Records of Great Britain.]

The Records deposited in the Rolls Chapel are of the following description.

1. PARLIAMENT ROLLS.

The Parliament Rolls contain all Public Acts from the first year of King Richard III,* to the 39th year of his present Majesty inclusive, and are annually brought to the Chapel by the Clerk of the Parliaments, duly enrolled. All private Acts were also formerly enrolled upon the same Roll with the Public Acts, and continued to be so till about the end of the reign of Philip and Mary, and some were enrolled in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; but from that time the Parliament Rolls have contained only such acts

* For an account of the preceding Rolls, see p. 35, of the present volume of the Librarian.

as were declared to be Public Acts, and the titles of the Private Acts; and when any Private Act has been desired to be removed into Chancery, it has been done by a writ of Certiorari, directed to the Clerk of the Parliaments, who certified the act accordingly; which practice is now used, though rarely; for it is only done when an act is wanted to be exemplified under the Great Seal of Great Britain, for the purpose of being received in evidence in any court of Judicature in England, or elsewhere, within his Majesty's Dominions.

There are two folio volumes of Indexes to the Parliament Rolls, the first containing references to all the Public Acts of Parliament, and also to such private Acts as have been inrolled on the Parliament Rolls, commencing the first year of King Richard III, and ending the third year of King Charles I, and also references to all the bundles of Private Acts which have been at any period, from the reign of Richard III, to the present time, certified into Chancery, under writs of Certiorari.

The second volume contains references to all the Acts of Parliament inrolled on the Parliament Rolls, in the 16th year of King Charles I, and from the 12th year of Charles II, to the 4th year of George II, inclusive.

No Indexes to the Rolls of Parliament have been since made, as the Acts of Parliament inrolled on these Rolls are readily referred to by the printed titles of Acts, which are usually brought with the Rolls from the Office of the Clerk of the Parliaments.

2. CORONATION ROLLS.

The Coronation Rolls begin in the reign of King James I, and are continued regularly, including that of his late Majesty King George II, save that the Coronation Roll of Charles I, is wanting, and has been so ever since his reign; and the Coronation Roll of his present Majesty has

not yet been delivered into the Chapel. These Rolls contain the commission and proceedings of the Commissioners appointed to hear and determine claims of services to be performed at Coronations, and also the oath taken and declaration made and signed by the King or Queen when crowned. The Roll is made up by the Clerk of the Crown, and delivered in open Court by the two Chief Justices to the Lord Chancellor, and by him to the master of the Rolls, in order to be preserved amongst the Records in the Chapel.

There are no Indexes to the Coronation Rolls, but as the whole proceedings at each Coronation are contained in one Roll, the Claims, &c. recorded thereon, may be easily referred to.

3. TREATY OR FOREIGN ROLLS.

The Treaty or Foreign Rolls contain the inrolments of commissions to Ambassadors and Envoys, of Leagues and Treaties made between the several Kings and Queens of this Realm and Foreign Princes and States, of Patents to Officers of the Crown at Calais, and elsewhere beyond the seas, and of writs of safe conduct.

These Rolls commence with the reign of King Edward V, and are continued, but not regularly, to the 19th year of King Charles II, none have been since brought in, and all the subsequent and some of the preceding Rolls are supposed to remain with the Prothonotary of the Court of Chancery, by whom these Inrolments are made.*

There are no Indexes to these Rolls.

* See the Reports of the House of Commons, 1732, Appendix, vol. i, p. 526, which states them to be with the Prothonotary, but the present Prothonotary says in his return to the Committee, that "there are not now any Records in his possession, nor has he been able to ascertain at what period the Records were removed from his Office, but it is understood that this was done at the time when the Entries of Foreign Treaties, Pardons, &c. were discontinued at this Office, and made in some other more immediately connected with Government."

4. CHARTER ROLLS.

The Charter Rolls contain Charters, Creations of Honour, and other Grants of the Crown, which conclude with the words "Hiis Testibus, &c." They begin the first year of King Richard III,* and end the eighth year of King Henry VIII, the subsequent Charters having been inrolled upon the Patent Rolls.

There is a small quarto book, containing a short Abstract of all these Rolls, and Alphabetical Indexes of the names of persons and places.

5. PATENT ROLLS.

The Patent Rolls begin with a small Roll of King Edward V,† and are continued down to the 27th year of the reign of his present Majesty inclusive, upon which Rolls are inrolled all grants in Fee or Perpetuity, of the Demesne Lands of the Crown, the Abbey Lands, and Escheat Lands, all Patents of Creations of Honour, Grants of Charters of Incorporation and Liberties, Grants of Offices, Denizations, Patents for Inventions, Licences and Pardons of Alienation, Presentations, Special Liveries, and Grants of Wardships, such Leases of Crown Lands as pass the Great Seal, which should be all those whereon a greater Annual rent than forty shillings is reserved, Special and General Pardons, Licences of all sorts that pass the Great Seal; and on these Rolls are indorsed all Proclamations, and most of the Commissions that pass the Great Seal.

These Rolls are yearly made up by such one of the six Clerks of the Court of Chancery, who according to rotation is the Riding Six Clerk, from the Privy Seals, or Signed Bills, from which also the Patents and other Instruments

* For an Account of the preceding Charter Rolls, see p. 37, 38, of the present volume of the Librarian.

† For an account of the preceding Patent Rolls, see p. 36 of the present volume of the Librarian.

are ingrossed, in order to be passed under the Great Seal, by the several Officers of that Court to whom the Ingrossment thereof respectively belongs, and as soon as these Inrolments are made, they are delivered by the Riding Six Clerk, together with such instruments contained in the Patent Rolls as are estreated on Rolls, called "Estreat Rolls," according to the Statute of Estreats, and also the Privy Seals, or Signed Bills, into the Petty Bag Office, in order to be examined by the senior clerk of that Office, by whom the Patent Rolls and the Privy Seals or Signed Bills are transmitted into the Chapel of the Rolls, and the Estreats into the Exchequer, where they are denominated, "The Originalia of Chancery."

There are Alphabetical Calendars or Indexes, consisting of fifty folio volumes, which have been made yearly by the different Officers, according to the duty of the office, as these Rolls have been brought in, under the names of Grantees, referring to short Abstracts, containing the date and general purport of the Grant, Commission, &c. and the duration thereof, whether in Fee or Tail, for Life, for Years, or otherwise, which Calendars have been generally found to be very correct; but as it often happens that persons wanting to search for Grants of Manors, Lands, &c. do not know the exact times when the Grants passed, nor to whom they were made, an Index or Calendar of the names of places, alphabetically arranged, referring at once to the name of the grantee, and the date of the Grant, has been much wanted. When the present clerk of the Records in the Rolls Chapel, succeeded to the Office in 1775, he found great inconvenience for want of an Index Locorum, and having understood that Mr. Rooke, his predecessor, had private Indexes, containing Indices Locorum and other useful matters in relation to the Records, he purchased them of Mr. Rooke's executors at a large price. The most material of these Indexes consist of five folio

Books of Alphabets of Places, referring to twenty-four other folio Books indorsed with the several Letters of the Alphabet, and containing the dates of the Grants, the names of the Grantees, and references to the Rolls.

[*To be continued.*]

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED IN MARCH, 1809.

Address (An) from a Parochial Clergyman to his Parishioners at the commencement of the New Year, 1s. 6d.

Arnold—Observations on the Management of the Insane, and particularly on the urgency and importance of Humane and Kind Treatment in Effecting their Cure. By T. Arnold, M. D. 8s.

Birmingham—New Triennial Directory of Birmingham, being an Alphabetical List of the Merchants and Tradesmen of that Town. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

Blackwood—A Catalogue of Books, in various Languages, for 1809. Selling by William Blackwood, Edinburgh. 2s. 6d.

Blair—An Answer to some Objections made against the London Female Penitentiary. By W. Blair, Esq. 3s.

Bonaparte—The Exposé, or Bonaparte Unmasked. 8vo. 6s.

Bryan—A Catalogue of Books, for 1809, Part I. Selling by Edward Bryan, Bristol, 1s.

Burnett—English and Latin Poems, Translations, &c. preceded by a System of Latin Prosody, By the Rev. Richard Burnett, A. B. 8vo. 8s.

Burns—Observations on some of the most Important Diseases of the Heart, &c. Illustrated by Cases. By Alan Burns, 7s. 6d.

Cameron—The Connection between the Work of Man's Redemption and the Divine Agents engaged in it; a Sermon Preached at St. Mary's, Oxford, Nov. 27, 1808. By C. R. Cameron, M. A. 1s. 6d.

Catholic Bishops—The Royal Veto on the Appointment of the Roman Catholic Prelacy considered, in Reply to Dr. Milner. 2s. 6d.

Chitty—A Practical Treatise on Pleading, and on the Parties to Actions and the Forms of Actions. By J. Chitty, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo. 2l. 2s.

Clarke—Memoirs of Mrs. M. A. Clarke, including appropriate Remarks on her Conduct towards the Duke of York. 2s. 6d.

Clarke (Mrs.) Military Promotions, or the Duke and his Dulcinea; a Satirical Poem. 2s. 6d.

Clarke—The London Female Penitentiary Defended, against Mr. W. Hale. By James Clarke. 1s.

Cockle—An Elegiac Tribute to the Memory of Lieut. Gen. Sir John Moore. By Mrs. Cockle, 2s.

Collier—Thoughts on Re-animation, from the Re-production of Vegetable Life, and the Renewal of Life after Death to Insects. By J. Collier, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Costello—The Soldier's Orphan; a Tale. By Mrs. Costello, 3 vol. 13s. 6d.

Cumberland—John de Lancaster, a Novel. By Richard Cumberland, Esq. 3 vol. 1l. 1s.

Dealtry—A Sermon Preached in the Church of Stillorgon, Ireland, Oct. 30, 1808. By the Rev. Rob. Dealtry, LL. D. 1s. 6d.

Dearn—The Bricklayer's Guide to the Mensuration of all sorts of Brick Work, according to the London Practice. By T. D. W. Dearn, 8vo. 7s.

De la Loy—Doctors Outwitted or who's Afraid? a Satirical Description of Scotch Professors of the University of Aberdeen, &c. &c. By Hugh de la Loy, 8vo. 6s.

Duke of York—Summary Review of the Charges adduced against H. R. H. the Duke of York, 1s.

Duke of York—Heroic Epistle addresed to G. L. Wardle, Esq. M. P. on the Charges preferred by him against H. R. H. the Duke of York. 2s. 6d.

Duke of York—Stratford's Investigation of the Charges brought against H. R. H. the Duke of York, &c. &c.

Duke of York—Cundee's Circumstantial Report of the Evidence and Proceedings upon the Charges preferred against H. R. H. the Duke of York, &c. &c.

Duke of York—A Correct and authentic Copy of the Evidence taken before the House of Commons, on the Charges against the Duke of York. 8vo. 12s.

Duke of York—A Letter to Mrs. Clarke, on her Connexion with the Duke of York, and on the Charges brought against H. R. H. in the House of Commons. 3s.

Earnshaw—An Appeal to the Public, stating Mr. Thomas Earnshaw's Claim to National Reward, in respect to the Discovery of the Longitude by his Time Keepers. 8vo. 5s.

Elrington—Reflections on the Appointment of Dr. Milner as the Political Agent of the Roman Catholic Clergy of Ireland. By the Rev. T. Elrington, D. D. 2s.

Elrington—The Clergy of the Church of England truly ordained. By the Rev. T. Elrington, D. D. 4s.

English Bards and Scotch Reviews, a Satire with Notes. 3s. 6d.

Golden Lane Brewery—An Address to the Shareholders of the Golden Lane Brewery, with an Attested Copy of the Deed of Settlement, &c. &c. 3s. 6d.

Grant—An Account of Brazil. By Andrew Grant, M. D. 8vo. 8s. 6d.

Heber—Europe; Lines on the present War. By Reginald Heber. M. A. 2s.

Henry and Best—Report of the Trial of Joseph Henry, Esq. in the Sheriff's Court, for Crim. Con. with Lady Emily Best. 2s. 6d.

Hodson—The Remonstrant; being a Letter to Mr. W. Hale, in Reply to his Address on the London Female Penitentiary. 1s.

Holidays (The) or Application Rewarded, and Indolence disgraced; a Poem, 1s.

Ireland—Commutation of Tithes in Ireland Injurious to the Church, and also to the Poor. 1s. 6d.

Jervis—The Christian Name, a Discourse Preached in Mill Hill Chapel, Leeds, Oct. 30, 1808. By T. Jervis. 1s.

Keate—Observations on the Proceedings and Report of the Special Medical Board, appointed to examine the State of the Army Depot Hospital in the Isle of Wight. By Thomas Keate, Surgeon General, &c. 3s. 6d.

Letter to Lord Castlereagh on the dangerous Tendency of his Assertion that there existed in the Country a Conspiracy for the Subversion of the Monarchy, 1s. 6d.

London Female Penitentiary—Cursory Remarks on a Recent Publication, on the dangerous Tendency of this Establishment. By Juvenis.

Matilda Montfort, a Romantic Novel. 4 vols. 1l. 1s.

Melville—The Irish Chieftain and his Family. A Romance. By T. Melville, Esq. 4 vol. 1l.

Milburne—A Narrative of the circumstances attending the Retreat of the British Army under the Command of Sir John Moore, K. B. with a concise Account of the Battle of Corunna, &c. By H. Milburne, Surgeon, 4s.

Minchin—A Treatise on the Defects of the Laws of Debtor and Creditor, and the Consequences of Imprisonment for Debt, &c. By W. Minchin, 5s.

Morehead—A Series of Discourses on the Principles of Religious Beliefs, as connected with Human Happiness and Improvement. By the Rev. R. Morehead, A. M. 8vo. 9s.

Nightingale—Two Sermons Preached on the 1st of January, 1809, at Hanover Street Chapel. By J. Nightingale. 1s. 6d.

Nisbet—Letters to the Rev. G. S. Faber, on his interpretation of the Language of St. Paul as to the Man of Sin. By the Rev. N. Nisbet. 1s.

Orders in Council—An Attempt to elucidate the pernicious consequences of a Deviation from the Principles of the Orders in Council. 1s. 6d.

Plumptre—A Sermon preached in St. Botolph's Church, Cambridge, Dec. 11, 1808. By J. Plumptre, B. D. 1s.

Review—The Quarterly Review, No. I. 5s.

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THE LIBRARIAN.

No. 11.—1st May, 1809.

ANTIQUITIES, HISTORICAL AND MONUMENTAL, OF THE COUNTY OF CORNWALL. Consisting of several Essays on the first Inhabitants, Druid Superstition, Customs, and Remains of the most remote Antiquity in Britain, and the British Isles, exemplified and proved by Monuments now extant in Cornwall and the Scilly Islands, with a Vocabulary of the Cornu-British Language. By WILLIAM BORLASE, LL. D. F. R. S. Rector of Ludgvan, Cornwall. The Second Edition, revised, with several Additions by the Author; to which is added a Map of Cornwall, and two new Plates. London, 1769.

Miratur, facilesque oculos fert omnia circum
Æneas, capiturque locis, et singula lætus
Exquiritque auditque virum Monumenta priorum. VIRG IL.

This book is printed in folio, and is the second edition of a work, originally published in 1754, under the title of "Observations on the Antiquities, Historical and Monumental, of the County of Cornwall, &c." It contains the most consistent and satisfactory account of Druidism, supported by what may truly be called its best vouchers, viz. its remains, which are scattered up and down in Cornwall, where it seems to have subsisted in its greatest purity and splendour, as well as to have maintained its empire longest.

The contents of this work are arranged in the following order. After the title there is a dedication to Sir John

St. Aubyn, Bart. occupying two pages; then follows an address to the Reader, which is contained in five pages. A List of the contents to the volume succeeds, comprised in six pages, after which the work itself commences and extends from p. 1, to p. 403. Then follows a Catalogue of the Kings of Britain, with the Princes of Cornwall, and the most important incidents relating to that County, interspersed according to their order of time, beginning at p. 404, and ending at p. 411. A Cornish-English Vocabulary, which reaches from p. 413 to p. 464, concludes the volume.

Of previous works relating to the History of Cornwall, Dr. Borlase observes, that its history and monuments are but faintly touched in the Survey of Mr. Carew, who was however extremely capable of describing this County, if the infancy of these studies at that time, about the year 1600, had afforded him sufficient light and proper materials. The better part of Norden's Survey, which comes next, is a mere transcript from Carew; and from the other parts of Norden's work very little is to be learnt.

As to the History of the Druids, he found that branch in a worse condition; most authors having contented themselves with enlarging upon several passages in Cæsar's account of this ancient priesthood, and on what Pliny has left on the same subject. The valuable collection of Antiquities by Montfaucon, contains but few ancient Druid monuments, and those the meanest designs, and worst engravings, of that voluminous work. M. Martin, the author of the *Religion of the ancient Gauls* (2 volumes, quarto), labours under the same deficiency, and is rather too redundant in his own dissertations, while the too timorous Montfaucon will scarcely hazard a single conjecture. Mr. Toland, in his History of the Druids, asserts many extraordinary particulars, the authorities for which have never

yet been produced; besides which it is doubtful if ever he copied or measured one Druidical Monument. The Rev. Mr. Rowland, in his Mona Illustrata, took a better method to advance this kind of learning: he examined a great variety of Druidical Monuments in Anglesea, describes them particularly, though his drawings are extremely short of the rest of his performance, and gives many pertinent observations upon them. He understood the British and Learned Languages, and has made a proper application of both in order to give light to his subject. Martin, in his description of the western Isles, speaks of many remains of the Druid Superstition in those Islands, but there is only one engraving in his work, the Temple at Classerness, and that very faulty, by no means corresponding with the verbal description.

In short, says Dr. Borlase, so little use has been made of the monuments of the Druids, undoubtedly the best supports of their history, that the more he read of those authors the more fully he was convinced of the necessity of copying the original monuments, which lay round him, and offering something to the public, which their undeniable properties suggested. This branch of Antiquity is, however, greatly obliged to the learned Dr. Stukeley, particularly in his Stonehenge and Abury; and Keysler, in his Antiquities, supports his judicious Remarks with very entertaining instances from the customs and history of the northern as well as other nations.

Dr. Borlase has divided this work into four books. The first book consists of thirteen chapters, containing historical observations relating to Britain. The first chapter treats of the name of Britain, in which the author, after noticing the derivations of Camden, Bochart, &c. supposes that the word Britannia may be derived from the Hebrew ברית, signifying to cut off or divide, and *tania*, a termination not unusual among the Greeks, signifying probably

no more than a region or extent of land. The second chapter is on the ancient inhabitants of Britain, but the time of its being peopled it is in vain to inquire into. The western parts of Europe were inhabited soon after the dispersion of mankind at Babel, and as soon therefore as the posterity of Japhet had spread themselves and had possessed the sea shores of Gaul, it is probable that Britain became stocked with inhabitants. The third chapter is on the country from which Britain was peopled, and here the author says that it is most agreeable to truth to suppose that our first inhabitants came from Gaul, it being but a short passage between the shores. As it is likely that they came from that country, so they had the same language which the ancient Gauls used. Thus the leaders of the Gauls who sacked Rome, had names which were of British derivation, and this made H. Lhuyd imagine them to be British Kings; whereas at that time, Gaul and Britain, and part of Germany too (for they were the *Galli Senones*, a people of North Germany, as Tacitus assures us, who sacked Rome) had the same language, as sprung from one common stock, and this language continued equally the tongue of both nations till Cæsar's time.

The fourth chapter contains an inquiry into the original of the Gauls, who were called in their own language Celts, even in Cæsar's time; and the name of Celts was anciently of great extent, comprehending all those nations who were sometimes distinguished by the name of Scythians, Celto-Scythians, Getæ, Galatians, Gallogrecians, Celtiberians, Teutones, Germans, and Gauls: but this great portion of mankind was still more anciently, and when more united, called Cimbri, and this last name reaches up to the DISPERSION, being derived, as most authors agree, from Gomer, the leader of those who came from Babylon, into the western parts now called Europe.

The fifth chapter is on what the ancient inhabitants of Britain knew or thought of their own original, from which it appears, that the Britons had the same false opinions concerning their origin which the Gauls had. The Gauls said they were derived from Dis, the Earth, or God of the earth, and the most ancient inhabitants of the midland parts of Britain thought their original was from the earth. The Germans thought themselves sprung from Tuisco, and he from the earth. The Greeks called their first ancestors, for the same reason, Αὐτοχθονες, the Romans theirs, Aborigines, all plain intimations, that they knew not whence they were.

The sixth chapter treats of the resemblance which the ancient Cimbri or Celts bore to the eastern nations; and how far the monuments of Asia, and the eastern parts of Europe may contribute to illustrate the Antiquities of the Western nations. In illustration of this the author observes that mankind continued together for some Centuries after the deluge, and composed only one nation, seated in that country which was watered by the rivers Euphrates and Tigris, sometimes called in general Syria, but more particularly distinguished by the several names of Armenia, Assyria, and Chaldæa. Being the children of one family, Noah and his sons, their language was the same, and doubtless their religion, their customs and manners could not be very different, as long as they continued together; and together they did continue, till vainly presuming to defeat the decrees of the ALMIGHTY, by building a tower whose top was to reach unto Heaven, GOD thought proper to confound their schemes by miraculously introducing among them different languages, making it necessary for those who spoke one and the same tongue to consort together, and separate from those, the speech of whom they could no longer understand. It has been contended, and with every degree of true reasoning, that the

Druid Priesthood, which consisted of three degrees; the superior class was called *the* Druids, by way of eminence; they had under and next to them the Bards, who though inferior in rank, are said to be prior in antiquity. They were remarkable for an extraordinary talent of memory, and were the poets of the Britons and the Gauls. The Eubates or Vates were of the third and lowest class, and their business was to foretell future events, and to be ready on all common occasions to satisfy the inquiries of the anxious and the credulous. The third chapter treats of the countries inhabited by the Druids, which were in all probability only Gaul and Britain. The fourth is on the Antiquity of the Druids, to fix the Æra of which, the author says, would be a vain attempt, yet, it is very probable, that there were Druids remarkable for their learning, and even antiquity, before the time of Pythagoras, who lived near 600 years before our Saviour. The fifth chapter treats of the original of the Druid doctrine and priesthood, and in the following one the author attempts to show that Druidism had its first rise in Britain. In the seventh chapter he gives an account of the dignity and power of the Druids, their privileges, power in times of peace and war, the rule and government of their order, and of their annual assembly. The eighth chapter is on the Druid discipline, the quality and admission of their disciples, the privacy, time, privileges, and manner of their instruction and correction; and in the succeeding chapter he describes the female Druids, and enters upon an inquiry whether the Germans had any Druidesses, in reply to what the learned Keysler had advanced in support of them.

The tenth chapter treats of the learning, letters, language, doctrines, and tenets of the Druids, in which the author observes that though they held it unlawful to commit the mysteries of their order and discipline to writing, yet in all other affairs, either of public or private concern,

they used writing, and the Greek alphabet, though not the Greek language, but the Celtic or British. They had a great fondness for verses, as appears by that part of their discipline, which consisted in making their disciples learn by heart vast numbers for many years together, and it was in this manner that they celebrated the praises of their departed heroes. In the eleventh chapter he gives an account of their physical knowledge, and of their application to Astronomy, Geography, &c. Their computation of time, like the Hebrews and Ethiopians, was by nights, and not days, and the beginning of their year was July, when the moon was six days old. The twelfth treats of the knowledge which the Druids had of Botany and Anatomy. They were excessively fond of the Vervaine, which they used in casting lots and foretelling events. They deified the Misseltoe, and were not to approach either that or the Selago, or the Samolus, but in the most devout and reverential manner. When the end of the year approached, they marched with great solemnity to gather the misseltoe of the oak, in order to present it to Jupiter, inviting all the world to assist at this ceremony with these words;

"The new year is at hand, gather the Misseltoe."

This Misseltoe was of a golden colour, an adventitious plant of the climbing kind, and therefore the golden bough is compared to it by Virgil, Æn. vi, ver. 205.

"Quale solet sylvis brumali frigore Viscum
"Fronde virere nova, quod non sua seminat Arbos,
"Et croceo fœtu teretes circundare truncos:
"Talis erat species auri frondentis opaca
"Ilice."———

This story of the golden bough shews that the Druids were not singular in attributing great magical powers to

such scarce and beautiful plants, ritually gathered, and offered to the gods.

"Hoc sibi pulchra suum ferri Proserpina munus
"Instituit;————
"Ergo alte vestiga oculis et rite repertum
"Carpe manu." Ib. ver. 142.

It must here be observed, that the Druids in several religious particulars had a delicacy superior to most of the ancients; for in gathering this Misseltoe they used only a golden hook, when among other nations a hook of brass was thought sufficiently nice for similar purposes. "Falcibus et messæ ad Lunam quæruntur ahenis," (Æn. iv. ver. 513), and Medea in Sophocles is described gathering her magic herbs with a brazen hook, Χαλχεοι σιν ημα δρεπανοις τομας, and afterwards putting their juice into brazen pots. The Sabine priests also shaved themselves with "ex ære cultris."

With great care also and superstition did the Druids gather the Selago, the Fir Club Moss, according to Hudson, (Fl. Angl. p. 395) and the Lycopodium Selago of Linnæus, nothing of iron was to touch or cut it, nor was the bare hand thought worthy of that honour, but a peculiar vesture or sagus applied by means of the right hand. This Selago was preserved as a charm by the Druids against all misfortunes, and the fumigation of it was thought good against all defects of the eyes. The Druids also experienced great virtue in, or at least ascribed to, the Samolus, and gathered it in a ritual, religious manner. This, according to Hudson, was the round leaved Water Pimpernel, or the Samolus Valerandi of Linnæus.

As the Druids were great admirers of the virtue of vegetables, and therefore studious of Botany, they were not ignorant that this knowledge could not effectually be ap-

plied without a thorough inspection into the several parts of the human body. Accordingly they encouraged the science of Anatomy to such an excess, and so much beyond all reason and humanity, that one of their doctors called Herophilus, is said to have read lectures on the bodies of more than 700 living men, to shew therein the secrets and wonders of the human fabrick.

The thirteenth chapter is on the moral and religious doctrines of the Druids, and the fourteenth treats of the immortality and transfiguration of the soul, and how far these doctrines were adopted by them. The fifteenth shews that in teaching these doctrines the Druids used the ancient oriental manner of Allegory and Mythology, and the author illustrates his reasoning by explaining their symbolical learning in a basso relievo, discovered over the door of the temple of Mortmorillon in Poictou. In the sixteenth he treats of the Deities and Idols of the Druids. Mercury was their chief Deity, as Cæsar informs us, and of him they had many images; he was esteemed the inventor of arts, the tutelary god of all travellers and highways, and the sovereign lord of all matters of gain and merchandize. After Mercury they worshipped Apollo, and by him they meant the Sun as other nations did. Then Mars, whom they called Hesus, and Teutates; then Jupiter, called Taranys or the Thunderer; and next Minerva. The symbol of Mercury was a cube, because being the messenger of the gods, he was esteemed the index or emblem of truth, always like to itself, similarly with a cube, which ever way it is turned. The oak was the symbol of Jupiter. Whether the Druids admitted the serpent into the number of their Deities, is more uncertain than improbable; if it should be allowed that the Druids had groves consecrated to Mithras, a god, whose common symbol was a Serpent, or that they made their temples in a serpentine

form, as the learned Dr. Stukeley in his Abury supposes, it will then be past all doubt that the Druids did worship the Serpent. However from the great value which the Druids placed upon the Anguinum or Serpent's Egg, it may be conjectured, that they must have had some veneration for the Serpent, who had confessedly such a regard for, and attributed such miracles, to its suppositious production.

The seventeenth chapter is on the places of worship used by the Druids, who considered it to be essential that it should be performed in a grove of Oaks,* which being

* To give to those places appointed for devotion all the ornament of which nature is capable without art, men in the first ages of the world, when they chiefly dwelt in tents, and before they were skilled in architecture, either chose the tops of hills shaded by trees, or they themselves planted trees, which in time made a kind of green Arbour over their Altars, and these they called groves. This was done at first certainly without superstition, but afterwards it was made a necessity and a piece of devotion to worship in those places, and it is not to be doubted but that these groves and high places were the first temples made use of by men.*

This devotion for groves and high places was so deeply ingrafted in men's hearts, that it kept up even after temples were built, so that in the whole extent both of time and place, in which Paganism was predominant, nothing is more celebrated than the devotion of Groves. Nor does it appear from Scripture that the Hebrews when they abandoned themselves to Idolatry worshipped false gods seldom but in groves and upon high places. The Prophet therefore upbraids them with their having defiled themselves under every green tree.

Frequent mention is made in Scripture of the Idolaters sacrificing or serving their false gods *under every Green Tree*. (See Deut. xii. 2.

* When in the books of Moses and Joshua we read of the בית or *Beth* of such or such an idol in the Land of Canaan, we must not imagine that the word *Beth* implies *a House or covered Building*, because it does not appear that the Canaanites had any such in those early times. Moses, who is very particular, Deut. vii. 5. xii. 3. in commanding the Israelites to destroy the Altars, Pillars, Groves, and the Graven Images of the Canaanites, never mentions their sacred *Buildings*, nor do we ever read of them in the book of Joshua. Their *Beths* seem to have been nothing more than *sacred inclosures*, like the Grecian Τεμενη.

reckoned so essential to their worship, has induced some writers to believe that the woods were their only temples, but this appears to be a great mistake. That they had no walled or covered temples is certainly true, for they were composed of immensely large stones set at equal distances, and generally in a circular form. Dr. Stukeley divides them into three classes, first the circles simply call-

I. Kings, xiv. 23. II. Kings, xvi. 4. Jer. ii, 20.) And we have a scene of this kind in Homer, Il. ii. lin. 305, &c.

> Beside a fountain's sacred brink we rais'd
> Our verdant altars, and the victims blaz'd;
> ('Twas where *a plane tree spread its shades around.*) POPE.

Compare Virgil, Æn. ii. lin. 513.

Herodotus says (Clio. Lib. i. p. 62.) that the Persians blamed the custom of building temples to God as a piece of folly. And Tacitus in his Germania, says the same of the ancient Germans. "They believe," says he, "that to represent gods as men, or to confine them in temples, is below their greatness, and content themselves, to consecrate woods and groves to them, in the bottom whereof is a secret place to which they give the name of the Deity, but out of respect dare not approach it."

Alluding to those groves and the trees of which they consisted, Isaiah i. 29. names the oak; "for they shall be ashamed of the oaks which ye have desired, and ye shall be confounded for the gardens ye have chosen." Not only because the oak stretches its branches the most of any forest tree, yields the greatest shade, and consequently is the fittest to make groves, but chiefly because this tree was consecrated to Baal, the Jupiter of the eastern people, and we find a Grove of oaks sacred to Jupiter near Mount Dodona in Chaonia, was esteemed the most ancient oracle in Greece.

> "Where cold Dodona lifts her holy Trees." Iliad ii. l. 909.

This superstition stretched from east to west, the oak being in all places looked upon as a sacred tree, and chiefly amongst the Gauls, of whom Maximus of Tyre says, "that they worshipped Jupiter under a great oak, and without any statue." Their priests were therefore called Druids from the Greek word *Drus*, an oak. J. S.

led temples; and secondly those circles which have the form of a snake annexed, as that of Abury, which he calls serpentine temples; and thirdly those circles which have the form of wings annexed, called by him alate or winged temples. The author then gives a general description of their places of worship, which he exemplifies in an account of Karnbrê Hill in the parish of Illogan, which has all the evidences that can be desired of having been appropriated to the use of the British religion.

The eighteenth chapter is of the worship of the Druids, which treats of the time, the rites, the habits worn by them, the victims offered in sacrifice, and in what manner they were killed. The nineteenth is on the superstitious rounds and turnings of the body, which the Druids and other Gentiles performed during the time of worship and of lustration. The twentieth is of the Holy Fires of the Druids, the twenty-first of their Divination, Charms and Incantations. The twenty-second is on the great resemblance between the Druid and Persian superstitions, and the cause of it. The twenty-third and concluding chapter of the second book is on the declension and expiration of Druidism. The Druids continued authorized in Britain, as Archbishop Usher and Leland think, with all their rites in as full force as the Roman powers here would permit, till the reign of King Lucius, A. D. 177, when Christianity being embraced by the King and Princes of the Island, Bishops were ordained, in preaching to and converting the people. This change took away from the Druids the establishment and countenance of the civil government. But the last place we read of them in the British dominions, is Ireland, where they continued in full possession of all their ancient power till the year 432 after Christ, when St. Patrick undertook the conversion of that Island.

The third book, which consists of fourteen chapters, contains the history of Rude Stone Monuments. The first

it a general account of this sort of monument, which in Cornwall are sometimes found single; sometimes two, three, or more composing one monument; sometimes disposed in a lineal, straight direction, sometimes in a circle; often in heaps or barrows, and now and then three or four large flags or thin stones, capped with a much larger one, which go by the British name of Cromlêhs.

The second chapter is on single stones erect, or rude pillars. This chapter is divided into eight Sections, 1. On single stones, religious; of these monuments the first authentic accounts are of Jacob who erected several, and upon different occasions, and of Joshua. 2. Single stones, idolatrous; the Gentiles set up pillars of the same kind in every country, but with very different ends from those of Jacob and Joshua, for before the invention of adorning Altars, and making representations of men and animals, these rude stones were worshipped.* In Cornwall there is a

* Of this sort seems to have been a great stone, about half a mile south west of Euston Church in Oxfordshire, which tapers from a broad bottom, and had several stones of a much smaller size lying on the ground by it.

London stone, preserved with such reverential care, through so many ages, and now having its top incased within another stone, in Cannon Street, was plainly deemed a record of the highest antiquity, of some still more important kind, though we are at present unacquainted with the original intent and purport for which it was placed. It is fixed at present close under the south wall of St. Swithin's Church, but was formerly a little nearer the channel, facing the same place; which seems to prove its having had some more ancient and peculiar designation, than that of having been a Roman Milliary; even if it ever were used for that purpose afterwards. It was fixed deep in the ground, and is mentioned so early as the time of Ethelstan, King of the West Saxons, without any particular reference to its having been considered as a Roman Milliary. There are some curious observations with regard to this stone in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. xlii, p. 126. Sir Christopher Wren, in consequence of the depth and largeness of its foundation, was convinced that it must have been some more considerable monument than a mere Milliary Stone.

great number of high stones, probably some of the ancient idols, still standing in many places. 3. Memorials of civil contracts; this is instanced in the pillar set up by Jacob, when Laban had overtaken him and desired to enter into a solemn contract of amity with him. 4. As Marks of Places of Worship; where these stones were erected, places of worship were established out of respect to the moral and religious character of their author. Beth-el became a place of worship, because of Jacob's Pillar; Gilgal also, because of the Pillars erected by Joshua at the passing of Jordan, and Gilead or Mizpeh, became also in after ages a place of worship and of idolatry as the rest. 5. As places of Election and Council; this is instanced in Samuel making Bethel and Gilgal the annual seats of Judgment, and in Saul being confirmed King in Gilgal, besides numerous other instances of the like sort mentioned in scripture. 6. Of these rude stone monuments some were originally sepulchral, and neither owed their beginning to the true or

There are three great stones, little known, but deserving much attention, standing near each other, in a field at Trelech, in Monmouthshire; they are sometimes called *Harold's Stones*, but for what reason does not satisfactorily appear.

For preserving also the remembrance of some event of high import at the time, must those stones called the *Devil's Arrows*, have been placed near Boroughbridge in Yorkshire.

There is a very remarkable stone pillar still standing in the township of Sowerby near Halifax in Yorkshire.

And a still more extraordinary one, in the Village of Rudston, in the East Riding of that county, which place seems to have taken its name from the long prior existence of this great pillar reared on the spot. It is 24 feet in height, besides the part inserted deep in the ground. All the four sides are a little convex, and it tapers to a sort of point at the top. Every circumstance of its appearance shows it to have been British.

Besides the above, the Reader on consulting King's Munimenta Antiqua, vol. i. p. 122, will find an ample account of various other pillars and stones of Memorial. J. S.

false religion, however afterwards applied. We are obliged to Jacob for the first recorded monument of this kind, for when Rachael died, he did not bury her under an oak, as Deborah, the nurse of Rebecca was buried, but set a pillar upon her grave, in order to make it more distinguished. Bohan, the son of Reuben seems to have been buried in the same manner, his stone monument becoming afterwards one of the boundaries of the realm of Judah, a mode of burying which was reckoned very honourable among the ancients.*

* The most ancient Barrow we read of, is that of Ninus, founder of the Assyrian Empire. (Diod. Sic. lib. ii. cap. 1.) Semiramis, as it is related, wife of Ninus, buried her husband in the royal palace, and raised over him a mount of earth. In Persia, the same manner of burying obtained; (Xenoph. lib. vii. Hyde, cap. xxxiv. p. 410.) though generally speaking none but princes were so buried.

Achan, (Josh. vii. 26.—viii. 29.) after his body had been burned (he and his children and cattle being first stoned) was buried under a stone barrow, during the time of Joshua's command; and the King of Ai was buried in the same manner. In the 2d Sam. xviii. 17, it is said that "they took Absalom and cast him into a great pit in the wood, where they laid a very great heap of stones upon him." But it may well be questioned whether this was properly Barrow Burial, and not rather burying a King's son (whose life had been taken away so expressly contrary to the royal command) in as expeditious a manner as possible. However, by the above instances, it seems that this way of burying was not always intended to do honour to the dead, but sometimes to create an abhorrence of their crimes. In general they were sepulchres of dignity. Alyattes, the father of Crœsus, and King of Lydia, was buried under a barrow, according to Herodotus.

The same method obtained among the Grecians. The monument of Laius, father of Œdipus, is yet extant in the middle of the way where he and his servants were buried, "collected stones," being thrown over them. Tydeus, the father of Diomed, slain in the Theban War, was buried in that country under an earthen barrow, (Ilind, xiv. v. 119.) and it seems to have been the universal custom of Greeks and Trojans, to bury both the soldiers and generals in the same manner during the siege of Troy. (Il. vii. v. 336.—xxiii. v. 247.—xxiv. v. 795.) "The monument of Lycus, near Sicyone, was an earthen barrow, and

7. As Military Memorials, viz. of single combats, battles, and considerable victories. The most ancient trophy we read of is that erected by the prophet Samuel, between Mizpeh and Shen, in commemoration of a signal and miraculous overthrow of the Philistines. 8. As Boundaries, instanced by the Israelites, who, where no city, sea, lake, or hill, offered itself, made a stone their boundary, as in the limits of the Kingdom of Judah.

The third chapter treats of Rock Idols, their several shapes, and the high opinion which the ancients entertained of them. In Cornwall there are rocks of that grandeur, remarkable shape, and surprising position, as can leave us in no doubt but that they must have been the Deities of people addicted so much to the superstition of worshipping rocks. The fourth chapter is on the Logan or Rocking stones, some of which are found in Cornwall, one in the island of St. Agnes, Scilly, some in Ireland and Wales, and three in Derbyshire. The fifth chapter treats of the great virtues attributed by the ancients in foreign parts, and by the Druids here, to particular stones and gems.

The sixth chapter is on monuments, consisting of two, three, or several stones, their description, and an inquiry into their original design. This chapter is divided into

the Sicyonians generally buried in that manner." (Pausan. p. 126.) Alexander entombed his friend Hephestion in a barrow.

As we come farther west, in Sicily we find numbers of these monuments. The Romans had the same custom, some think as anciently as Remus and Numa, and Virgil (Æn. xi. v. 207, &c.) makes it still more ancient. From Livy it appears (Lib. xxvii. cap. 42.) that Claudius Nero buried his own soldiers after this manner, in the second Carthaginian war; and Cæsar Germanicus brought the first turf himself, to raise the Barrow over the remains of Varius's unfortunate army.

In Germany there was the same way of interring, and in the most northern kingdoms there are still many barrows of great note and extent.

In Britain and the British Isles they are without number, for the Druids burnt and then buried their dead.

three sections; 1. Of two-stone monuments. The first we read of of this sort, are the Pillars of Hercules, erected at the ancient Gades, as the termination of his western travels; but the most obvious end of this kind of monument was to distinguish the graves of considerable persons, by placing an erected stone at each end of the body interred. 2. Of three-stone monuments: This was sometimes intended to record the number of persons interred. 3. Of Monuments consisting of several stones; of these there were *rectilinear* or stones placed in a right line; *triangular*, which according to Olaus Magnus, denote a victory obtained by a body of horse; *square*, which denote that champions in single duel met and engaged: *circular*, which according to the same author, were family burial places. But Wormius, who is a more cautious writer, doubts whether these characteristics are always infallible; *pensile*, that is, stones erected and others lying horizontally on the tops of them, as Stonehenge, and in this manner we find the ancients sometimes erected their trophies to perpetuate the memory of some important victory.

The seventh chapter treats of circular monuments, the use and design of them among the ancients in foreign countries, and among the Druids in the British Islands. This chapter is divided into ten sections; 1. On the number of Stones, which was various, some circles consisting of twelve, others of more, but the greatest number the author had observed was seventy-seven. 2. How these circles were named; 3. Of the intent and use of these circles; 4. Places of Council and Judgment. 5. Stones to stand by, while any election or decree was depending, or any solemn compact to be confirmed, the principal persons concerned standing each by his pillar, and where a stone was erected in the centre of the circle there stood the prince or general elect. 6. Stones to stand upon, placed in a circular manner, as so many pedestals to elevate the nobles

above the level of the rest. Where stones of this kind or order are found, they may be pronounced merely elective, consultory, and judicial, and never intended for the rites of worship. 7. Stones to sit upon, placed in the same circular order. The custom of sitting on stones in council was very ancient among the more eastern nations, for in the several sculptures, which the fruitful imagination of Homer bestows so liberally on the shield of Achilles, one of them is of the elders of the community, met together to decide a matter in difference, sitting on stones properly adapted to receive them, and in a sacred council. 8. Theatres and Amphitheatres. Where these stone inclosures are semicircular, and distinguished by seats and benches of like materials, there is no doubt but they were constructed in that form, out of regard to, and for the convenience of, spectators, at plays, games, and festivals. There is a remarkable monument of this kind, the benches of which are of stone, near the Church of St. Just, near Penrith. It is an exact circle of 126 feet in diameter, and the number of seats are six, with one at the top of all, where the rampart is about seven feet wide. The plays they acted in these Amphitheatres were in the Cornish Language, and the subjects taken from history. 9. Some of these circles were also Sepulchral, and 10. The little circles originally so.

The eighth chapter is a history of Barrows, which in Cornwall are dispersed on every plain as well as on the tops of hills. These monuments are differently named, according to their obvious and most distinguished properties. From the stone materials of which some are built they are called cairns; from their being intended for sepulchres, they are called Lows in Staffordshire; and Lawes in Ireland; in Wales they are called Tommens or Hillocks, in Oxfordshire and Northamptonshire Cops; in Teutonick Broghs, in Saxon Byrighs, whence comes the English word, and in Cornwall they are still called Bur-

rows. When the funeral pile was exceedingly large, or the number of persons burned great, the fire was supposed not to be extinguished till the third day, when they proceeded to collect the bones and make the Barrows. When the Barrows were not very large, that is, when they were intended for private persons, they were either placed near public roads, to put people in mind of their common destiny, or, like Joshua's sepulchre, in the borders of their patrimony. The size of these funeral monuments is various, but generally large in proportion to the quality of the deceased, or the vanity, affection, and power of the survivors.

It must be observed that this way of burying under *Tumuli* was so universal, that it is no easy matter to decide by what nation any Barrows were erected, unless some criterion, found within, assist us to form our judgment. Thus, by the materials and workmanship of the urn, the cell that contains it, coins perhaps, and instruments of war or domestic life, which may accompany the bones, we may discover to what nations such sepulchres may be assigned; but where these indications are wanting we must rest contented in our uncertainty.

The ninth chapter is a description and history of the Cromlêh. This monument consists of a large flat stone in a horizontal position, supported by other flat stones fixed on their edges and fastened in the ground, on purpose to bear the weight of that stone, which rests upon, and by reason of its elevation of six or eight feet or more from the ground, makes the principal figure in this kind of monument, and the situation chosen for it, is generally the very summit of a hill. The tenth chapter treats of Urn Burial, and of some remarkable Urns found in Cornwall. The Urns designed to contain human bones were sometimes of gold, silver, brass, marble, or glass, but are generally of earthen or pottery ware; among the barbarous nations of rude

of earth, or a rampart of stone on the tops of hills. Of the first sort are Castle Treryn, in the parish of St. Levin; and Castles Karnijck and Boscajel in the parish of St. Just, and many others on the sea coast. Castles of this sort, including promontories and rocks, with their trenches towards the land, were made, as Dr. Borlase thinks, by invaders, to secure a place for landing men, when they made any descent, and re-imbarking them on their retreat. The second sort of military works of the first class, is that which has one vallum, or more, of earth on the top of a hill. The age and authors of this sort of fortification may best be determined by the form, number and situation of the works. All of this kind, which the author had seen, are either round, or nearly so, from which some persons have pronounced them Danish, but this is too hasty a conclusion; for though the Danes fortified in this manner, as appears by entrenchments in several parts of England, incontestably of Danish structure, yet it is plain that the Romans also erected forts sometimes in the circular form, and so doubtless did the Saxons and Britons, but Dr. Borlase thinks that the Hill castles in Cornwall were Danish, and gives several reasons in support of his opinion. The eighth chapter is on walled castles designed as well for residence as defence, and these were also of two sorts, either with or without a keep. Those without a keep were generally built Turret-wise, and the author says he can only instance one of this sort in Cornwall, Castle Karnbrê, and even this has been somewhat altered. The ninth chapter is on those castles which had Keeps, the most entire of which, and also the least, in this county, is that of Trematon, in the parish of St. Stephen, near Saltash. At one end of the Basse Court is an artificial hill, on the top of which is erected the Keep, of an oval figure. This castle was the head of a Barony of the ancient Dukes of Cornwall, and it appears by Domesday Book, that William Earl of Moreton and Cornwall

resided here, and had his castle and market. The author next describes Restormel Castle, about a mile north of the Town of Lestwithiel. The keep of this castle is a very magnificent one; the outer wall or rampart is an exact circle, 110 feet diameter within. Richard, King of the Romans, and *Earl* of Cornwall, kept his court here. A long description of the ancient castle of Launceston follows, after which Dr. Borlase observes that the manner of fortifying with a Basse Court, an artificial hill, and a dungeon on the top of it, is very ancient, and was used, perhaps by the Romans, but certainly by the Saxons. That the Romans fortified sometimes in this manner, the old *Cunetium*, now Marlborough in Wiltshire, gives us reason to believe. In Nottingham Castle there are the remains of the Keep, and Dr. Gale places there the *Gausennæ* of Antoninus. The Burgh at Leyden, which is a Building of the same kind, is thought to be Roman. It must, however, be owned that in the military Architecture of the Romans in other parts, such buildings seldom appear. However that be, that the Saxons built in this manner, long before the Normans came in, one instance or two will be sufficient to shew. Elfleda, daughter of Alfred the Great, and wife of Ethelred, Earl of Mercia, in the end of the autumn of the year 915, built some fortifications against the Danes, which are still called the Dungeon, upon an artificial Hill at Warwick. She also built a work of the same kind at Tamworth on the border of the counties of Warwick and Stafford. She is said to have built eight castles, all called Burrows or Burroughs, and very properly, because they were fortifications raised on hills in the shape of Burrows or *Tumuli*. It is not likely that Elfleda was the inventor of this manner of fortifying; her father, Alfred, soon discovered the necessity of strong holds, pressed as he was on every side by the Danes; and yet as Asser observes, the Saxons were so indolent and stupid, that they could not be prevailed upon by the King

to erect any Castles or Fortresses, till they were driven to it by the depredations of the Danes, and then Alfred caused several to be built. Here therefore we find fortification in its infancy among the Saxons, even when the country was overrun by the Danes, and whether they had then the leisure to shape the natural hills, and where there were no natural hills to raise even mountains for the keeps, or, as is most likely, only built on the hills already raised, and shaped to their hands, must now be left undecided.

There were but few of these castles in England before the Normans came in, which much facilitated their conquest, and William was so sensible of this error in the Britons, Saxons and Danes, and saw the use of these Castles so clearly that he immediately promoted the building of them with all possible ardour, and his nobles put in execution his commands with so much diligence, that in Henry the Second's time there were rekoned no less than 1115 Castles in England.

The tenth chapter is on the state of Christianity in Cornwall before the Norman Conquest. It appears that the Britons received the faith of Christ very early, even according to some authors, in the Apostolic times, but there was no British King presumed to have been of the Christian Religion till Lucius, and the precise time when he was converted is not agreed upon. Sir Henry Savil, in his *Fasti* says, that " about this time (that is about the year of Christ 173), Lucius, King of the Britons, as he is called by Bede, at the instance of Eleutherius the Pope, together with the whole nation of the Britons, received the Christian Faith ;" but this is altogether improbable, neither suiting the limited authority of Lucius, nor allowing enough for the different tempers and circumstances of the other princes.

When Constantine and the Empire became Christian, the British Bishops were summoned, in the year 314, to the Council of Arles ; and probably to that of Nice in 325,

and of Ariminum in 359, at the last of which, as well as at the first, three Bishops of Britain were present. The author then proceeds to relate the distractions which took place in the British Church, not only in Cornwall, but in the whole Island, owing to the coming of the Saxons, who were called in as friends, but who proved most inveterate enemies, and who did every thing in their power to extirpate Christianity. They not only raged against religion, but also against learning, and destroyed, wherever they came, all the books and monuments they could find, which is a principal reason that our ecclesiastical history of those times is, and must always remain, extremely imperfect. In the year 905, in the reign of Edward the elder, an episcopal see was fixed in Cornwall, and the Cathedral Church was that of St. Petrock at Bodmin, at that time the chief monastery among the Cornish Britons. This See continued at Bodmin till the year 981, when that town and monastery being burned by the Danes, the Bishop removed his See to St. Germain's where it continued till the year 1049, and being then united to that of Crediton, it was in the course of a few years afterwards, namely in the reign of Edward the Confessor, removed to Exeter, where the Episcopal See for the counties of Cornwall and Devon continues to this day.

The eleventh chapter treats of the religious houses founded in Cornwall before the Norman Conquest. The first house of this description which we read of, as being founded in this county, was that erected at Padstow by St. Patrick, in the year 432. This monastery being near the sea shore, and exposed to the piracies of the Saxons, and after them of the Danes, the monks removed to Bodmin. As this was the most ancient society, and the most flourishing in Cornwall, and placed conveniently for that purpose, Edward the elder settled here the Episcopal See in the year 905. Here the Bishops of Cornwall resided till 981,

when the town, church and monastery, being burned by the Danes, the bishops removed their seat farther east, to St. Germain's. The author next mentions the monasteries of St. Stephen's, near Launceston, St. Michael's Mount, Crantock, St Neot's, St. Pyran, Trescaw in Scilly, Probus, and Constantine. These are all the Religious Houses which were founded in Cornwall before the Norman Conquest; the rest of more modern date, may be seen in Sir William Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum, and in Bishop Tanner's Notitia Monastica.

The twelfth chapter gives an account of Inscribed Monuments erected in Cornwall before the conquest. The first of this sort, which the author mentions, serves at present he says, to hang a gate to on the vicarage ground of St. Clement's, near Truro. Its inscription is in one line (from the top reading downwards towards the bottom of the pillar), and if at full length the words would be, *Isniocus Vitalis filius Torrici*; by the purity of the character, it is thought to be one of the most ancient Christian sepulchral monuments in this county. There is a very good argument for the great antiquity of this inscription, independently of the similarity of the Roman Capital Letters, which is, that there are here two names of the person interred, a thing so common among the Romans, and so seldom met with, during their Empire, in the monuments of other nations, that where the character concurs, it may be looked upon as a decisive criterion of a Roman inscription, or at least nearly bordering upon their reign here in Britain. This stone has at present a large cross on it in Bass Relief. The author proceeds to describe several other inscribed stones, of which he gives the figures and inscriptions. Christians generally placed a cross about the beginning of the ninth century, at the beginning of inscriptions; when praying for the dead came into use, it was a general custom, as in Catholic countries it is at present,

to intreat all comers to pray for the souls of persons buried there; and that they might after death have, as they thought, the benefit of frequent prayers, sometimes a church or oratory was erected; at other times it was only an altar; sometimes it was a tombstone, that desired the prayers of the reader; and sometimes a real cross of stone; and all these memorials were said to be erected *pro animâ*, for the good of their souls, because their intent was to excite the devotion of persons that passed by, in favour of the dead. When these memorials were erected by persons in their lifetime, there was generally inscribed *Posuit*, or *Poni Curavit*, but most commonly they were erected either by the command, or at the desire, of the person departed. When by the command or order of the deceased, the word *Jussit* was made use of; when at the desire, *Rogavit*.

The thirteenth chapter treats of the princes and civil government of Cornwall, from the earliest account of it to the Norman Conquest. Here the author observes that all before the time of Cæsar is uncertain, but that there were several princes said to be Kings, and at other times Dukes and Earls of Cornwall, before the Roman invasion, though there are great chasms in the list, by which we may suppose that Cornwall was sometimes governed by its own distinct princes, and at other times governed as a Province or part of the whole, by the same Prince that ruled over the other parts of Britain. This chapter concludes with a Catalogue of the Kings of Britain, according to the British Historians (viz. Harding's Chronicle, and Dr. Powell in his edition of Giraldus Cambrensis), with the age of the world. Where the British Kings cease, as they did with Cadwalader about 690, the author takes in the Kings of the West Saxons, and after them the Kings of England, until the Norman Conquest, marking down in each reign the occurrences relating to the princes and affairs of Cornwall.

The fourteenth chapter comprises a Cornish-English

Vocabulary, the assistance towards compiling which the author says he had from the Archæologia of Lhuyd, keeper of the Museum at Oxford, who published in that work a Grammar of the Cornish Tongue, and therein preserved the elements of this language; and from a great number of Cornish Manuscripts in the hands of various gentlemen in that county. The technical names belonging to the arts of Mining, Husbandry, Fishing and Building, are all in Cornish, and much oftener used than the English terms for the same things. The names of houses and manors, promontories, lakes, rivers, mountains, towns and castles in Cornwall, especially in the western parts, are all in ancient Cornish, and many families retain still their Cornish names.

A List of the Plates in the second Edition of Borlase's Historical and Monumental Antiquities of Cornwall.

1. Map of the County of Cornwall, p. 1.
2. Ditto, shewing the Sites of Ancient Castles, places where Roman Coins have been found, and the supposed direction of Roman Roads, p. 11.
3. Map and Buildings of Karnbrê, *whole sheet*, p. 113.
4. Monumental Stones—At Drift in Sancred; at Trewren; at Belleit in St. Beryan; and in Boswen's Croft, Sancred, p. 164.
5. Logan Stones, &c.—The Logan Stone in Sithney, called Men-Amber; The Logan Stone in St. Agnes, Scilly; Karn Quoit; Great Stone in Men; Great Stone in Scilly, p. 173.
6. The Wring Cheese; The Altar Stone in Wendron; the Altar Stone in Trescaw; the Tolmen in St. Mary's, Scilly; and the Tolmen in North-wethel, Scilly, p. 173.
7. Tolmen in the Parish of Constantine, p. 174.
8. The hanging Stone in Karn Boscawen Berian; and the Men-an-tol, or Holed Stone in Maddern, p. 177.

9. Stone Circles—Trediheck Circles; Boskednan Circle; Boscawen-un Circle; and Senor Circle, p. 198.
10. Botallek Circles in St. Just, p. 199.
11. The Nine Maids; Kerris Roundago; Bodinar Crellas; the Temple in Classerness; and the Hurlers, p. 206.
12. The Amphitheatre at St. Just: Urns found at different places, p. 208.
13. Monument of four Stones at Trevesean; Scilly large and small Barrow; a Stone Barrow at Tredinek; a Barrow with a Kistvaen near the top; Rock Bason called Arthur's Bed; Rock Bason Quoit at Karnbrê; Boswolas Basons, p. 219.
14. Lanyon Cromleh, and Senar Cromleh, p. 223.
15. Two Views of Kit's Cotty House, p. 224.
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17. Plate of Celts, p. 287.
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19. A Roman Fort at Bossens, in the Parish of St. Erth; Roman Patera, &c. p. 316.
20. Earth Castles—Bartine Castle in St. Just; Caer-bran Castle in Sancred; Plan of Castle Chun in Morva, p. 346.
21. Tindagel Castle, p. 352.
22. Trematon Castle, p. 354.
23. Plan and Elevation of Restormel Castle, p. 356.
24. Ruins of Launceston Castle, p. 358.
25. View of St. Michael's Mount, p. 379.
26. Inscribed Stone Pillars, p. 391.
27. Ditto, p. 396.

The following Plates are printed on the pages of Letterpress.

1. Headpiece to Book I. p. 1.
2. Tail Piece to Book I. p. 52.—Plan of a Channeled

Rock at Karnleskyz in St. Just—An Ancient Head in a Seal found in Anglesea—Two Druid Amulets.

3. Headpiece to Book II.—Bas Relief on the Portal of the Temple of Montmorillon in France; from Montfaucon, p. 53.
4. Cernunnos, a Deity of the Gauls, p. 107.
5. Altar found in the Cathedral of Paris, in 1711, Dedicated to Jupiter, p. 157.
6. Head Piece to Book III, p. 158.
7. A singular Monument from Wormius, p. 210.
8. Western View of Castle Treryn in the Parish of St. Levin, p. 296.
9. Head Piece to Book IV.
10. Western View of Karnbrê Hill, from Tehidy, p. 411.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE REV. W. BORLASE, LL. D.

He was born at Pendeen, in the county of Cornwall, on the second of February, 1696, and received his early education at Penzance and Plymouth, from whence he removed to Exeter College, Oxford, where he took the degree of Master of Arts in 1719. He was ordained Priest in the ensuing year, and two years afterwards was presented to the rectory of Ludgvan, which with the vicarage of his native parish, St. Just in Pendeen, given him by Lord King, in 1732, was all the preferment he obtained. His genius became directed, on settling at Ludgvan, with all the judgment of a man of science, to investigate the curiosities, the mineral and metallic fossils which surrounded him, and his literary works, relating to the Antiquities and Natural History of his native county, have been deservedly and universally admired. He enriched the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, with several curious remains of antiquity, for which he received the public thanks of the University, in 1758, and they also conferred upon him

the degree of Doctor of Laws. He likewise was the means of beautifying the celebrated Grotto of his friend Pope at Twickenham, with a great variety of Cornish fossils of the more beautiful and rare sorts. He made the Library of St. John's College, Oxford a present of his curious drawings of Cornish monuments, and had an intention of depositing his other collections in the same place. He employed much time in studies of a more professional nature, drawing up various paraphrases of scripture, chiefly for his own improvement, and he had prepared for the Press, a "Treatise on the Creation and Deluge," which the infirmities of declining life prevented him from publishing. After a life spent in these useful pursuits, and the diligent exercise of his pastoral and parochial duties, he died universally respected and lamented, in 1772, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. He left two sons, both clergymen.

The Literary Works of Dr. Borlase, are comprised in the following List.

1. Observations on the Antiquities, Historical and Monumental, of the County of Cornwall. Oxford, 1754, folio.

The same, 2d Edition. London, 1769, folio.

2. The Natural History of Cornwall. Oxford, 1758, folio.

3. Observations on the ancient and present State of the Islands of Scilly, and their importance to the Trade of Great Britain. Oxford, 1756, quarto.

Besides which Dr. Borlase printed the following Papers in the Philosophical Transactions.

4. An Enquiry into the original State and Properties of Spar and Sparry Productions, particularly the Spars or Crystals found in the Cornish Mines, called the Cornish Diamonds; vol. xlvi. p. 250.

5. On the Alterations of the Islands of Scilly, vol. xlviii. p. 55.

6. An Account of a Storm of Thunder and Lightning, near Ludgvan, Dec. 20, 1752, vol. xlviii. p. 86.

7. A Description of the Agitations of the Water in the County of Cornwall, Nov. 1, 1755, vol. xlix. p. 373.

8. An Account of subterraneous Trees at Mount's Bay, vol. l. p. 51.

9. An Account of an Earthquake felt in the western parts of Cornwall, July 15th, 1757, vol. l. p. 499.

10. An Account of some Roman Antiquities found at Bossen, in the parish of St. Exth, near St. Michael's Mount, vol. li. p. 13.

11. A Relation of extraordinary Agitations of the Waters in Mount's Bay, and other places in this County, March 31, and July 28, 1761, and of two Thunder Storms in Cornwall, Jan. 11, 1762, vol. lii. p. 418, and 507.

12. An Account of the late mild Weather in Cornwall, in the winter of 1762, and the quantity of rain fallen there, 1762, vol. liii. p. 27.

13. The quantity of rain at Mount's Bay, and the weather there, in June and July, 1763, vol. liv. p. 59.

14. Two Letters relating to a Specimen of Native Tin, found in Cornwall, the existence of which has always been denied, vol. lvi. p. 35, and lix. p. 47.

15 Meteorological Observations at Ludgvan, 1767, vol. lviii. p. 89.

16. The same, 1769, vol. lx. p. 230.

17. The same, 1770, vol. lxi. p. 195.

18. The same, 1771, vol. lxii. p. 365.

A Short View of the Losses which Learning has sustained by the Destruction of the Writings of the Ancients.

The disadvantages which have arisen from the destruction of the Works of the Ancients, will be a sufficient justification for entering upon a short view of the irreparable losses which have thereby been sustained.

Many events have contributed to deprive us of a great part of the literary treasures of Antiquity. A very fatal blow was given to literature by the destruction of the Phœnician Temples, and of the Egyptian Colleges, when those kingdoms and the Countries adjacent, were conquered by the Persians, about three hundred and fifty years before Christ. Ochus, the Persian General, ravaged those countries without mercy, and forty thousand Sidonians burnt themselves with their families and riches in their own houses. The conqueror then drove Nectanebus out of Egypt, and committed the like ravages in that country; afterwards he marched into Judea, where he took Jericho, and sent a great number of Jews into captivity. The Persians had a great dislike to the religion of the Phœnicians and the Egyptians; this was one reason for destroying their books, of which Eusebius (*De Præparat Evang.*) says they had a great number.

Notwithstanding these losses, Ptolemy Philadelphus, King of Egypt, who reigned about two hundred years before the Christian era, collected the greatest library of all antiquity, which he deposited in his palace at Alexandria,* where it was burned by Cæsar's troops.

* This, which was called the Alexandrian Library, was first founded by Ptolemy Soter for the use of the Academy or Society of learned men which he had founded at Alexandria. Beside the books which he procured, his son Ptolemy Philadelphus added many more, and left in this library at his death 100,000 volumes; and the succeeding princes of this race, enlarged it still more, till at length the books lodged in it amounted to the number of 700,000 volumes. The method adopted for making this collection was the seizing of all the books that were brought by the Greeks, or other foreigners into Egypt, and sending them to the Academy, where they were transcribed by persons employed for that purpose. The transcripts were then delivered to the Proprietors, and the originals laid up in the Library. Ptolemy Euergetes for instance, borrowed of the Athenians the works of Sophocles, Euripides and Æschylus, and only returned them the copies,

Another great loss was occasioned by the destruction of the Pythagorean Schools in Italy, when the Platonic or new philosophy prevailed over the former. Pythagoras went into Egypt, before the Persian Conquest, where he resided 22 years; he was initiated into the Sacerdotal order, and from his spirit of inquiry he has been justly said to have acquired a great deal of Egyptian Learning, which he afterwards introduced into Italy. Polybius and Jamblichus mention many circumstances, relative to these facts, quoted from authors now lost; as doth Porphyry in his Life of Pythagoras.

Learning, philosophy, and arts, suffered much by the loss of liberty in Greece; whence they were transplanted into Italy, under the patronage of some of the great men of Rome; who, by their countenance and protection

which he caused to be transcribed in as beautiful a manner as possible; the originals he retained for his own library, presenting the Athenians with 15 talents for the exchange, that is, with upwards of 3000l. sterling. As the Academy was at first in the quarter of the city called *Bruchion*, the library was placed there, but when the number of books amounted to 400,000 volumes, another library within the *Serapeum*, was erected by way of supplement to it, and on that account called the daughter of the former. The books lodged in this increased to the number of 300,000 volumes, and these two made up the number of 700,000 volumes, of which the Royal Libraries of the Ptolemys were said to consist.

In the war which Julius Cæsar waged with the Inhabitants of Alexandria, the library of Bruchion, was accidentally, but unfortunately, burnt. But the library in the Serapeum still remained, and there Cleopatra deposited the 200,000 volumes of the Pergamean Library, with which she was presented by Marc Antony. These and others added to them from time to time, rendered the new library of Alexandria, more numerous and considerable than the former, and though it was plundered more than once during the revolutions which happened in the Roman Empire, yet it was as frequently supplied with the same number of books, and continued for many ages to be of great fame and use, till it was burnt by the Saracens in the year 642 of the Christian era.

not only introduced them into their own country, but even contributed to the revival of them in Greece. The love of learning and of arts amongst the Romans was too soon neglected, through the tyranny of the Emperors, and the general corruption of manners, for in the reign of Diocle-sian, towards the end of the third century, the arts had greatly declined, and in the course of the fourth, philosophy degenerated into superstition.

Learning and the arts also received a most fatal blow by the destruction of the Heathen temples in the reign of Con-stantine. The devastations then committed, are depicted in the strongest and most lively colours by Mr. Gibbon, in his History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Em-pire.

Many valuable libraries perished by the Barbarians of the north who invaded Italy in the fourth and fifth Centu-ries. By these rude hands perished the library of Perseus, King of Macedon, which Paulus Æmilius brought to Rome with its captive owner; as did also the noble library established for the use of the public by Asinius Pollio, which was collected from the spoils of all the enemies he had subdued, and was much enriched by him at a great expense. The libraries of Cicero and Lucullus met with the same fate, and those of Julius Cæsar, of Augustus, Vespasian, and Trajan also perished, together with the magnificent library of the younger Gordian, founded by his preceptor Simonicus, which is said by some to have con-tained 60,000 volumes, and by others 80,000. The repo-sitory for this vast collection is reported to have been paved with marble, and ornamented with gold; the walls were covered with glass and ivory, the armories and desks were made of ebony and cedar.

The loss of Ptolemy's library at Alexandria had been in some measure repaired, by the remains of that of Eumenes, King of Pergamus, which Mark Antony presented to

Cleopatra, and by other collections, so that a vast library remained at Alexandria, till it was taken by storm, and plundered by the Saracens in the Seventh Century, A. D. 642. Though the Saracens were at that time a barbarous people, yet Amrus, or Amru Ebn al As, the commander of the troops who took the city, was a man of good capacity, and greatly delighted in hearing philosophical points discussed by learned men. John the Grammarian, called Philoponus, from his love of labour, lived in Alexandria at this time; he soon became acquainted with Amrus, and having acquired some degree of his esteem, requested that the philosophical books preserved in the royal library might be restored. Amrus wrote to Omar, the Caliph, to know if his request might be complied with; who returned for answer, that "if the books he mentioned agreed in all points with the book of God (the Alcoran) this last would be perfect without them, and consequently they would be superfluous; but if they contained any thing repugnant to the doctrines and tenets of that book, they ought to be looked upon as pernicious, and of course should be destroyed." As soon as the Caliph's letter was received, Amrus, in obedience to the command of his sovereign, dispersed the books all over the city, to heat the Baths, of which there were 4000; but the number of the books was so immense that they were not intirely consumed in less than six months.* Thus perished by fanatical madness the inestimable Alexandrian Library, which is said to have

* Mr. Gibbon, in his history, vol. ix. p. 440, has attempted by *negative* arguments to disprove and overthrow the *positive* evidence given by Abulpharagius, relating to the destruction of this library by the Saracens, but the references given in support of his assertions do not bear him out, for the authors he alludes to refer to the destruction of Books at Alexandria in the time of Julius Cæsar, after which large libraries must have been continually accumulating, during the long period in which the schools of philosophy flourished in that city.

contained at that time upwards of five hundred thousand volumes; and from this period, barbarity and ignorance prevailed for several centuries. In Italy and all over the rest of Europe, learning was in a manner extinguished, except some small remains which were preserved in Constantinople.

In this city the Emperor Constantine had deposited a considerable library, which was soon after enriched by his successor Julian, who placed the following Inscription at the entrance;

> Alii quidem equos amant, alii aves, alii feras, mihi vero a puerulo,
> Mirum acquirendi et possidendi libros insedit desiderium.

Theodosius the younger was very assiduous in augmenting this library, by whom, in the latter end of the fourth century, it was enlarged to 100,000 volumes, above one half of which were burned in the fifth century by the Emperor Leo the First, so famous for his hatred of images.

The inhabitants of Constantinople had not lost their taste for literature in the beginning of the 13th century, when that city was sacked by the Crusaders in the year 1205; the depredations then committed, are related in Mr. Harris's Posthumous Works, (vol. ii. p. 301.) from Nicetas the Choniate, who was present at the sacking of this place. His account of the Statues, Bustos, Bronzes, Manuscripts, Paintings, and other exquisite remains of antiquity, which then perished, cannot be read by any lover of arts and learning without emotion.

The ravages committed by the Turks who plundered Constantinople in the year 1453, are related by Philelphus, who was a man of learning, and tutor to Æneas Sylvius, afterwards Pope Pius the Second, and was an eye witness to what passed at that time. This author says that the persons of quality, especially the women, still preserved the Greek Language uncorrupted. He observes that

though the city had been taken before, it never suffered so much as at that time; and adds that till that period, the remembrance of ancient wisdom remained at Constantinople, and that no one among the Latins was deemed sufficiently learned who had not studied for some time at that place; he expressed his fear that all the works of the ancients would be destroyed.

Still however there are the remains of three libraries at Constantinople; the first called that of Constantine the Great; the second is for all ranks of people, without distinction; the third is in the Palace, and is called the Ottoman Library, but a fire happened in 1665, which consumed a great part of the palace, and almost the whole library, when, as is supposed, Livy, and a great many valuable works of the Ancients perished. Father Posserius has given an account of the libraries at Constantinople, and in other parts of the Turkish Dominions, in his excellent work intituled, Apparatus Sacer.

Many other losses of the writings of the ancients have been attributed to the zeal of the Christians, who at different periods made great havoc amongst the Heathen Authors. Not a single copy of the famous work of Celsus is now to be found, and what we know of that work is from Origen his opponent. The venerable Fathers who employed themselves in erasing the best works of the most eminent Greek or Latin authors in order to transcribe the lives of Saints or legendary Tales upon the obliterated vellum, possibly mistook these lamentable depredations for works of piety. The ancient fragment of the 91st Book of Livy, discovered by Mr. Burns, in the Vatican, in 1772, was much defaced by the pious labours of some well-intentioned divine. The Monks made war on Books as the Goths had done before them. Great numbers of manuscripts have also been destroyed in this kingdom by its invaders, the Pagan Danes, and the Normans, by the civil commo-

tions raised by the Barons, by the bloody contests between the Houses of York and Lancaster, and especially by the general plunder and devastation of monasteries and Religious Houses in the reign of Henry VIII, by the ravages committed by the civil war in the time of Charles I, and by the fire that happened in the Cottonian Library Oct. 23, 1731.

PUBLIC RECORDS.

An Account of the Records in the Rolls Chapel.

[From the Appendix to the Report on the Public Records of Great Britain.]

[Continued from p. 190.]

6. CONFIRMATION ROLLS.

The Confirmation Rolls begin with King Richard III, and end with the 12th year of King James I, no Confirmation Roll having been made up since that time. These Rolls contain Confirmations of Charters to cities, boroughs or other Corporate or Politic Bodies, and also to private persons, and all confirmations since that time have been inrolled promiscuously with other patents on the Patent Rolls.

There is a folio volume containing a correct alphabetical Index to these Rolls, under the names of Persons, Corporations, &c. referring to each Confirmation, inrolled on these Rolls.

7. THE FINE ROLLS.

The Fine Rolls otherwise called the Lord Treasurer's Rolls, begin with King Edward V,* and end with the 17th

* The Fine Rolls beginning the 6th year of King John, and ending with the reign of Edward IV, in 1483, are in the Tower. For an account of them see the present volume of the Librarian, p. 39. J. S.

year of King Charles I, and contain the Inrolments of Patents to Escheators, Customers, Comptrollers, Searchers, and of other Patent Offices in the gift of the Lord Treasurer, as also of general Liveries of Lands holden in Capite, and Entries of Writs "de Diem clausit Extremum, &c." which issued before the taking away of the Court of Wards and Liveries, and the Abolition of Tenures in Capite.

There is an Index to these Rolls, which is the private property of Mr. Kipling; it is a folio volume, containing the names of persons, alphabetically arranged, from the first of Edward V, to the end of Philip and Mary, and referring to an abstract of Liveries, &c. specifying the Manors, &c. of which Liveries were granted. This Index was made by the late Mr. Rooke, and was purchased among his collection of Manuscripts by Mr. Kipling.

8. THE DISPENSATION ROLLS.

The Dispensation Rolls begin in the 37th year of Queen Elizabeth, and are continued, but not regularly, to the 20th year of King George the Second, there being several chasms, supposed to have arisen from their not having been duly brought in by the Clerk of the Faculties and Dispensations in the Court of Chancery, by whom these Inrolments are made, and none have been brought into the Chapel since that time. These Rolls contain the Inrolments of Faculties and Dispensations which passed under the Great Seal.

There are no Calendars or Indexes to these Rolls.

9. THE ROLLS OF PARDONS.

The Rolls of Pardons begin with the reign of King Richard III, and are continued to the reign of King James I, inclusive.

There is no Calendar or Index to these Rolls.

10. THE CLAUS OR CLOSE ROLLS.

The Claus or Close Rolls begin with King Edward V,* and are continued down regularly to the 24th year, inclusive, of his present Majesty,† being brought into the Chapel from the Office called "The Inrolment Office in Chancery." These Rolls take their name from the ancient custom of Inrolling Brevia Clausa upon them, and other Memoranda, as Summons to Parliament, Mint and Coinage Indentures, &c. But since the reign of King Henry the Eighth, they contain mostly the Inrolments of Deeds of Bargain and Sale, Settlements and Wills of Roman Catholics, Conveyances of Bankrupts' Estates, recognizances, Specifications of New Inventions, and other instruments, either acknowledged by the parties thereto, or sworn to by a subscribing witness for the purpose of Inrolment, or inrolled for safe custody only, by warrant from the Lord Chancellor, or Master of the Rolls, and also memorials of Deeds and other Securities for Annuities.

There are alphabetical Calendars or Indexes, consisting of many folio volumes, which were made yearly by the different preceding officers, and by Mr. Kipling, according to the duty of the office, as these Rolls have been brought in under the names of Grantees, Bargainees, or Releasees; and in some instances (as in the cases of Charity Deeds), Awards upon Inclosures, &c. under the names of places; which Calendars or Indexes have been generally found to be very complete and correct; but as there was no Index to the Rolls of Henry the Seventh, Mr. Kipling made an alphabetical one to the Deeds, &c. indorsed on those Rolls, and it may be remarked, that the index to the Rolls of

* For an account of the Close Rolls in the Tower, beginning with the 6th year of King John, and ending with that of Edward IV, see the present volume of the Librarian, p. 37.

† The Close Rolls from the 25th year of George III, are continued in a regular Series to the present time, and are in the Custody of the Clerks of the Inrolments in Chancery, who inroll them.

Henry VIII, has no alphabet to it. Mr. Kipling has among Mr. Rooke's collection of Manuscripts, Alphabetical Indexes of several matters of note, arranged together so as to be readily referred to, having been extracted from a very great number of Claus Rolls, of divers years, whereon Deeds, &c. are inrolled in order of time as they are brought to the office, particularly a folio book, containing the names of places in the various bargains and sales made by commissioners during the Usurpation of Oliver Cromwell, of Manors, Lands, &c. belonging to the Crown and to pretended delinquents, whose estates had been sequestered, and references to the several Rolls whereon they are promiscuously recorded; another folio book, containing the names of places in the various bargains and sales made by commissioners during the same period, of all or most of the manors and lands belonging to the Archbishops, Bishops, Deans, and Chapters, and other dignitaries of the Church, wherein the parcels are generally described with great minuteness, from correct surveys taken at that time by authority of Parliament, and references to the several Claus Rolls; to which books Mr. Kipling has made indexes in two folio volumes, containing alphabets of places, referring to the different pages of the books so purchased of Mr. Rooke's Executors; and among Mr. Rooke's private collections there are also alphabetical indexes referring, under the names of places, to the several bargains and sales made by Lord Hawley, and the other Commissioners for sale of Fee-farm and other rents of the Crown, under the acts of the 22d and 23d years of King Charles the Second, whereby these several Deeds, although inrolled promiscuously with various other instruments on the Claus Rolls, as they were brought into the office, may be found at once under the name of the place, notwithstanding it be not known at what time or to whom any sale was made.

[*To be continued.*]

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Bradley of Wallingford has prepared, under the Sanction of Dr. Valpy, and other distinguished preceptors, a Series of Grammatical Questions, adapted to Lindlay Murray's Grammar, with copious notes and illustrations. The idea was suggested by Morgan's very useful book, the *Grammaticæ Questiones.*

Dr. Mavor, whose numerous works on Education have contributed so much to the edification of youth, as well as to the facility of teaching, is about to produce a work on which he has been long engaged—a Series of Catechisms on popular Subjects—The Mother's Catechism—a Catechism of Health—and another on General Knowledge, will appear in a few days, and be followed in rapid succession by others on English History, Universal History, Geography, Animated Nature, Botany, the Laws and Constitution of England, The Bible, &c.—They are intended to sell separately, or to form when collected two very neat pocket volumes.

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THE LIBRARIAN.

No. 12.—1st June, 1809.

PARENTALIA; or Memoirs of the Family of the Wrens; viz. of Matthew, Bishop of Ely; Christopher, Dean of Windsor, &c.; but chiefly of Sir Christopher Wren, late Surveyor General of the Royal Buildings, President of the Royal Society, &c. &c. in which is contained, besides his Works, a great number of Original Papers and Records; on Religion, Politicks, Anatomy, Mathematicks, Architecture, Antiquities; and most Branches of Polite Literature. Compiled by his Son Christopher; now published by his Grandson STEPHEN WREN, Esq. with the care of JOSEPH AMES, F. R. S. and Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries, London.

London: Printed for T. Osborne, in Gray's Inn, and R. Dodsley, in Pall Mall, 1750.

This volume is printed in folio, and its contents are arranged in the following order. After the Title there is a List of the Subscribers, occupying two pages, which is succeeded by an engraved Dedication to the Rt. Hon. Arthur Onslow, Speaker of the House of Commons. The Table of Contents follows, containing four pages, after which is the Editor's Preface, comprised in four pages; and this is succeeded by an Introduction which fills six pages. The Work itself then commences, which occupies 368 pages. An Index of Names and List of Plates, together making four pages, conclude the volume.

The "Parentalia" was compiled, as the title page expresses, by Christopher Wren, Esq. Son of the celebrated Architect of St. Paul's, and published by his son, Stephen Wren, Esq. with the assistance of Mr. Joseph Ames, better

known as the Compiler of the History of Printing in England. The Editor says in his Preface that it was a desire of preventing a spurious account of the excellent persons mentioned in this volume, which was in agitation to be published, that operated as a principal inducement to fulfil his father's intention and to lay his Manuscript before the world. In the Introduction he gives a short general account of the family of the name of WREN, which was seated occasionally at Sherborne House, Billy Hall, and Binchester, in the Bishoprick of Durham, but which came originally from Denmark.

Geoffrey Wren was successively Confessor and Privy Counsellor to two Kings, Henry VII, and Henry VIII. He was also Canon of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, in 1515, and died and was buried there in 1527. Francis Wren, one of his younger brothers, was Steward to Mary, Queen of Scots, while she resided in England.

Christopher Wren, the Compiler of the Parentalia, and the eldest son of Sir Christopher Wren, was born the 18th of February, 1675. He received his first education at Eton School, and in the year 1691, was admitted at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. In 1698 he went on his travels through Holland, France, and Italy, and was afterwards twice chosen Member of Parliament for Windsor in the years 1712 and 1714. He was a learned and pious man, a good Antiquary, and was beloved by all his acquaintance for his communicative disposition. He published a piece on ancient Coins, entitled *Numismatum Antiquorum Sylloge*. He died the 24th of August, 1747, aged 72 years, and was buried at Wroxhall in Warwickshire.

The *Parentalia* is composed of the lives of three of the principal persons of this family, viz. Matthew Wren, D. D. Bishop of Ely; Christopher Wren, younger brother of the Bishop, and Dean of Windsor, and Sir Christopher Wren, the only son of the latter. In giving an

account of this work my principal object will be to speak of Sir Christopher Wren, of his numerous inventions, and of his works in Architecture, particularly of that magnificent and stupendous Pile, St. Paul's Cathedral, the second Church for grandeur in Europe.

The first person whose life is treated of in this volume, is Dr. Matthew Wren, Bishop of Ely. He was the eldest son of Francis Wren, Citizen and Mercer of London, and was born in the parish of St. Peter's, Cheap, London, in the year 1585. Being an eminent Scholar in his youth, and of more than ordinary expectation, he became first a Student of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, then Greek Scholar, and in November 1605, Fellow of that House. He had been invited thither by Dr. Lancelot Andrews, Master of Pembroke Hall, and afterwards Bishop of Winchester, to whom he became Chaplain in the year 1615, and then Rector of Teversham in Cambridgeshire. In 1621 Dr. Wren was appointed by King James I, to be Chaplain to his son Prince Charles, afterwards Charles the first, and accompanied the Prince and the Duke of Buckingham in their journey to Spain, which journey was considered to be such a piece of Knight Errantry as scarcely any age can parallel.*

In the year 1624 Dr. Wren was presented to the rectory of Bingham in Nottinghamshire, and to a prebend in the Cathedral of Winchester, and in the following year was rather called than preferred to the Mastership of St. Peter's College in Cambridge. In 1628 he was promoted to the dignity of Dean of Windsor and Wolverhampton,

* Spanheim, in his History of Louisa-Juliana, Electress Palatine, mother of the King of Bohemia, says, "that never Prince was more obliged to a sister, than King Charles I, was to the Queen of Bohemia; since it was only the consideration of *her* and *her children*, who were then the *next heirs* after *him* to the Crown of England, that prevailed with the Court of Spain *to permit him ever to see England again.*"

and Registrar of the most noble Order of the Garter, which office he discharged with remarkable prudence and authority. In 1633, the King conferred upon him the Bishoprick of Hereford, the place of Clerk of the Closet, and a prebend of Westminster, and though he did not long enjoy the See of Hereford, yet he settled that Church by accurate and certain Statutes, which before had been governed by useless, obsolete, and papistical customs. The Bishoprick of Norwich becoming vacant in 1635, and being shaken with schism and faction, Dr. Wren was translated from Hereford to that See, as the fittest man for so difficult a province, and where he detected the impostures, restrained the restless and seditious, and broke the spirits of all refractory schismatics. And here it must be observed that his lordship's zeal for the service of GOD in the Church of England; his courage and resolution in putting into practice impartially the legal ecclesiastical discipline, in a most dissolute, hypocritical age; his warm opposition of the Socinian doctrine, and calvinistic party; and his treating the Puritans and Presbyterians with a high hand, raised an implacable hatred against him, and first promoted calumnies and libels, which were soon followed by long and grievous oppressions.

In 1636 upon Bishop Juxon's advancement to the Treasurer's Staff, Dr. Wren succeeded him as Dean of his Majesty's Chapel, one of the highest dignities of the Court, because nearest the King. It was also about this time that the diocese and palatinate of Ely suddenly required a man experienced in all ecclesiastical affairs, not ignorant of the civil law and secular transactions; expert also in the statutes and customs of the Universities; and such a man was Dr. Wren, who was accordingly translated from Norwich to Ely on the 5th of May, 1638, where he sat to the time of his death.

It was now that an unexpected storm disjointed the

whole body of the kingdom. Wretched men, under the disguise of piety and religion, shook the very foundation and pillars of the Church; committing outrages on all the bishops, but especially on those most endeared to the king, designing both their and his extirpation, stirring up the multitude, promoting murmurs and discontent, disseminating malice in the people's minds, and forging bitter articles against them that the odium of all might fall on the King.

Accordingly on the 5th of July, 1641, the Bishop of Ely was impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors, which was soon afterwards succeeded by the impeachment of twelve other bishops, together with the Archbishop of Canterbury, for making constitutions and canons in Convocation. It however happened providentially, that the Bishop of Ely was not brought to a trial, so that his apology and the arguments he had prepared to defeat the articles of impeachment, came not to the public ear. The resolution which had been taken to bring him to trial for his life, was suddenly countermanded, and an order was made by the House of Commons to continue him in prison during pleasure.

On the happy alteration of affairs in Church and State, by the long-wished for return of the King, the Bishop of Ely, with the eight other surviving prelates,* who had outlived the persecution and confusion of the times, were restored; but no man's restoration seemed of so great im-

* Upon a resolution of filling up the vacant Sees, there was delivered to his Majesty this list of the nine surviving prelates who had outlived the Cromwell Rebellion: Dr. William Juxon, bishop of London; Dr. William Piers, bishop of Bath and Wells; Dr. Matthew Wren, bishop of Ely; Dr. Robert Skinner, bishop of Oxford; Dr. William Roberts, bishop of Bangor; Dr. John Warner, bishop of Rochester; Dr. Brian Duppa, bishop of Salisbury; Dr. Henry King, bishop of Chichester; and Dr. Accepted Frewen, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.

portance as his; for into his breast the Church of England betook herself, as to the only man that had skill and courage to repair and reinforce her disused and reeling forgotten discipline.

Dr. Wren died at Ely House in Holborn, London, on the 24th of April, 1677, aged 81. His body was conveyed to Cambridge, by the Heralds, with all decent pomp and ceremony, and deposited in a stone coffin in a vault under his own Chapel; the Vice Chancellor, Heads of Colleges, and the whole University attending the solemnity of his obsequies. The eminent and learned Dr. John Pearson, then Master of Trinity College, afterwards bishop of Chester, pronounced his funeral oration in Latin, from the Manuscript of which, the principal materials for the Life of the bishop here given have been taken.

To the Life of Bishop Wren there is added an Appendix of Records, as follows, viz.

1. Extracts of Letters between Dr. Barwick, Dean of St. Paul's, London, and the Lord Chancellor Hyde, relating to the Church of England, and Dr. Matthew Wren, Bishop of Ely.

2. Oratio habita Cantabrigiæ, in Capella Pembrochiana, ad exequias reverendi admodum in Christo patris, Matthæi Wren, episcopi Eliensis. Per. J. Pearson, S. T. P.

Extracts from Mr. Atwood's Memoirs, relating to Bishop Wren.

A private conference with some Bishops, 1623, after his return from Spain.

A remarkable Record of Bishop Wren's, preparatory to his Defence.

Concerning the Bishops of England, wrote by Archbishop Sancroft.

3. Some Account of Matthew Wren's, son of Bishop Wren, being a burgess in Parliament, and Secretary to the Duke of York, with some works he wrote.

4. King Charles the first's destiny, and that of Lord Falkland, foretold by the Sortes Virgilianæ; Account of several presages and Prophecyings, &c. &c.

5. Statutes of the Order of the Garter.

6. Concerning the book of Sports.

7. Concerning the Scotsh Liturgy.

8. Dr. Matthew Wren, Registrar of the Order of the Garter, &c. 1628.

9. The Journey to Scotland.

10. Resignation of his office of Registrar to his brother Christopher, 1635.

The Answer of Dr. Wren, Bishop of Ely, to the twenty-five Articles exhibited against him by the House of Commons.

A Sermon of Dr. Wren's on Proverbs xxiv. 25.

Bishop Wren's Diary, 1652.

Dr. J. Worthington's Letter in favour of Bishop Wren, November 5th, 1660.

Besides this Appendix there are interspersed in the Life of Bishop Wren, the following Papers.

1. A Report of the Committee of the charge against Matthew Wren, Bishop of Ely, to the House of Commons, July 5th, 1641.

2. Articles of Impeachment against Bishop Wren.

3. Sir Thomas Widdrington's Speech on delivering the Articles of Impeachment against Bishop Wren, at the Bar of the House of Lords.

4. Speech of the same Gentleman to King Charles the first, at York, 1639.

5. Speech of the same to the King at Berwick, 1638.

LIFE OF CHRISTOPHER WREN, DEAN OF WINDSOR.

Dr. Christopher Wren, Dean of Windsor, younger brother of Matthew, Bishop of Ely, was born in the year

1589, and educated at St John's College in Oxford, where in 1620, he took his degree of Bachelor of Divinity, became domestic Chaplain to Dr. Lancelot Andrews, Bishop of Winchester, and by him preferred to the rectory of Knoyle Magna in the County of Wilts. In 1628, he was appointed Chaplain in Ordinary to King Charles I; in 1630 was created Doctor of Divinity at Cambridge; in 1635, by his Majesty's especial appointment, he succeeded his brother Matthew on his advancement to the See of Norwich, in the Deanries of Windsor and Wolverhampton, and the office of Registrar of the most noble Order of the Garter; and in 1638, was presented to the rich rectory of Haseley in Oxfordshire.

The Royal Chapel of St. George at Windsor, and the Treasury thereof, having been plundered by the Rebels during the Cromwell Rebellion, and the Registers, and all the ancient Records of the Order of the Garter, together with the jewels, plate, furniture, &c. carried away, and delivered to the Trustees appointed by the long parliament for the sale of the King's goods, the Dean, by great application, expense and long attendance on the Trustees at their meetings in Somerset House, and by favour of their Chairman, Major Withers, performed at length, a memorable piece of service to the order, and recovered out of their hands, first, the two old Registers styled the *Black*, and the *Blue*; and some time after retrieved the *Red* also, with other books and papers, relating to the Statutes and Annals; all which were carefully concealed and preserved by him to the time of his death, in 1658, and afterwards by his son to the time of the Restoration, when they were presented by him to the Sovereign, and ordered to the custody of the new Registrar, Dr. Brune Ryves, Dean of Windsor.

The persecution of the Church and Crown during the progress of the Rebellion affecting in a most rigorous manner, the principal friends of both, the Dean, who was eminently

distinguished for his learning, piety, loyalty, and the esteem of his royal master, had a large share, as well as his excellent brother, the Bishop of Ely, in the severities of fanatic rage, suffering all the extremities of sequestrations and plunders; but survived not the miseries of the times, dying on the 29th of May, 1658, just two years before the return of the public felicity, at Blechington in Oxfordshire, in the house of his son in-law, Mr. William Holder, the Rector, whither he had retired from oppression, and was buried in the chancel of the church there, leaving an only son, the celebrated Sir Christopher Wren, an account of whose life follows.

To the Life of Dr. Christopher Wren there is an Appendix, consisting of the following Articles, viz.

1. Some few Records and miscellaneous Remarks on a Serpentine river.
2. Concerning the Royal Title of *Defender of the Faith.*
3. Relating to the ancient Arms of the Kings of France, and the wonderful oak in New Forest, Hampshire.
4. Some prophetic Observations.
5. On the Birth of his only son Christopher.
6. Account of Marcus Antonius de Dominis, Archbishop of Spalato.
7. Collectanea in Ordinem Garterii, 1638.
8. Extract from Mr. Ashmole, of the Order of the Garter.
9. A Memorial of Dr. Beaumont's.
10. Curious Notes from the Black Book.

LIFE OF SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN.

Numero, Pondere, et Mensura.

The Life of this great Architect and Mathematician is contained in two parts. The first part treats of the early period of his life, but more especially of his Mathematical Philosophical, and Anatomical pursuits; and the second of his Architectural works.

The first part is divided into three Sections, the first of which contains an account of Sir Christopher's early education and his works in Mathematicks.

Sir Christopher Wren, the only son of Dr. Christopher Wren, Dean of Windsor, was born at East Knoyle in Wiltshire, on the 20th day of October, 1632. His mother was Mary, daughter and heiress of Robert Cox, Esq. of Fonthill in the same County.

His first education in Classical learning was committed to the Rev. William Shepherd, A.M. excepting that for some short time before his admission in the University he was placed under Dr. Busby at Westminster School. In the principles of Mathematics, upon the early appearance of an uncommon genius, he was initiated by Dr. William Holder, before mentioned.

At the age of thirteen, this young mathematician had invented a new Astronomical Instrument, of general use: about the same time he invented a Pneumatic Engine, and he also contrived a peculiar instrument of use in Gnomonics, which he explained in a Treatise, intitled *Sciotericon Catholicum;* the use and proposed end of which, was the solution of this problem, viz. "On a known plane, in a known elevation, to describe such lines with the expedite turning of rundles to certain divisions, as by the shadow of the style may show the equal hours of the day."

In the year 1646, and the fourteenth of his age, Mr. Wren was admitted a Gentleman-Commoner at Wadham College in the University of Oxford, where he soon attracted the friendship and esteem of the two most celebrated Virtuosi, and Mathematicians of their time, Dr. John Wilkins, Warden of Wadham, afterwards bishop of Chester; and Dr. Seth Ward, Savilian Professor of Astronomy, and afterwards Bishop of Salisbury, which continued with intimacy and affection during their lives. At the age of sixteen he contrived and modelled on pasteboard, illustrated with curious

astronomical delineations in proper colours, a new Hypothesis, intitled, *Hypotyposis Prosthaphæreseōn Lunæ, in quâ circulationes ejus secundum Rationes Tyconianas, novâ hac Hypothesi exactè demonstrantur.*

He had now become assistant to Dr. Scarborough, in anatomical preparations and experiments, expecially upon the Muscles of human bodies, during their studies at Oxford and elsewhere; and particularly he explained by models formed on pasteboard, the anatomical administration of all the muscles of a human body, as they naturally rise in dissection, &c. for the use of Dr. Scarborough's Lectures in the Public Theatre in Surgeons' Hall. Hence came the first introduction of geometrical and mechanical speculations into Anatomy. It is said that these models were destroyed in Surgeons' Hall in the Fire of London.

In 1650 he proceeded Bachelor of Arts at Wadham College; in 1653, Master of Arts; and in the same year was elected into a Fellowship of All Souls. In 1657, he was chosen Professor of Astronomy in Gresham College in London; and in 1660, Savilian Professor of Astronomy in the University of Oxford, on the resignation of Dr. Seth Ward, afterwards Bishop of Salisbury. In 1661 he took his degree of Doctor of Civil Law at Oxford, and was sometime after admitted to the same degree at Cambridge. In 1680 he was elected President of the Royal Society.

The Bishop of Rochester, (Dr. Sprat) in his History of the Royal Society, has shown his friendship for this great mathematician by enumerating the inventions and discoveries made by him before he commenced his Architectural career. The first instance, says the bishop, to which he may lay peculiar claim, is the *doctrine of motion*, which is the most considerable of all others, for establishing the first principles of philosophy by geometrical demonstration. This Des Cartes had before begun, having taken up some experiments of this kind upon conjecture, and

made them the first foundation of his whole system of nature. But some of his conclusions seeming very questionable, because they were only derived from the gross trials of balls meeting one another at Tennis and Billiards, Dr. Wren produced before the Society, an instrument to represent the effects of all sorts of impulses, made between two hard globous bodies, either of equal or of different bigness and swiftness, following or meeting each other, or the one moving, the other at rest. From these varieties arose many unexpected effects, of all which he demonstrated the true theories, after they had been confirmed by many hundreds of experiments in that instrument. These he proposed as the principles of all demonstrations in Natural Philosophy.

The second work which he advanced was the History of the Seasons: he proposed to comprehend a diary of wind, weather, and other conditions of the air, as to heat, cold, weight, and also a general description of the year, whether contagious or healthful to men or beasts, with an account of epidemical diseases, of blasts, mildews, and other accidents. And because the difficulty of a constant observation of the air by night and day, seemed invincible, he therefore devised a clock to be annexed to a weather cock, which traced by means of suitable apparatus what winds had blown during the absence of the observer. After a similar manner he contrived a Thermometer to be its own Register. He also invented an instrument to measure the quantity of rain which falls in any space of time, and devised several ways of finding the gravity and other properties of the atmosphere; he discovered several new properties of the pendulum, and found out many ways of making astronomical observations more accurate and easy.

Amongst a great number of curious inventions, he made an artificial eye, as large as a tennis ball, representing the picture as nature makes it: the cornea and crystalline

were glass; the other humours, Water. He took the exact survey of the eye of a horse, measuring what the spheres of the crystalline and cornea were, and what the proportions of the distances of the centres of every sphere were upon the axis.

By a thirty-six-foot glass he drew many exact pictures of Saturn, not only of his Ansulæ, but his spots; and attained to a theory of his rotation and various inclination of his body. He also drew the spots of Mars. He made the Tube an astronomical instrument to observe to seconds; by which he took the motions of Jupiter's Satellites, and Saturn's moon; and not only drew pictures of the moon as Hevelius had done, but gave more exact surveys and maps of her, and discovered exactly her various inclinations, and therein Hevelius's errors; he caused a needle to be made of forty inches, in order to discover the annual motion of variation in it.

He endeavoured to make a true Selenography by measure, the world having nothing yet but pictures, rather than surveys, or maps, of the Moon. He stated the theory of the Moon's libration, as far as his observations could carry him. He composed a Lunar globe, representing not only the spots and various degrees of whiteness upon the surface, but the hills, eminences, and cavities, moulded in solid work. The globe thus fashioned into a true model of the Moon, turned to the light represents all the menstrual phases, with the variety of appearances that happen from the shadow of the mountains and valleys.

To relate all the inventions and experiments of this truly great man, in the several branches of Natural Philosophy, mechanics, geometry, &c. would fill a volume, and I must refer the reader who would be more intimately acquainted with them to Dr. Sprat's History of the Royal Society; to the Philosophical Transactions; and to the *Parentalia*, of which I am now treating.

The first section also contains some letters so his father, written in the Latin language, a letter to Charles, Prince Palatine of the Rhine, Verses, also in Latin, intitled *Zodiacus Reformatus*, rough draught of a Charter for the Royal Society, Catalogue of New Theories, Inventions, Experiments, and Mechanical Improvements, exhibited by Mr. Wren, at Wadham College in Oxford, Speech when chosen Professor of Astronomy in Gresham College, Letters, &c. &c.

There is also an Appendix to this Section, containing 1. An Hypothesis relating to comets; and 2. An Address to the Royal Society concerning various improvements to be made.

The second section of the first part gives an account of Sir Christopher's skill in Anatomy, of his experiments in injecting liquors into the veins of animals, of the transfusion of blood, &c. &c.

The third section contains a catalogue of some of the principal tracts in manuscript and printed, written by Sir Christopher Wren.

To this section there is an appendix, containing, 1. Dr. Flamstead's Reflections on M. Cassini's Remarks on his Letter to Dr. Wallis, relating to the earth's motion, &c. referred to the judgment of Christopher Wren, in the year 1702; 2. An Account of the heights of the Welsh hills; 3. Extract of a Letter of Bishop Sprat's to Mr. Wren, relating to the defilements of Gresham College by the Oliverian Soldiers; Letter from his cousin, Matthew Wren, to him, 1658, relating to the same; Letter of Bishop Sprat, to Mr. Wren, on his translation of Horace's Epistle to Lollius; from the same on the subject of the wit of conversation; a third Letter from the same; 4. Mr. Wren's account of his journey to Paris in 1665, in a Letter to a Friend.

The second part of the Life of Sir Christopher Wren,

treats of his works in Architecture, and is divided into twelve sections, to which is added an Appendix, containing some tracts written by him, on the principal Temples, &c. of the Ancients.

After the dreadful fire of London, in the year 1666, Dr. Christopher Wren was appointed Surveyor General and principal Architect for rebuilding the whole City; the Cathedral Church of St. Paul; all the Parochial Churches, in number 51, enacted by parliament, in lieu of those that were burned and demolished, with other public Structures; and for the disposition of the Streets. A charge so great and extensive, incumbent on a single person, disposed him to take to his assistance Mr. Robert Hook, Professor of Geometry in Gresham College, to whom he assigned chiefly the business of measuring, adjusting, and setting out the ground of the private Street Houses to the several Proprietors; reserving all the public works to his own peculiar care and direction.

In the year 1668, on the death of Sir John Denham, he was appointed Surveyor General of the Royal Works, and in the year 1674, had the Honour of Knighthood conferred upon him. In 1684, he was appointed the principal Officer by the style of Comptroller of the Works in the Castle of Windsor, and in 1698, Surveyor General and a Commissioner of the Works and Repairs of the ancient Abbey Church of St. Peter, Westminster.

It is now proposed to give a view of Sir Christopher Wren's proceedings in relation to the rebuilding of London; and also the Royal and public works executed by him pursuant to the several abovementioned appointments, relating to these several works, and which I shall arrange under distinct heads, in the following order.

ROMAN LONDON.

The Romans, in the reign of Claudius, fixed a civil or trading colony at London, which greatly increased unde

Nero, by the concourse of merchants, and convenience of commerce, and was inhabited by Christians and Heathens together.

The extent of the Roman colony or prefecture, particularly northward, Sir Christopher had occasion to discover by this accident. The Parochial Church of St. Mary-le Bow, in Cheapside, required to be rebuilt after the great Fire; the building had been mean and low, with one corner taken out for a tower, but upon restoring that, the New Church could be rendered square. Upon opening the ground, a foundation was discerned firm enough for the intended fabrick, which on further inspection, after digging down sufficiently, appeared to be the walls, with the windows also, and the pavement of a temple or church, of Roman workmanship, intirely buried under the level of the present street. Hereupon he determined to erect his new Church over the old, and in order to the necessary regularity and square of the new design, restored the corner; but then another place was to be found for the steeple; the old Church stood about forty feet backward from the Street, and by purchasing the ground of one private house not yet rebuilt, he was enabled to bring the steeple forward so as to range with the houses on that side of Cheapside. Here to his surprise he sunk about 18 feet deep, through artificial ground, and then imagined he was come to the natural soil, and hard gravel, but upon full examination, it appeared to be a Roman road or causeway of rough stone close and well rammed, with Roman brick and rubbish at the bottom, for a foundation, and all firmly cemented. This causeway or road was four feet thick. Underneath this road lay the natural clay, over which that part of the city stands, and which descends at least forty feet lower. He concluded then to lay the foundation upon the very Roman road, as most proper to bear what he had designed, a weighty and lofty structure.

He was of opinion, for several reasons, that this road ran along the north boundary of the colony. The breadth then, north and south, was from the road now Cheapside, to the River Thames; the extent, east and west, from Tower Hill to Ludgate, and the principal middle Street, or Prætorian way, was the present Watling Street.

The colony was walled next the Thames, and had a gate there called Dow-gate, anciently Dourgate, which signifies the water gate.

On the north side, beyond the road, was a great fen, or morass, in those times, which Sir Christopher discovered more particularly when he had occasion to build a new east front to the Church of St. Laurence, Jewry, for the foundation of which, after sinking 7 feet, he was obliged to pile 12 feet deeper, and if there was no road over this morass, there could be no reason for a gate that way.

At length about the year 1414, all this moorish or fenny ground was drained by the industry and charge of Thomas Falconer, lord mayor, and still retains the name of Moor Fields, and the gate (till taken down in 1761), Moor Gate. London Stone, as is generally supposed, was a pillar, in the manner of the *Milliarium Aureum* at Rome, from whence the account of their miles began, but Sir Christopher was of opinion, by reason of the large foundation, it was rather some more considerable monument in the Forum; for in the adjoining ground on the south side, on digging for cellars after the great fire, were discovered some tessellated pavements, and other extensive remains of Roman Workmanship and buildings.

On the west side was situated the Prætorian Camp, which was also walled in to Ludgate, in the Vallum of which, was dug up near the gate, after the fire, a stone with an inscription, and the figure of a Roman soldier, which the surveyor presented to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who sent it to Oxford, where it remains among

the Arundelian Marbles. It is a sepulchral monument dedicated to the memory of Vivius Marcianus, a soldier of the second legion styled *Augusta,* by his wife Januaria Matrina.

The soldiers used to be buried *in Vallo,* as the citizens, *extra Portas in Pomœrio;* there 'tis most probable the extent of the camp reached to Ludgate, to the declining of the hill that way. Sir Christopher gave but little credit to the common story, that a Temple had been here to Diana, which some have believed upon the report, of digging up, formerly, and of later years, horns of stags, heads of oxen, tusks of boars, &c. but he met with no such indications in all his searches; but it was manifest that the north side of this ground had been very anciently a great burying place, for upon digging the foundations of the present fabrick of St. Paul's, he found under the graves of the latter ages, in a row, below them, the burial places of the Saxons, who as it appeared, were accustomed to line their graves with chalk stones, though some more eminent were entombed in coffins of whole stones. Below these were British graves, where were found ivory and wooden pins, of a hard wood, seemingly box, in abundance, of about six inches long. It seems the bodies were only wrapped up and pinned in woollen shrouds, which being consumed, the pins remained entire. In the same row, but deeper, were Roman urns, intermixed; this was eighteen feet deep or more, and belonged to the colony, when Romans and Britons lived and died together.

The more remarkable of the Roman Urns, lamps, lachrymatories, and fragments of sacrificing vessels, &c. were found deep in the ground, towards the north east corner of St. Paul's, near Cheapside; these were generally well wrought, embossed with various figures and devices, and well glazed. Among divers pieces preserved, were a frag-

ment of a vessel, in the shape of a bason, on which Charon is represented with his oar in his hand receiving a naked ghost; a *patera sacrificalis*, with an inscription; a remarkably small urn; a sepulchral earthen lamp; and two lachrymatories of glass.

Among the many antiquities Sir Christopher Wren had the fortune to discover in other parts of the town, after the fire, the principal was a large Roman urn, or ossuary of glass, with a handle, containing a gallon and a half, but with a very short neck and wide mouth, encompassed girth-wise, with five parallel circles. It was found in Spital Fields, and he presented it to the Royal Society.

PLAN FOR RE-BUILDING THE CITY.

Immediately after the fire, pursuant to the Royal command, Sir Christopher Wren took a survey of the whole area and confines of the burning, and traced with much trouble and hazard the great plain of ashes and ruins, and designed a plan or model of a new city in which the deformity and inconveniences of the old town were remedied by enlarging the streets, and carrying them as nearly parallel to each other as might be; avoiding if compatible with greater conveniences, all acute angles; by seating all the churches conspicuous and insular; by forming the most public places into large piazzas, the centres of eight ways, by uniting the halls of the twelve chief companies, into one regular square annexed to Guildhall; and by making a commodious Quay on the whole bank of the river, from Blackfriars to the Tower.

In contriving the general plan the following particulars were chiefly considered and proposed.

The Streets to be of three magnitudes; the three principal leading straight through the city, and one or two cross Streets to be at least 90 feet wide; others 60 feet;

and lanes about 30 feet; excluding all narrow dark alleys without thoroughfares, and courts.

The Exchange to stand free in the middle of a Piazza, and be as it were the nave or centre of the town, from whence the 60 feet streets as so many rays should proceed to all principal parts of the City; the building to be contrived after the form of the Roman Forum, with double porticoes.

Many streets also to radiate upon the Bridge; the streets of the first and second magnitude to be carried on as straight as possible, and to centre into four or five Piazzas.

The Quay or open Wharf, on the bank, to be spacious and convenient, without interruptions; with some large docks for barges deep laden.

The Canal to be cut up Bridewell, 120 feet wide, with sasses at Holborn Bridge, and at the mouth, to cleanse it of all filth, and stores for coal on each side.

The Churches to be designed according to the best forms for capacity and hearing, adorned with useful porticoes and lofty ornamental towers and steeples in the greater parishes. All church-yards, gardens, and unnecessary vacuities, and all trades that use great fires, or yield noisome smells, to be placed out of the town.

The plan formed on these principles, and delineated by Sir Christopher Wren, was laid before the King and the House of Commons.

The practicability of the whole scheme, without loss to any man, or infringement of any property, was at that time demonstrated, and all material objections fully weighed and answered: the only, and as it happened, insurmountable difficulty remaining was the obstinate averseness of the greater part of the citizens to alter their old properties, and to recede from building their houses again on the old ground and foundations; as also, the distrust in

many, and unwillingness to give up their properties till they might be dispensed to them again, with more advantage to themselves, than otherwise was possible to be effected; for such a method was proposed that by an equal distribution of ground into buildings, leaving out churchyards, gardens, &c. which were to be removed out of the town, there would have been sufficient room both for the augmentation of the streets; disposition of the churches, halls, and all public buildings; and to have given every proprietor full satisfaction; and though few proprietors should happen to have been seated again, directly upon the very same ground they had possessed before the fire, yet no man would have been placed at any considerable distance from it, but been situated at least as conveniently, and sometimes more so, to their own trades, than before.

By these means, the opportunity, in a great degree was lost, of making the new city the most magnificent, as well as commodious for health and trade of any upon the earth, and Sir Christopher Wren being thus confined in his designs, it required no small labour and skill, to model the city in the manner it has since appeared.*

ANCIENT CATHEDRAL OF ST. PAUL.

First.

The first Cathedral of the Episcopal See of London, built in the area, where had been the Roman Prætorian Camp, the situation of all the succeeding fabricks to this time, was demolished under the great and general persecution by Dioclesian; and though in pursuance of the strictness of his edicts, the Christian Churches in all the provinces of the Roman Government were ordered to be pulled down, yet it is probable that the prefects might not

* Sir Christopher Wren's plan for rebuilding the City may be seen in Nourthouck's History of London, p. 252. J. S.

take the pains, when they had made them unfit for use, to tear up the foundations also. The time of the persecution was short, for under Constantine the Church flourished again.

Second.

The Churches in Rome and other parts of the Empire were soon rebuilt, and most probably this among the first, after the pattern of the Roman Basilica of St. Peter and St. Paul in the Vatican, and as Sir Christopher conceived upon the old foundations left by the persecutors, for the Christians were zealous, and in haste to be settled again. This Church, thus re-edified was afterwards destroyed by the Pagan Saxons.

Third.

When the Saxons embraced Christianity in the seventh century, this Church was again restored, upon the old foundations, by Melitus, Bishop of London, under Ethelbert, King of Kent, the first Saxon King of the Christian Faith. This Church, together with the whole City, was destroyed by a casual fire in the year 1083.

Fourth.

The fourth Cathedral was begun by Maurice, Bishop of London, who obtained of the King, William the Conqueror, the old stone of a spacious castle in the neighbourhood called the Palatine tower, also demolished by the same fire. He commenced with building upon the old foundations, and with several additions at various times, to the east and west. This pile continued till the general conflagration of the City in 1666.

The fifth and present Cathedral of St. Paul.

It has been a subject of inquiry why Sir Christopher Wren chose in building this Church to make use of two orders,

rather than of one single order, with an attick story, as at St. Peter's in Rome. It is most certain his intention and desires from the beginning were to have followed that example, had all things succeeded to his wish. This appears from all his first designs, and in particular by the great model, before mentioned.

Bramante, the Architect of St. Peter's, knew the Quarries of Tivoli would yield blocks large enough for his columns in that Church, of nine feet diameter, but then he was at a loss to find stones for his cornices, and this was the reason that obliged him to diminish the proportions of the proper members of his cornice. At St. Paul's Sir Christopher Wren was careful not to exceed columns of four feet, which had been tried by Inigo Jones in his portico; the quarries of the Isle of Portland would just afford for that proportion, but not readily, for the artificers were forced sometimes to stay some months for one necessary stone to be raised for their purpose, and the farther the quarry-men pierced into the rock, the quarry produced less stones then near the sea. All the most eminent masons of England were of opinion, that stones of the largest scantlings were there to be found, or no where. An inquiry was made after all the good stone that England afforded, and next to Portland, Roche Abbey stone, and some others in Yorkshire, seemed the best and most durable, but large stone for the works of St. Paul's was not easily to be had even there.

For these reasons, Sir Christopher concluded upon Portland stone, and also to use two orders, and by that means to keep the just proportions of his cornices; otherwise he must have fallen short of the height of the fabrick, which now exerts itself over all the country, as well as city, as it did of old, when that structure, though rude, was lofty and majestic.

A query has been made, why all the pilasters of the

outside were doubled? they are of the same use as buttresses, and to give space for large windows between, which in our darker weather is necessary; as also for the good regularity of the arcades within, and the roof; they will appear proper to those who consider well the whole design together.

Again, why were the columns of the west portico doubled? this no doubt is not according to the usual mode of the ancients in their ordinary temples, which in general were small, but was followed in their colossal or greater works; as for instance, in the portico of the *Temple of Peace*, the most magnificent in old Rome, the columns were very properly and necessarily doubled to make wider openings after the manner of the middle openings in the porticoes of the Greek temples, to five doors at unequal distances, viz. three near together, which lead into the great middle nave, or body of the temple, and one to each side aile, at greater distances. The Cupola of the *Temple of Bacchus*, near the gate of St. Agnes at Rome, anciently the *Porta Viminalis*, was supported on the inside by twenty-four coupled columns of the Composite order, of Oriental Granite. Bramante used double columns without scruple, as did Michael Angelo within and without the cupola of St. Peter's in the Vatican; the like is done in the portico of the Church of Santa Maria Major, in Rome, and also in public and private edifices by the most celebrated Architects. It is to be observed in the portico of St. Paul's two columns are brought nearer together, to make greater inter columns alternately, to give a proper space for three doors. The ancients particularly the Greeks, in their temples, generally made the middle inter column wider than the rest; and as they shifted the columns of the portico, for the better approach to one door, so at St. Paul's, for the same reason, where there are three doors, the columns

are widened to make a more open and commodious access to each; and this falls out gracefully, by placing the pillars alternately Eustyle and Pyenostile.

To proceed in examining what has been further objected, particularly why the architrave within is cut off by the arch. In this Sir Christopher always insisted that he had the ancients on his side; in the Temple of Peace, and in all the great halls of the baths, and in all the great structures of three ailes, this was done, and for this reason: in those wide inter-columns the architrave is not supposed to lie from one great column to another, but from the column to the wall of the aile, so the end of it will only appear upon the pillar of the inside of the great nave.

Sir Christopher followed the Temple of Peace as near as our measures would admit, having but three arcades in each of the bodies, east and west, as there; but where there are no arcades, and next the dome, he has continued the whole entablature.

There is one thing in which he seems to have varied from the ancients, and that is the incorporation of less pilasters with the greater, and that of the same Corinthian order; but if any person think it improper to incorporate great and small pillars together, as is done in the ailes of St. Paul's, let him consider the Basilica of the *Colonia Julia* at Fanum, the only piece Vitruvius owns himself to be the author of, and he will easily perceive that there must be small pillars incorporated into the great, to bear the galleries.

The Temple of Peace, being an example of a three ailed fabric, is certainly the best and most authentic pattern of a Cathedral Church, which must have three ailes, according to custom, and be vaulted. The vault of St. Paul's consists of 24 Cupolas cut off semicircular with segments to join to the great arches one way, which are cut cross the other way with elliptical cylinders to let in the upper lights

of the nave; but in the ailes, the less Cupolas are both ways cut in semicircular sections; and altogether make a graceful geometrical form distinguished by circular wreaths, which is the horizontal section of the Cupola. Besides these 24 Cupolas, there is half a Cupola at the east, and the great Cupola of 112 feet in diameter, in the middle of the crossing of the great Ailes. The Pantheon or Rotunda in Rome is no higher within than its diameter; St. Peter's is two diameters, and this shews too high, while the other is too low; but Sir Christopher, at St. Paul's took a mean proportion, which shews its concave every way. The concave was turned upon a centre, which was judged necessary to keep the work even and true, though a cupola might be built without a centre; but it is worthy of observation, that the centre was laid without any standards from below to support it, and as it was both centreing and scaffolding, it remained for the use of the painter. This machine was an original of the kind, and will be a useful project for the like work to an Architect hereafter. It however became necessary to give a greater height than the Cupola would gracefully allow within, though it is considerably above the roof of the Church, yet the old Church having had before a very lofty spire of timber and lead, the world expected, that the new work should not in this respect fall short of the old. He was therefore obliged to comply with the humour of the age, and raise another structure over the first Cupola; and this was a cone of brick, so built as to support a stone Lanthorn of an elegant figure, and ending in ornaments of copper gilt; and as the whole Church above the vaults is covered with a substantial oak roof and lead, so he covered and hid out of sight the brick cone with another Cupola of timber and lead; and between this and the cone are easy stairs that ascend to the lanthorn.

The inside of the whole Cupola was painted and deco-

rated by Sir James Thornhill, containing, in eight compartments, the History of St. Paul.*

Although the dome wants no abutment, yet for greater caution, it is hooped with iron in this manner; a channel is cut in the bandage of Portland stone, in which is laid a double chain of iron strongly linked together at every ten feet, and the whole channel filled up with lead.

Among all the buildings of the ancients, we find no Cupolas raised above the necessary loading of the hemisphere, as is seen particularly in the Pantheon at Rome. In succeeding ages the dome of Florence, and of the great Church of Venice, was raised higher. The Saracens greatly affected it, in imitation of the first most eminent pattern, given by Justinian, in his Temple of Sancta Sophia at Constantinople. Bramante would not fall short of those

* The judgment of Sir Christopher Wren was originally instead of painting in the manner it is now performed, to have beautified the inside of the Cupola with the more durable ornament of *Mosaic* work as is nobly executed in the Cupola of St. Peter's in Rome. For this purpose he had projected to have procured from Italy four of the most eminent artists in that profession; but as this art was a great novelty in England, and not generally apprehended, did not receive the encouragement it deserved. It was imagined also the expense would prove too great, and the time very long in the execution; but though these and all objections were fully answered, yet this excellent design was no further pursued.

The painting and gilding of the Architecture of the east end of the Church, over the Communion Table was intended only to be temporary or till such time as materials could have been procured for a magnificent design of an altar, consisting of four pillars wreathed of the richest Greek Marble, supporting a hemispherical canopy, with proper decorations of Architecture and Sculpture, for which the respective drawings and a model were prepared.

A particular description of certain blocks of Marble from the Levant was once sent to the bishop of London, from a Merchant in Holland, and communicated to Sir Christopher Wren, but unluckily the colours and scantlings did not answer his purpose.

examples; nor could Sir Christopher Wren do otherwise than gratify the general taste of the age, which had been so used to steeples, that these round designs were hardly digested, unless raised to a remarkable height. Thus St. Paul's is lofty enough to be seen at sea eastward, and at Windsor westward.

The first stone of this Cathedral Church was laid in the year 1675, and the works carried on with such care and industry, that by the year 1685 the walls of the choir and side ailes were finished, with the circular north and south porticoes; and the great pillars of the dome brought to the same height; and Sir Christopher was enabled to complete the whole structure in the year 1710, the highest and last stone on the top of the lanthorn being laid by his son Christopher Wren, in the presence of Mr. Strong, the principal mason, his son, and other freemasons, chiefly employed in the execution of the work.

Thus was this mighty fabrick, the second Church for grandeur in Europe, in the space of thirty-five years, begun and finished by one Architect, and under one bishop of London, Dr. Henry Compton; the charge being supported chiefly by a small and easy imposition on Sea Coal, brought to the port of London.*

* The whole expense attending the erection of St. Paul's amounted to £736,752 2 3½.

There were some Pamphlets published in the years 1712, and 1713, relating to the building of St. Paul's, and to the several persons concerned in it, which are now become very scarce; their titles are:

1. Frauds and Abuses at St. Paul's, 42 pages.
2. An Answer to Frauds and Abuses at St. Paul's, 88 pages.
3. Fact against Scandal, 79 pages.
4. Continuation of Frauds and Abuses, 54 pages.
5. Second part of Fact against Scandal, 84 pages.

In the Gentleman's Magazine for September, 1783, there is a plan of St. Paul's from Sir Christopher Wren's first design, taken from the model as prepared by himself.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

Another eminent work in a different style of Architecture, was the reparation of Westminster Abbey, prosecuted by Sir Christopher Wren for twenty-five years, and to the time of his death. He presented in the year 1713, a memorial to the Bishop of Rochester, containing a particular account of the state of that fabrick, as he found it, in the course of which Sir Christopher considers the modes of building as practised in ecclesiastical Architecture for more than five hundred years preceding.

SALISBURY CATHEDRAL.

The large and magnificent Cathedral Church of Salisbury, threatening to fall to ruin, partly from the want of true judgment in the first Architect, and, partly from the injuries of time and weather, Sir Christopher Wren took an accurate survey of the whole structure in 1669, and drew up a report which he addressed to his excellent friend Dr. Seth Ward, Bishop of that See, and to the Dean and Chapter, in which he enumerated the fundamental errors, defects, and decays of the Church, and gave full instructions for the necessary repair and restoration of the building.

CHURCHES IN LONDON.

An account now follows of 54 Churches rebuilt or re-edified by Sir Christopher Wren in the city of London, after the great fire, in the place of those which were burned. They are alphabetically arranged according to the Saints to whom they are dedicated, and the length, breadth, and height are given in feet, with the architectural order after which they are built.

FIFTY NEW CHURCHES IN LONDON AND WESTMINSTER.

In the year 1708 an act of Parliament was passed for

the erection of fifty new Churches in the Cities of London and Westminster, and Sir Christopher Wren being appointed one of the Commissioners for carrying on the works attended that service with all the application his other offices would permit. In the execution of this department of the commission he wrote a letter to one of his coadjutors explanatory of his views in relation to those edifices, which abounds with a number of general observations worthy of the notice and attention of every person engaged in building.

THE MONUMENT.

In the year 1671, Sir Christopher Wren began the building of the great fluted column, of the Doric Order, commonly called *The Monument of London*, in memory of the burning and rebuilding of the city, and finished it in 1677. This column much exceeds in height the pillars at Rome of the Emperors Trajan and Antoninus, the stately remains of Roman grandeur or of that of Theodosius at Constantinople. In forming this colossal column he took the liberty to exceed the received proportion of the order, one module or semi-diameter. In the place of the brass urn on the top, which was set up contrary to his opinion, was originally intended a colossal statue of King Charles the Second, in brass, gilt, as the founder of the new city, in the manner of the Roman Pillars which terminated with the statues of their Cæsars; or else, a figure, erect, of a woman crowned with turrets, holding a sword, and cap of maintenance, with other insignia of the grandeur and re-erection of the city. Prior to this, Sir Christopher had made a design of a pillar of somewhat less proportion, and after a peculiar device, for, as the Romans expressed by *Relievo* on the pedestals and round the shafts of their columns, the history of such accidents and incidents as were intended to be

thereby commemorated, so this monument of the conflagration and resurrection of the City of London, was represented by a pillar in flames; the flames blazing from the loop holes of the shaft, which were to give light to the stairs within, were figured in brass work gilt, and on the top was a phœnix rising from her ashes, of brass, gilt, likewise.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

The Custom House for the Port of London, situated on the south side of Thames Street, was erected in 1668, adorned with an upper and lower order of Architecture; in the latter are stone columns and entablement of the Tuscan order; in the former are pilasters, entablature, and five pediments of the Ionic order.

THE MIDDLE TEMPLE.

The Frontispiece of the Middle Temple, towards Fleet Street, was erected in the year 1684, of stone and brick, The basis is a rustic arcade of stone, supporting four pilasters, entablature, and triangular pediment of the Ionic order, and the rest of rubbed brick.

WINCHESTER PALACE.

This palace was begun by command of King Charles II, 1683, and prosecuted with that expedition, that the greater part was covered in and finished, as to the shell, before the King's death, February, 1684-5. There was particularly intended a large cupola, 30 feet above the roof, and also a regular street of handsome houses, leading in a direct line down the hill, from the front of the palace to the west gate of the Cathedral, for which and for the parks the ground was procured. Sir Christopher had also projected to have brought from the downs, a river through the park, which would

have formed a cascade of thirty feet fall. The whole disposition of this palace was such, as made it esteemed by the best judges an excellent model of a royal hunting seat.

HAMPTON COURT PALACE.

This edifice was begun by command of King William and Queen Mary, in the year 1690, to make room for which the principal part of the old fabrick fronting the House Park was taken down, and finished in 1694, just before the the death of Queen. The King's Apartment, fronting the Privy Garden and the Thames, extends 328 feet, and the Queen's Apartment, fronting the House Park, 330 feet. The access to the principal stair case leading to the King's side, is through a beautiful Portico of about 90 feet long, consisting of a colonnade of 16 duplicated pillars, of the Ionic Order.

QUEEN MARY'S MAUSOLEUM.

The design of the Mausoleum, which was erected in Westminster Abbey, at the funeral obsequies of Queen Mary, March 5, 1695, was by Sir Christopher Wren.

CHELSEA COLLEGE.

This noble Hospital was founded and nearly finished by King Charles II, prosecuted by King James II, and completed and furnished with all sorts of necessaries and conveniences for the comfortable maintenance of maimed and superannuated soldiers, by King William and Queen Mary. The industry and conduct of Sir Christopher Wren and Sir Stephen Fox, jointly, in the erection and settlement of this building, are worthy of being commemorated. Sir Stephen, who was one of the Lords of the Treasury, took

care for the due payment of the works, whilst Sir Christopher vigorously prosecuted his part in the buildings, and lastly prescribed the statutes and whole economy of the House, which for cleanliness, health, and conveniency, is deservedly esteemed one of the best regulated in Europe.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

Sir Christopher Wren was among the first who addressed King William and Queen Mary to convert the site and buildings of their Royal Palace at Greenwich to the use of disabled and superannuated seamen. After the grant had passed the Great Seal, and an ample commission appointed, with powers to conduct and regulate all affairs relating to the building of the Hospital, and Sir Christopher nominated a Director and chief Architect of this great undertaking, he cheerfully engaged in the work, and contrived the new fabrick, extensive, durable, and magnificent, conformably to the graceful pavilion which had been erected there by King Charles II, and originally intended for his own palace; contributing his time, labour, and skill, and prosecuting the works for several years, without salary, emolument, or reward.

ALTAR PIECE IN THE CHAPEL AT WHITEHALL.

Sir Christopher also made the design of the Marble Altar Piece, with the ornaments and statues erected in King James the Second's Chapel at Whitehall, which was saved from the fire, and given by Queen Anne to Westminster Abbey.

THE THEATRE, OXFORD.

This Theatre, a work of admirable contrivance and magnificence, was the first public performance of Sir Christo-

pher Wren, in Architecture, which, however, had been executed in a greater and better style, with a view to the ancient Roman grandeur discernible in the Theatre of Marcellus at Rome; but he was obliged to stop the bolder strokes of his pencil, and confine the expense within the limits of a private purse.

This Theatre was erected at the sole charge of his Grace Gilbert Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Chancellor of the University. It was celebrated for its curious geometrical flat roof, which was admired as a Chef-d'œuvre of carpentry, composed of short pieces of timber without either arch or pillar to support them, but sustained only by the side-walls and their own texture; the extent of this roof was 80 feet one way and 70 feet the other.*

Sir Christopher also erected the Tower, over the Great Gate in the middle of the west front of the great quadrangle of Christ Church, Oxford; it was begun in June 1681, and finished in November, 1682. He gave the designs for the Great Library of Trinity College, Cambridge, which is 200 feet in length, 40 in breadth, and 38 in height within; and also those for the Chapel of Emmanuel College, in the same University. He likewise built the Theatre Royal in Drury Lane, and the Duke's Theatre in Salisbury Court.

Having thus given an account of the principal structures erected by this great Architect, which appear to be the productions of a whole century, rather than those of the life and industry of one man, and of which no parallel instance can be given, I will just mention a few of the designs made by him which were not put into execution.

1. A general Plan, Orthography and Section, with

* This superb edifice cost Archbishop Sheldon £15,000, to which he added £2000 to purchase lands for the perpetual repair of it. In consequence of the failure of the original roof it was taken off, and a new one in its present form was executed in the year 1802.

Statues and Ornaments, for the Tomb of King Charles I. 2. Several Plans for re-building the Royal Palace of Whitehall. 3. Designs of new Buildings, Alterations, and Improvements in Windsor Castle. 4. Plan for re-building the Royal Mews at Charing Cross. 5. Plan of Barracks in Hyde Park. 6. Plan, Orthography and Section of a Circular Library for Trinity College, &c. &c.

Sir Christopher Wren sat in various Parliaments, and in 1618, being then in the 86th year of his age, his patent, as Surveyor of the Royal Works, was superseded, after more than fifty years spent in a continued active and laborious service, both to the Crown and the public. He then retired to Hampton Court, only repeating,

Nunc me jubet fortuna expeditius philosophari.

At his country retreat he secluded himself for the following five years of his life in contemplation and studies, but principally in the consolation derived from the Holy Scriptures, cheerful in solitude, and as well pleased to die in the shade as in the light; and it was the will of the Omnipotent Author of all things to release him from this mortal state, and to invest him with immortality, on the 25th of February, 1723, in the 91st year of his age.

Sic bene complevit Nestor sua fata, novemque
Addiderat lustris, altera lustra novem. OVID.

Jucundum est, esse secum quam diutissime, cum quis se dignum quo frueretur, effecit. SENECA.

He is interred in the vaults of St. Paul's, under the south aile of the Choir.

There is an Appendix to the Life of Sir Christopher Wren, consisting of four Tracts written by him, containing Architectural Observations on the different orders. Then follows his account of the Temple of Diana, at

Ephesus, according to what Pliny has left concerning it. This Temple was the first example of the Ionic Order, and was a surprising monument of Grecian magnificence; it was 220 years in building, at the joint expense of all the states of Asia, each government contributing a pillar. In this structure the capitals were first formed with volutas, and the proportions changed from the Doric to a slenderer pillar.

After this we have some observations on the Temple of Peace, the most magnificent of Old Rome, which was built by the Emperor Vespasian. It was 300 feet long and 200 broad, and its height exceeded the highest cathedral now in the world.

Then follow some observations on the Temple of Mars Ultor, at Rome, built by Augustus, and the book concludes with an account of the Sepulchre of Mausolus, King of Caria. The latter is, indeed, a description of a Design made by Sir Christopher, of this Sepulchre, from Pliny's account of it, but for want of a Plate, which could not be given, because the drawing was not completed, it is in some degree imperfect.

List of the Plates in the Parentalia.

1. Head of Christopher Wren, Esq. eldest son of Sir Christopher Wren, engraved by I. Faber.
2. Engraved Dedication to the Right Honourable Arthur Onslow.
3. Head of Matthew Wren, Bishop of Ely, engraved by G. Vander Gucht.
4. Head of Christopher Wren, D. D. Dean of Windsor, engraved by G. Vander Gucht.
5. Head of Sir Christopher Wren, engraved from a Bust, by S. Coignard.

6, 7, Two Plates to illustrate Dr. Flamstead's Reflections on Cassini's Remarks.

8. View of St. Paul's Cathedral, from the West, *l. p.* p. 283.

9, 10. The Roof of the Theatre at Oxford.

11. Eight Architectural Figures.

12. Front of the Temple of Diana at Ephesus—Shrine in the Temple—Ground Plan of the Shrine.

13. Plan of the same Temple, with the Shrine.

14. Plan of the Temple of Mars Ultor; *l. p.* p. 364.

PUBLIC RECORDS.

An Account of the Records in the Rolls Chapel.

[From the Appendix to the Report on the Public Records of Great Britain.]

[Continued from p. 236.]

11. THE JUDGMENT OR DECREE ROLLS.

The Judgment or Decree Rolls contain the Decrees and Dismissions of the Court of Chancery, inrolled in the Six Clerks' Office, by the Sworn Clerks and Waiting Clerks there, which were accustomed to be brought by them from thence into the Chapel, with the Dockets (from which the Inrolments were made), signed by the Lord Chancellor, Master of the Rolls, or the Commissioners by whom the decree was pronounced, in order to be made up into one Roll, called "the Judgment Roll." They begin about the 25th year of King Henry VIII, and have been continued until about the sixth year of his present Majesty, but very few inrolments have been since brought in.

There are complete and correct Calendars or Indexes to

the Judgment Rolls under the Names of Plaintiffs, referring to each Decree; and Mr. Kipling has selected from the several Indexes the Names of places in various decrees particularly those for inclosures of manors, which formerly were often made by decrees of the Court of Chancery, to settle the Customs of manors in cases of Tithes, and in others of a local nature, which are classed alphabetically under the names of places, referring to the pages of the beforementioned Calendars or Indexes of the names of parties.

12. THE SURRENDER AND SPECIFICATION ROLLS.

The Surrender and Specification Rolls contain Inrolments made in the Rolls Chapel Office, of Surrenders to the King by any corporate body, or by any Subject, of Offices, &c. and also of Specifications of new inventions, which Rolls commence at the Restoration of King Charles II, and have been continued from thence to the present time.

There is a complete and correct Index to these Rolls, from the 12th of Queen Anne to the present time; but there is no index to the earlier Rolls.

13. THE PRIVY SEAL BUNDLES.

The Privy Seal Bundles contain such Instruments as have passed that Seal, and are a warrant to the Lord Chancellor to pass the Patent under the Great Seal.

14. THE SIGNED BILL BUNDLES.

The Signed Bill Bundles contain such Instruments as pass the Great Seal by immediate Warrant Signed by the King; and these bundles, and the bundles of Privy Seals are brought into the Rolls Chapel with the Patent Rolls.

There are no Indexes or Calendars either to the Privy Seal or signed Bill Bundles; but the several instruments contained in them being recorded on the patent and other Rolls, it has rarely happened that there has been oc-

casion to refer to either of these bundles; and there has been only a few applications in the course of many years, in order to see how some of the signed bills have been signed and countersigned.

Both these bundles commence with the reign of King Henry VII, and are continued like the Patent Rolls to the 27th year of his present Majesty; but there are chasms in some of the bundles.

15. THE ESCHEAT BUNDLES.

The Escheat bundles contain original inquisitions *post mortem*, taken principally under writs of "Diem Clausit Extremum," of lordships, manors, and lands holden in Capite, whereof any person was seized at the time of his death; and in some cases by the Escheator, "Virtute Officii," or by the Escheator or Commissioners by Writ of Commission finding title in the Crown. These Inquisitions commence the first year of King Henry VII,* and are

* There is a large Escheat Roll, of the time of King Henry IV, in the Augmentation Office, containing most of the Counties in the Kingdom. There are also some papers relating to Escheats in the Old State Paper Office, Whitehall; and in the British Museum, there are seven volumes of Extracts from the Records of Escheats, and the Court of Wards and Liveries, by Mr. Thomas Cole; these are in the Harleian Collection, and are numbered 410, 411, 756-760.

In the Bag called RAGEMAN, among the Records in the Chapter House, Westminster, there is a Roll giving an account of "Terræ Normannorum seisit in manu Domini Regis tempore Regis Henrici tertii, vel ante, in divers Comitatibus."

In the King's Remembrancer's Office there are some Escheat Rolls in very good preservation, containing the Escheators' accounts of the profits of land, &c. escheated to the Crown from many causes. Several of them are as ancient as the time of Edward I.

There is an Escheat Roll of the 5th and 8th years of King Edward II, among the Records in the Chapter House, Westminster; and another of the Counties of Essex and Herts, in the reign of Edward III, in the Office of the Auditors of the Land Revenue.

regularly continued to the 20th year of King Charles I, when there was an intermission of the business of the Court of Wards and Liveries, which was abolished soon after the Restoration of King Charles II, but there are a few Inquisitions taken upon writs "de Lunatico Inquirendo," and other inquisitions or Offices, finding titles in the Crown after that period.

There are complete and correct Calendars or Indexes for each year, of the names of persons, alphabetically arranged, upon whose death inquisitions were found, with references to the bundles and numbers of the Inquisitions; which Calendars or Indexes were from time to time made as the bundles of Inquisitions were brought into the Chapel; but there are no office Indexes or Calendars of places. Mr. Kipling has, among Mr. Rooke's collection of manuscripts, Calendars or Indexes of Manors and Lands, alphabetically arranged, referring to the names of persons to whom Liveries were granted of the estates of their ancestors, and containing the names of the ancestors, and the times at or about when they died, by which means many of the Inquisitions *post mortem*, may be readily referred to by searching the Office Calendar under the names of those Ancestors.

16. THE PARLIAMENT RETURN BUNDLES.

The Parliament Return Bundles contain the Returns of Members to serve in Parliament from the 33d year of King Henry VIII, to the Parliament next before the Restoration of King Charles the Second.* In the Report made in the

* The Indentures or Returns of Members of Parliament from the 12th of Charles II, to the 30th of George III, are in the Petty Bag Office, and since that time they are in the hands of the Clerk of the Crown.

It is the practice to retain in the Crown Office in Chancery, the Returns to two Parliaments, but as soon as a third comes in, the indentures or Returns to the first are delivered over to the Petty Bag Office, where they were usually put up in parts or bundles, containing all the

year 1731, in obedience to an order of a Committee of the House of Commons, it is stated that the Parliament Returns were then in great disorder; but as they appeared to be much wanted on the meeting of every new Parliament, Mr. Kipling caused each return to be cleaned, arranged, and covered up in bundles, so as to be preserved from dust; and he prepared a calendar, or index, containing in one column the names of places, and in another column the names of the members returned, whereby any one of these returns may now be immediately referred to, being a work of very great labour, taking up the leisure hours of at least three years to prepare it.

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1809.

PREFACE.

The third volume of "The Librarian" being now completed, I will in this place take a short sketch of the principal part of its contents.

The prevailing feature of this volume is Topographical; the History of Leeds, and of the Church of that town, by Ralph Thoresby, (who ranked among the first Antiquaries of his time, and whose Museum, particularly in medals and coins, was both rich and curious,) are now become very scarce and valuable; in giving an account of these volumes, I have added many Notes, which serve to connect the history of some of the facts of the preceding century, relating to that town, with later alterations and improvements. The History of the Cathedral Church of Ely, by the Rev. Mr. Bentham, has always been esteemed a valuable work, and in giving an account of its contents I have been somewhat diffuse, particularly in what relates to the monastic economy of the Benedictine Abbeys.

The account of Borlase's Natural History of Cornwall, and Carew's Survey of the same County, the Reader will connect with the account of the former Author's Work already given in the second volume of the Librarian. Respecting the Mineralogy of that County I have made several additions from Fraser's Agricultural Report, which

I trust will meet with the Readers approbation. It is my intention as I proceed in this work to give the Bibliography of every County of the United Kingdom, a task it must be owned of considerable labour, but which, I trust, industry and perseverance will enable me to accomplish.

To the account of Birch's Lives of Illustrious Persons I have made numerous additions in the notes, particularly respecting the Literary Works of those of whom that author has given the Biography. Of Sir William Hamilton's, work on the Phlegræan Fields, the plates form the principal part of the volume, and of these there is a complete list with an abridged description of the subject of each.

The other parts of this volume, of which an account of the Records in the Chapter House of Westminster Abbey, by the Right Hon. George Rose, forms the most prominent part, I submit to the Reader, with the hope, that, as they contain matters of fact only, they will prove considerably serviceable, not only as articles of reference, but as documents, possessing sufficient authority to make them at all times interesting, both to the general Reader and the Historian.

J. S.

No. 8, Old Jewry,
December 1, 1809.

THE LIBRARIAN.

No. 13.—1st July, 1809.

CAMPI PHLEGRÆI. Observations on the Volcanos of the two Sicilies, as they have been communicated to the Royal Society of London, by Sir WILLIAM HAMILTON, K. B. F. R. S. His Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary at the Court of Naples. To which, in order to convey the most precise idea of each Remark, a new and accurate Map is annexed, with 54 Plates, illuminated from Drawings taken and coloured after Nature, under the inspection of the Author, by the Editor, Mr. PETER FABRIS. Naples, 1776.

This elegant volume is in super-royal folio, and is printed in the English and French languages. It is dedicated to the Royal Society of London; and the author, in a Letter addressed to Sir John Pringle, dated at Naples, May the first, 1776, gives the following account of the origin and completion of the work.

"Since my return to this country," says Sir William, "in January, 1773, I have continued with assiduity my observations on Mount Vesuvius, and the many ancient Volcanic productions in this neighbourhood.

"There is no doubt, but that the neighbourhood of an active Volcano must suffer from time to time the most dire calamities, the natural attendants of earthquakes and eruptions: whole cities, with their inhabitants, are either buried under showers of pumice stones and ashes, or overwhelmed by rivers of liquid fire; others again are swept off in an instant, by torrents of hot water issuing from the mouth of the same Volcano, of which, in the very little we know of the History of Mount Vesuvius and Ætna, the present active Volcano

of these kingdoms, there are many examples: and the ruins of Herculaneum, Pompeii, Stabia, and Catania, relate their sad catastrophes in the most pathetic terms.

"The Campagna Felix, that delicious and fertile spot, Misenum, Baia, Puzzuoli, the delight of so many Emperors and Roman Chiefs, whose beauties have been celebrated by so many poets; Pausilippo, whose charming scenes inspired Virgil's Muse, and the delightful situation of Naples itself, all have been produced, and owe the beauty and variety of their scenery to such a seeming destruction.

"It is to be lamented, that those who have wrote most on the subject of Natural History, have seldom been themselves the observers, and have too readily taken for granted systems, which other ingenious and learned men, have perhaps formed in their closets, with as little foundation of self experience. Accurate and faithful observations on the operations of Nature, related with simplicity and truth, are not to be met with often, and such only have I had the honour of laying before the respectable Society, at the head of which, you, sir, are so worthily placed.

"But being sensible of the great difficulty of conveying a true idea of the curious country I have described, by words alone, particularly to those, who have not an opportunity of visiting this part of Italy; soon after my return hither from England, I employed Mr. Peter Fabris, a most ingenious and able artist, a Native of Great Britain, to take drawings of every interesting spot, described in my letters, in which each stratum is represented in its proper colours; the exterior and interior forms of Mount Vesuvius, the Solfaterra, and of every other ancient Volcano in the neighbourhood of Naples, are represented faithfully in these drawings, as are likewise the different specimens of Volcanic matter, such as lava, tufa, pumice stones, ashes, sulphur, salt, &c. of which the whole country I have described is evidently composed.

"Mr. Fabris having completed this collection under my eye and by my direction, with the utmost fidelity, and I may add likewise with as much taste as exactness, I was desirous that the public might profit of what was at first, intended only for my private satisfaction, and that the ingenious artist himself, might at the same time reap a moderate and constant benefit from his labours; in a word, I encouraged and enabled Mr. Fabris to undertake the publication of an edition of my letters to the Royal Society on the subject of Volcanos, accompanying the same with plates, imitating the original drawings, and which are executed with such delicacy and perfection, as scarcely to be distinguished from the original drawings themselves."

Then follow five letters from Sir William Hamilton to the President and Secretary of the Royal Society, on the subject of Volcanos, which are here reprinted from the Philosophical Transactions, volume 57, 58, 59, 60, and 61. Besides these Letters, Sir William Hamilton made several other communications to the Royal Society, which are also printed in their Transactions. The first letter contains observations on Mount Vesuvius; the second is an account of the violent eruption of that Volcano on the 19th of October, 1767; the third contains some general observations on Volcanos; the fourth is an account of a journey to Mount Ætna; and the fifth contains remarks upon the nature of the soil of Naples, and its neighbourhood.

The Plates in this work are engraved and coloured in the most delicate style, and altogether form a splendid illustration of the printed descriptions of the author. I shall now proceed to give an account of these engravings.

1. *Dedicatory Plate.*

This, besides the Dedicatory Inscription to the Royal Society, comprises six compartments, viz. 1. A View of a

Volcano, on one of the Lipari Islands. 2. An Island called Castel-a-mare, composed of columns of Basalt; it is near Jacci, at the foot of Mount Ætna in Sicily, and was part of a great lava that ran from that Volcano into the sea. 3. The Island of Panarea, one of the Lipari Islands. 4. Saline, and 5. Felicura, two more of those Islands. 6. View of Lipari, the largest and best peopled of these Islands, which is 18 miles in circumference. The number of inhabitants on the Lipari Islands is reckoned to be about 16,000. The Liparotes are remarkably robust and well made, and are esteemed the best sailors in His Sicilian Majesty's dominions. This Island produces fine grapes, and figs, and a most excellent Malmsey wine is made here.

2. *Mount Vesuvius.*

This plate contains six views of the top of this mountain, with the gradual increase of the little mountain in its crater from July 8th to the 29th of October, 1767.

3. *View of Naples taken from Pausilippo.*

4. *Naples from the Sea Shore near the Bridge of the Maddalena.*

These are most delicate and highly finished plates. Every view of Naples and its neighbourhood is beautiful, owing greatly to the variety in the forms of the different elevations, all of which are either complete cones or portions of cones of Volcanos.

5. *View of an Eruption of Lava from the Crater of Mount Vesuvius.*

This plate represents the cone of Vesuvius covered with snow, and the lava running in different streams from its crater. Vesuvius was in the same state in the year 1773; but it seldom happens that both mountains are covered with snow, as they were when this view was taken. The

streams of lava that run down the steep flanks of the volcano, and always cut regular and narrow channels, so regular as to appear the work of art, and the lava is confined to these channels of its own making. Without having been witness to this singular operation of nature, it would have been difficult to have accounted for the regular, perpendicular, horizontal, and inclined strata of lava, in the Mountain of Somma, which were certainly formed by the like operation, when that mountain was in its active state.

6. *View of the great Eruption of Vesuvius, from the Mole of Naples, in the Night of the 20th of October,* 1767.

7. *View of Mount Vesuvius from the Sea Shore, at Resina, between Portici and Torre del Greco.*

8. *Representation of a thick Stratum of Lava, that ran into the Sea from Mount Vesuvius in the terrible Eruption of* 1631.

This is at present the principal quarry from whence are taken the stones for the pavement of Naples.

On the sea shore from the Granattello under Portici to the Torre dell' Annonciata, are many such currents of lava, well worthy the attention of the curious.

9. *Interior View of the Crater of Mount Vesuvius, as it was before the great Eruption, of* 1767.

Whilst the volcano is in an active state, the crater changes its form perpetually, so that the accounts of travellers of this part of the volcano can seldom agree. The crater is sometimes very deep, and, without any little mountain, and at other times with more than one little mountain. The prodigious quantity of volcanic matter, that was thrown up during the eruption of 1767, entirely filled the plain between the little mountain and the old crater, so that the mouth of the little mountain is the pre-

sent crater of Vesuvius, in which another little mountain is already formed.

10. *Interior View of the Crater of Mount Vesuvius, taken in the year* 1756.

This will serve to give an idea of the changes this part of an active Volcano is subject to. Here a smaller mountain was formed, within the crater of the little mountain that stood in the midst of the great crater of Vesuvius. As the platform on which these little mountains are formed, is a mere crust, it happens sometimes that it gives way, and the mountains fall in. At other times the Lava boiling up under the platform, raises it up with it.

When the Volcano threatens an eruption, it is not advisable to go into the crater, as a sudden explosion often occasions great cracks, or chasms in the platform; and there is likewise danger from the sudden emission of stones, and sulphureous smoke.

11. *View of the Monte St. Angelo.*

On this mountain there is a Convent of Camaldolesi Monks. It is situated between Torre del Greco, and Torre dell' Annonciata, and was undoubtedly thrown up by volcanic explosion. There is however no history of the formation of this mountain in the Annals of Vesuvius.

The intention of this plate is to show the contrast in the appearance of the cone of an active volcano, and of one that has rested many ages, when vegetation has taken place.

May not many beautifully shaped hills, which are now covered with a rich vegetation, and buildings, as is the Monte St. Angelo, owe likewise their existence to volcanic explosions, having been once in the same barren state with the cone of Vesuvius, represented in this plate?

12. *View of an Eruption of Mount Vesuvius, which began the 23d of December,* 1760, *and ended the 5th of January,* 1761.

The object of this plate is to shew that those who have asserted, that the seat of the fire is always towards the summit, or not lower than the middle, of the Volcano, have been very ill informed.

These new mountains are at least four miles from the summit of Vesuvius, and almost in the plain. As the earthquake which preceded this eruption, and was caused undoubtedly by the confined lava, was sensibly felt at Naples, the seat of the fire must necessarily have been at a considerable depth, to have affected so great a space; for that city is more than eight miles from the spot where the eruption happened.

13. *View of the present state of the little Mountains raised by Explosion in the year* 1760.

This scene of horror, before the eruption, was a fertile vineyard. At first there were 15 mouths that threw up inflamed matter, and raised as many hillocks, but they were soon reduced to seven, and afterwards to four.

D. Gaetano de Bottis, a learned Professor of Mathematics at Naples, and a very accurate observer of the phenomena attending Mount Vesuvius, published in 1761, a particular account of this remarkable eruption, well worthy the attention of the curious on this subject.

14. *View of the Crater, or inside of the Cone of the little Mountain.*

This crater is more than 175 English feet deep. As the little mountains raised by volcanic explosions in a few days only, are in form and substance perfectly resembling

the cone of Mount Vesuvius, it is natural to infer, that Vesuvius has been likewise raised to its present magnitude by a series of eruptions in a course of ages, and that as these little cones were no more than the chimneys of the volcanic fire which raised them, and whose seat was probably at a considerable depth beneath the plain on which they were raised, so is the cone of Vesuvius the principal chimney of the great Volcano. The same reasoning may be applicable to all mountains, in which there are Volcanos.

15. *Section of a Part of the Cone of the Mountain of Somma.*

In all the hollow ways cut on the flanks of Somma by the torrents of rain water, strata of erupted matter, exactly similar to those of Vesuvius, are very visible. Here is a quarry which supplies for the purposes of building and paving; it is a lava of the same nature with that of Vesuvius.

At the foot of Somma, and in a line with this hollow way, at a convent called Madonna dell' Arco, a well was sunk some years ago, and at the depth of less than 300 feet, four eruptions of Lava were found.

16. *Entrance of the Grotto of Pausilippo.*

This entrance is a road cut through a mountain of the tender Volcanic stone called Tufa, leading from Naples to Puzzoli, about 2400 feet long, 22 feet broad, and of an unequal height; in some parts 90 feet, in others 70, and in one part little more than 10 feet. It is an ancient and great work, and is mentioned by Strabo, Seneca, and other ancient authors. In FatherPaoli's book, entitled *Antichita di Puzzoli*, published at Naples in 1768, are the plans and exact measures of this curious Grotto. The Remains of Virgil's Tomb are near this place.

17. *A Bird's Eye View from the Convent of the Camaldoli, the highest Ground near Naples.*

18. *The Lake of Agnano.*

This lake is evidently the crater of an ancient volcano, and answers, as do all the others in this country, to the description, which Strabo gives of Avernus,

Includitur superciliis recta sursum erratis, et undique præterquam in aditu imminentibus.

19. *View of a Section of a part of the Cone of Astruni.*

20. *View into the Crater of Astruni.*

This Crater is about six miles in circumference, and is surrounded by a wall to confine Wild Boars and Deer, that are kept there for the diversion of his Sicilian Majesty; this Volcano having for many years been converted into a royal chace. The crater of Vesuvius may perhaps one day serve for a like purpose, after having reposed some hundreds of years; for before the great eruption of 1631, wild boars were sometimes found in that crater.

In the plain at the bottom of the crater of Astruni there are two lakes.

21. *View of the Hot Spring, called the Pisciarelli, issuing from a part of the Cone of Solfaterra.*

At the spot from whence the water issues, there is constantly heard a horrid subterraneous noise like the boiling of a gigantic cauldron.

Dr. Cirillo, a learned Physician of Naples, and an excellent Naturalist, made in presence of Sir William Hamilton, various experiments on the water of the Pisciarelli, the results of which were as follow. It had an acid, astringent, and salt taste. It appeared boiling, and a hot and very moist vapour came from it, in which Fahrenheit's

Thermometer rose to 101 degrees. Lime water was neutralized by it, and it deposited a greenish sediment, which shews that the Pisciarelli water contains a great quantity of fixed air. Mixed with syrup of violets, the water was tinged red, and with tincture of turnsole, it was tinged of a red like that produced by the same tincture and oil of vitriol. An alcali saturated with Prussian Blue, rendered this water of a greenish colour, with a sediment of Prussian Blue, a sure sign of its abounding with vitriol of iron. Mixed with Oil of Tartar no effervescence was produced, but this experiment was imperfect. When the saline incrustations round this hot spring are wetted with the same saturated alcali, a strong Prussian Blue is produced, a proof of there being Alum and Vitriol in this water. In the baths near the Lake of Agnano there are incrustations of the same kind of salts.

22. *View of the Porto Pavone in the Island of Nisida.*

This is evidently a portion of the crater of the ancient volcano, which gave birth to this island. The whole of its soil is a tufa like that of the Grotto of Pausilippo, but much more charged with cinders, and pumice stones, some of which are of an enormous size.

Brutus was in this island, as appears by two passages in Cicero's Letters to Atticus.

23. *View of a part of the outside of the Cone of the Solfaterra.*

This mountain having been cut to make the road from Naples to Puzzoli, the volcanic strata of which it is composed are very evident. Suetonius mentions that Caligula, to pave the roads in Italy, took a prodigious quantity of hard stones from this part of the mountain, which is called Olibanus. Many galley slaves are employed to cut stone, which is lava, from this spot, for the purpose of paving. There are the remains of an ancient Aqueduct in this

mountain, which supplied Puzzoli with water from Serino, about 40 miles distant from it.

24. *View of Puzzoli.*

Many accounts have been published of this ancient city, one of the best of which, by Scipione Mazzella, was printed at Naples in 1594. The soil on which the town stands is a tufa like that of Pausilippo.

The ancient magnificence of Puzzoli was such as to be called by Cicero, *a little Rome.* According to Pliny, L. C. Sylla retired to pass the latter part of his life in this city. It was here, that St. Paul preached first on his arrival by sea from Reggio.

25. *View of the Solfaterra.*

The Solfaterra is the crater of an ancient volcano called by Strabo *Forum Vulcani.* It is of an oval shape, in length about 1500 feet, and about 1000 feet wide. The latest eruption of this volcano was in the year 1198, in the reign of Frederic II. A stratum of volcanic matter, which probably was thrown out at that time, is discernible over the ruins of the Temple of Serapis, near Puzzoli. The rain waters seem to have formed a lake under the plain of the Solfaterra, which boils constantly by the remains of volcanic fire still deeper, and the hot vapour of this water issues constantly with violence in many parts. The water that produces this vapour is the same that forms the hot spring of the Pisciarelli.

By mixing the earth of this plain with the water of the Pisciarelli in leaden cauldrons, heated merely by the volcanic fire of the spot on which they are placed, alum is produced. Sal ammoniac is formed on tiles placed for that purpose. Pure sulphur is likewise produced here, and a mixture of arsenic and sulphur crystallized, of a beautiful red colour, which they call cinnabar. About 273 quintals of sulphur, nearly 2 quintals of sal ammoniac, and 37 quin-

tals of alum, are sold from hence annually, and with proper attention this curious spot might turn to a much greater account.

26. *View taken near Puzzoli.*

This view was taken from the spot near Puzzoli, on which anciently was Cicero's Villa, called the Academia. There are still some remains of the famous Portico. Pliny (Lib. 31. c. 1.) describes exactly the situation of this Villa. Adrian, who died at Baia, was buried in Cicero's Villa, and Antoninus built a temple near his sepulchre. Cicero, in his Letters to Atticus, mentions the *Horti Cluviani, Piliani,* and *Lentulani,* as being in this neighbourhood.

27. *View taken from the Bottom of the Crater of Monte Nuovo.*

This mountain, near Puzzoli, was formed in the short space of 48 hours, in the year 1538. It is composed partly of a light yellow-coloured tufa, like that through which the Grotto of Pausilippo is cut, but not of so hard a nature, and partly of loose volcanic matter, which perfectly corresponds with the curious account of the formation of this mountain. This tufa was formed by water having mixed with the volcanic cinders at the time of the eruption; which naturally accounts also for the formation of all the tufas in the neighbourhood of this mountain.

Near the surface is a thin stratum of lava, which, according to the account of the formation of this mountain was thrown up from the bottom of the crater, where it had been seen to boil as in a cauldron, and destroyed about 20 people, whose curiosity had led them to look into the crater, a day or two after the birth of this mountain.

Sir William Hamilton presented two very rare books bound together, to the British Museum, containing good

accounts of the phenomena that attended the explosion, which formed the Monte Nuovo, and were published a few months after that event. The title of the first is *Dell' Incendio di Pozzuolo, Marco Antonio delli Falconi all' Illustrissima Signora Marchesa della Padula nel* 1538. At the head of the second is, *Ragionamento del Terremoto del Nuovo Monte, dell' Aprimento di Terra in Pozzuolo nell' Anno* 1538, *e della significazione d'essi per Pietro Giacomo de Toledo. Naples,* 1539.

28. *View from the top of Monte Gauro or Barbaro into its Crater.*

At the bottom of this crater there is a rich and fertile plain, about four miles in circumference. There can be no doubt of the volcanic origin of this mountain, so clearly pointed out by its form, and the soil of which it is composed, as also by its perfect resemblance to the Monte Nuovo.

This mountain was said to have produced the famous Falernian Wine. Pliny (lib. 4. cap. 3.) says that the Falernian grape transplanted to this mountain degenerated.

This view embraces the mountain of CUMA,* the most

* This city was founded by a colony from Chalcis and Cumæ of Œolia, before the Trojan War. The inhabitants were called *Cumæi* and *Cumani.*

The Cumæan Sibyl was the most famous among the ten celebrated women, called Sybillæ, who have been described by various classical authors as having been inspired by Heaven with the knowledge of futurity. Some have called this Sibyl by the different names of Amalthæa, Demophile, Herophile, Daphne, Manto, Phemonoe, and Deiphobe. It is said that Apollo became enamoured of her, and that to make her sensible of his passion, he offered to give her whatever she should ask. The Sibyl demanded to live as many years as she had grains of sand in her hand, but unfortunately forgot to ask for the enjoyment of the health, vigour and bloom, of which she was then in possession. The god granted her request, but she refused to gratify the pas-

ancient city of Italy. The soil is a tufa of the same nature as the heights about it, and is certainly a portion of a cone of a volcano. This city was famous for being the habitation of the Sybil, and for its magnificent temple, built by Dedalus. *Posuitque immania Templa.* (Virg. Æn. VI. 19.) There are many remains of the city, but mostly underground.

29. *View of the Lake Avernus.*

This lake is evidently the crater of an extinguished volcano. It has been celebrated by many ancient poets, who brought their heroes here to sacrifice to the manes, or consult the Sybil. Hercules, Ulysses, and Eneas are mentioned to have been at Avernus.*

sion of her lover, though he offered her perpetual youth and beauty. Some time after she became old and decrepit, her form decayed, and melancholy paleness and haggard looks succeeded to bloom and cheerfulness. She had already lived about 700 years, when Æneas came to Italy, and some have imagined, she had three centuries more to live before her years were as numerous as the grains of sand which she had in her hand. She gave Æneas instructions how to find his father in the infernal regions, and even conducted him to the entrance of hell. It was usual in the Sibyl to write her prophecies on leaves, which she placed at the entrance of her cave, and it required particular care in such as consulted her to take up these leaves before they were dispersed by the wind, as their meaning then became incomprehensible. S.

* The waters of this lake were so unwholesome and putrid, that no birds were seen on its banks; hence its original name ἄορος, *avibus carens*. The ancients made it the entrance of hell, as also one of its rivers. Its circumference was five stadia, and its depth could not be ascertained. The waters of the Avernus were indispensably necessary in all enchantments and magical processes. It may also be observed that all lakes whose stagnated waters were putrid and offensive to the smell, were indiscriminately called Averna. S.

This view takes in the ruins of BAIA.* There is not a spot on the coast of Baia, or high grounds about it, but what is covered with the scattered remains of its ancient grandeur. Julius Cæsar had a villa in this neighbourhood, where Marcellus was poisoned by Livia. Hirrius, according to Varro, had a magnificent villa near Baia, and according to Tacitus, Piso's conspiracy against Nero was carried on at his villa here. The same author mentions likewise the villa of Domitia in this neighbourhood. Cicero speaks of the famous fish ponds of Domitian and Hortensius on this coast; the remains of many baths and fish ponds are still visible on a calm day, though now covered by the sea. Julia Mammæa had a house at Baia, built by Alexander Severus. Seneca mentions the villas of Cæsar, Pompey, and Marius in this neighbourhood. It was at Baia where the famous triumvirate of Cæsar, Pompey, and Antony was formed, and here Adrian died.

This plate includes the ruins of the Temple of Proserpine; of Hecate, according to Virgil, or of Juno Infera, according to Ovid. Hannibal made a sacrifice here, when he came to besiege Puzzoli.

The Lake Avernus communicated with the Lucrine Lake and the famous Portus Julius.

30. *View of the Island of Ischia from the Sea.*

The whole Island of Ischia is composed of strata of volcanic matter. It abounds with mineral waters of different qualities and degrees of heat. In those of St. Angelo and the Calata, the quicksilver of Reaumur's thermometer rises to 70 degrees. The analysis of these waters, and many

* This city was founded and received its name from Baius, one of the companions of Ulysses. It was famous for its baths and its delightful situation, but its magnificent villas have yielded to the tremendous earthquakes which afflict and convulse Italy. S.

curious remarks on the natural history of the island, may be seen in a book published at Naples, *Trattato delle acque minerali di Nicola Arcola.*

31. *Bird's Eye View of the Territory called Campi Phlegræi.*

32. *View of part of the Island of Ischia, called Lacco.*

Near Castiglione in this island a considerable lava has ran into the sea. The whole island has been evidently raised by a series of volcanic explosions. The lavas are like that of Vesuvius, and the tufas like those of Naples, but have generally a greenish tint. Near this spot there is a stratum of fine clay between two strata of volcanic matter; and a great pottery is established here. Ischia in the time of the ancients was famous for its earthenware. On Mount Ætna strata of clay have likewise been found between the strata of lava and erupted matter, which is not wonderful, when the hot vapour of the Solfaterra is now converting lava, pumice, and other volcanic matters to a pure clay.

In the bay of Lacco there is a rock called Triglia; it is a tufa, as are the neighbouring heights from which it has been detached. All this part of the island of Ischia abounds with hot springs, and the sand even under the sea in this bay, is burning hot. As there are more frequent earthquakes in this part of the island, and so much volcanic heat, and as there has not been any eruption since the year 1302, Sir William Hamilton thought it probable that a fresh eruption might not be very distant.

33. *View into the Valley called Atrio di Cavallo, between Somma and Vesuvius.*

34. *View of the Promontory of Cappo dell' Arco in the Island of Ventotiene.*

The island of Ventotiene, anciently Pandafaria, is about 30 miles from Ischia, and has been evidently produced by

volcanic explosions. It is about four miles in circumference, and the surface has been cleared for cultivation, his Sicilian Majesty having planted a small colony there. It is in general flat, and the soil over the strata of erupted matter a whitish clay.

It is probable that this island, and that of St. Stefano, about a mile from it, are only small remains of the cone of their parent volcano, the greater part of which may have been carried off by the action of the sea, which is often much agitated in these parts. Julia, the daughter of Augustus, was banished to the Island of Pandataria, and some remains of a magnificent bath, and a small temple, on the spot where she is supposed to have resided, are still existing.

35. *View of part of the inside of the Cone of the Mountain of Somma.*

The form of the interior part of Somma is semi-circular, and is evidently half of the crater of that ancient volcano.

36. *View of Mount Ætna.*

The fourth letter of the Author, inserted at the beginning of this volume, contains an account of his journey to the crater of this mountain; the same letter will also be found in the 60th volume of the Philosophical Transactions.

37. *View of the Island of Stromboli.*

Stromboli is one of the eleven islands now called the Lipari islands, and which were anciently called the Æolian islands. All of them are undoubtedly of volcanic origin, and the volcanic fire which raised this island from the bottom of the sea, seems to be still in its full force. In 1768, when this drawing was taken, there was an eruption of lava from its crater, an event, however, which seldom happens, but it constantly throws up inflamed matter from its

crater. Notwithstanding the danger of the situation, there is a village of about a hundred families on the opposite side of this island.

38. *Night View of a Current of Lava, that ran from Mount Vesuvius towards Resina, the 11th of May,* 1771.

This current of lava ran into the valley between Somma and Vesuvius, disgorged itself into a hollow way, formed a beautiful cascade of fire of more than 50 feet perpendicular fall, and escaping pure, and in its fluid state, from under the scoriæ, fell into the hollow way, and produced the finest effect that can possibly be imagined.

Sir William Hamilton had the honour of conducting their Sicilian Majesties to see this curious phenomenon.

39. *Interior View of the Fossa Grande.*

The *Fossa Grande* is one of the deepest hollow ways cut by the torrents of rain water, on the flanks of Mount Vesuvius.

40. *View of a hollow Road leading from the Grotto of Pausilippo to Pianura.*

The curious quarries of that sort of stone, called Peperino, and which resembles the Piperno of Rome, are here. It is harder than tufa, but not so hard as lava, and is undoubtedly a volcanic composition; it is made use of for window cases, balconies, &c. at Naples.

Here are strata of rapilli, a word probably derived from the Latin *Lapilli*; they are loose white pumice stones, and small fragments of lava and other volcanic substances, exactly similar to those that compose the strata, under which the ancient town of Pompeii is buried.

On Vesuvius, Somma, and in many of the hollow ways in the neighbourhood of Naples, trees reduced to charcoal

are visible, showing that the heat of the erupted matter that inclosed them was very great, but when wood and shells are found in tufa, which probably was thrown out of its parent Volcano in the state of liquid mud, they have no appearance of having been affected by fire.

41. *View of the first discovery of the Temple of Isis at Pompeii.*

The city of Pompeii was buried by showers of pumice stones, and other volcanic matter, during the great eruption of Mount Vesuvius in the year 79, of the Christian era. It was the same eruption that proved fatal to Pliny. This temple and many other edifices of Pompeii, have been cleared by order of his Sicilian Majesty, and the beautiful monuments of antiquity that have been found there have appeared in the magnificent publication of the Antiquities of Herculaneum.

The first discovery of this city was by peasants digging holes to plant vines. Under the foundations of the buildings are other strata of lava and erupted matter, intermixed with strata of vegetable earth, proving beyond any doubt divers eruptions of Vesuvius, long before that which destroyed the city, and which is the first recorded in history.

Plates 42 to 54, contain 118 specimens of various sorts of volcanic matter, tufa, lava, pumice stones, salts, sulphur, together with marble, calcareous stones, marine shells, and other substances thrown out by the action of fire.

A supplement then follows, containing a letter from Sir William Hamilton to Sir Joseph Banks, President of the Royal Society, dated Naples, October 1, 1779, giving an account of a violent eruption of Mount Vesuvius in the preceding August. This letter is illustrated by 5 plates.

1. *Dedicatory Plate to the Royal Society of London.*

This plate includes four compartments of views of the great eruption of Vesuvius above mentioned, and two others, one of the cone of Vesuvius, as it appeared previously to the eruption, and the other of a current of lava that ran from the same mountain in 1777.

2. *View of the great Eruption of Vesuvius on the 8th of August*, 1779.

3. *View of the Eruption on the succeeding day.*

4. *and* 5. *Specimens of Volcanic Matter thrown out of Vesuvius during this Eruption.*

[*This Account of the* CAMPI PHLEGRÆI, *has been made from two fine Copies, one in the Library of the Royal, and the other in the Library of the London, Institution.*]

Synopsis of the Contents of the British Museum, 1808.

Under this title a tract has appeared, by the authority of the Trustees, which may be obtained at the British Museum. From this several very interesting particulars may be collected, for the information of the public at large: and first concerning the origin of the establishment.

The project of a public establishment of this nature was first suggested by the will of Sir Hans Sloane, late of Chelsea, in the county of Middlesex, Bart., who during a long period of eminent practice in physic, had accumulated a very large collection of natural and artificial curiosities, together with a numerous library of printed books as well as manuscripts; and who being well aware how

much science is benefited by the opportunities which large aggregates of objects afford for comparing them together, and marking their less obvious differences, was very solicitous that his sumptuous Museum, which he declared in his will had cost him upwards of £50,000, should, if possible, be preserved intire, and permanently dedicated to public utility.

With this view he directed that the whole of his Museum should be offered to the British Parliament for the moderate sum of £20,000; that should this tender not be accepted, the offer should be then made to certain foreign Academies named in his will; and that should these also decline the offer, his Executors should be at liberty to dispose of it in the manner that should appear to them most eligible.

Sir Hans Sloane having died in the beginning of the year 1753, the offer directed in his will was immediately made to Parliament, and was accepted without hesitation. Before the expiration of that year an act was passed, which ordered the payment of the stipulated sum to his Executors, and vested the property of the Museum in Trustees for the use of the Public.*

* From a schedule which was handed about at the time of the purchase, we collect the following totals of the contents of this Museum; but as this document is by no means authentic, we must request our readers to consider these numbers rather as approximations than as accurate enumerations.

Library of printed books and manuscripts, including books of prints, and drawings	*Vols.* 50,000
Coins and medals	23,000
Antique idols, utensils, &c.	1,125
Cameos, intaglios, seals, &c.	1,500
Vessels and utensils of agate, jasper, &c.	542
Anatomical preparations of human bodies, parts of mummies, calculi, &c.	756

A beginning having thus been made of a public scientific repository, it was deemed expedient to enlarge its extent, and increase its importance, by adding to it whatever happened to be at that time, within the reach of the Legislature. Accordingly, Parliament, having by various successive acts and resolutions obtained the full possession of the library of manuscripts, collected by Sir Robert Cotton, in the times of Queen Elizabeth and James I, and increased by his son, Sir Thomas Cotton, in the subsequent reign, provided in the abovementioned Act that this collection should be made a part of the intended National Museum.*

Concerning this Library, which has ever been deemed an inestimable treasure, chiefly abounding in authentic documents relating to the history, the antiquities, the laws and constitution of these realms, and also in many ancient and splendid biblical and liturgick volumes, chronicles, and a variety of political tracts, we shall only remark at

Quadrupeds and their parts	8,126
Birds and their parts, eggs and nests	1,172
Fishes and their parts	1,555
Amphibia	521
Crustacea	1,436
Shells, echina, entrochi	5,845
Insects	5,394
Corals, spunges, zoophytes	1,421
Stones, ores, bitumens, salts, &c.	9,949
Volumes of dried plants	334
Mathematical instruments	55
Miscellaneous artificial curiosities	2,003

MS. catalogues of the whole Museum, 38 vol. fol. and 8 quarto.

* From the preamble to the act of parliament, 12 and 13 of William III. cap. 7, it may be gathered that the public is chiefly indebted for this Library to the liberality of Sir John Cotton, Bart. grandson to the first collector.

present that it now consists of 861 volumes; of which 54 are so much damaged by a fire which happened in the year 1731, as to be almost useless. We are thus brief in our account of this important library, as more ample information may easily be gathered from the prefaces to the Catalogue compiled by Dr. Smyth and published in the year 1696; and the more enlarged one printed in 1802, by order of the Commissioners on the Records of the Kingdom.

Besides these manuscripts, the collection contained also a considerable number of coins, chiefly Saxon and old English, and several Roman and British antiquities, which are now incorporated in their proper classes at the Museum.

As an appendage to the Cottonian Library, there was likewise at the disposal of Parliament a collection of about 2,000 volumes of English, French, and Italian books, formed by Major Arthur Edwards, late of St. George, Hanover Square, and by his will, made in the year 1738, bequeathed to the Trustees of the Cottonian Library, together with the reversion of the sum of £7,000 for the purpose of erecting a building or repository, properly adapted for the effective preservation of the two joint libraries. This addition, of course, became likewise a part of the new foundation; and, the necessity of erecting a building being thus superseded by the transfer of the libraries to the Museum, the above legacy of £7,000, when it devolved in the year 1773, was placed in the public funds*: and the interest accruing from it was, conformably to the intention of the testator, and the provi-

* This capital, which originally purchased £7,933 Old South Sea Annuities is now by accumulation, and the addition of the sum of £1,123, being the amount of lottery tickets granted by his present Majesty increased to £12,440. 6*s.* 9*d.* of the same fund.

sions of the act of Parliament, ordered to be expended in the purchase of books, manuscripts, coins, and other curiosities; by which means considerable additions have from time to time been made, and continue to be made, to the general Repository.

Parliament also, with the same liberal spirit of promoting the purposes of literature, caused an offer to be made to the Countess of Oxford, relict of Edward, Earl of Oxford, and the Duchess of Portland, their only daughter, for the purchase of the numerous and valuable Library of manuscripts collected by the said Earl, and by Robert, Earl of Oxford, his father. The sum offered was £10,000; and the condition annexed was, that the Library, under the name of the Harleian Collection of Manuscripts, should be kept together as an addition to the Cottonian Library. This offer was willingly accepted; and a clause was inserted in the Act ordering the payment of the abovementioned sum to the parties above named, and that the collection be disposed of according to the conditions of the purchase.

This Library, consisting of upwards of 7,600 volumes, many of them, as is usual in all MS. collections, containing a great number of separate articles, and upwards of 40,000 original rolls, charters, and other instruments, among which there are many of great antiquity, the whole chiefly relating to the political, parliamentary and ecclesiastical history of Great Britain and Ireland, is now placed according to its destination. A general view of its contents is given in the Preface of the Catalogue of the Library, printed in the year 1759, in 2 volumes folio.

In order to defray the expenses necessarily incurred by these purchases, and to provide a proper repository for the preservation of them, as well as a fund for the permanent support of the establishment, Parliament resolved to raise the sum of £100,000 by way of Lottery; which

having been drawn according to the provisions laid down in the Act, netted the sum of £95,194, 8s. 6d. This sum, together with the several collections purchased and granted as above stated, Parliament vested in an incorporate body of Trustees, consisting of the first characters in the kingdom for rank, station, and literary fame; at the same time conferring on them ample powers to take such measures as they should deem expedient for the disposal, preservation, and management of the Institution, which it was now determined should bear the name of the BRITISH MUSEUM.

The first act of these Trustees was to provide a proper building for the reception of the ample collections confided to their care; and after various proposals, they at length fixed upon the noble mansion, built about the year 1680, by Ralph, first Duke of Montagu, who being at that time Ambassador at Paris, sent over French artists for erecting and adorning the edifice he had in contemplation. This palace, together with its gardens and appurtenances, occupying in the whole an area of seven acres and twenty perches of land, was ceded by the representatives of the Montagu family for the moderate sum of £10,000.

The necessary repairs (which, the house having stood long empty, proved very expensive), were immediately proceeded upon; and the proper book cases and cabinets having been completed, and the collections removed thither, and properly distributed and arranged, the Museum was at length opened for study and public inspection on the 15th of January, 1759.*

* Besides the £20,000 paid for the Sloanean, and the £10,000, for the Harleian, collections, and £10,000 for Montagu House, the sum of £28,663 15s. was laid out in the purchase of £30,000, 3 per cent. Reduced Annuities, and appropriated to the maintenance of the establishment; and the remaining £26,531. 3s. 2d. raised by the Lottery, scarcely sufficed to defray the expenses of the repairs, cases, furniture, removing the collections, and various other incidental charges.

Subsequent accessions afterwards particularized are, 1. The Royal Collection of Books and Manuscripts given by King George II. with other advantages and encouragements. 2. The vast royal collection of pamphlets, given by his present Majesty, containing upwards of 30,000 articles bound in about 2000 volumes, most of the tracts being now become uncommonly scarce, and many of them probably unique. This circumstance naturally suggests the wish, that such of them as are valuable, and not in the Harleian Miscellany, or any similar work, should be reprinted as supplemental to those collections. 3. Other gifts of his present Majesty. 4. The Hamiltonian Collection, purchased by Parliament. 5. The Townleian Collection of statues and other sculptured marbles, also purchased by Parliament. 6. The Lansdowne Manuscripts, purchased in the same manner, since the death of the late Marquis of Lansdowne, and consisting chiefly of original and authentic documents relating to the history of England, particularly during the reigns of the Tudors; besides a number of miscellaneous collections made by several eminent statesmen and learned antiquaries. The whole forming an excellent supplement to the Cottonian Library, which, in the nature of its contents, it most resembles.

Though a different method is, for sufficient reasons, observed in the Synopsis, we shall continue to note the literary accessions together: these are, 6. Mr. Cracherode's fine collection of books, part of his extensive legacy to the Museum, and contained in the second room on the ground floor. 7. Dr. Birch's library, bequeathed by him, and consisting both of MSS. and printed books. 8. Books bequeathed by Mr. Tyrwhitt, and 9. by Sir William Musgrave. Besides several smaller donations by various individuals. 10. Dr. Bentley's Classics, most of them illustrated by his own hand, and lately purchased by the trustees.

Additions of a different kind may be thus enumerated. 11. Greenwood's collection of stuffed birds, brought from Holland; and since much augmented by purchase and donation. 12. Mr. Hatchett's systematical collection of minerals. 13. Mr. Tyssen's Saxon coins. 14. Mr. Brander's fossils. 15. Coins. 16. Prints. 17. Minerals. 18. Shells. 19. Antique engraved gems; all left by Mr. Cracherode, as part of his noble legacy. 20. Various articles given by the late Thomas Hollis, Esq. 21. With drawings and other articles to a great amount, presented by the late Earl of Exeter. Of all these a more particular account will be found in the Synopsis itself.

The printed books are arranged in twelve rooms on the ground floor, and two on the basement story.

The rooms containing manuscripts, are now the third to the seventh inclusive, up stairs; and these are thus described:

DEPARTMENT OF MANUSCRIPTS.

Lansdowne Library of Manuscripts.

This library, which, having been lately acquired, is not yet finally arranged, consists of 1352 articles, of which 114 volumes contain an ample collection of Lord Burleigh's State Papers, many of them originals: 46 volumes of Sir Julius Cæsar's papers, all relative to the history of the time of Queen Elizabeth and King James I.: 108 volumes of historical collections of Dr. White Kennet, Bishop of Peterborough: a considerable number of original royal and noble letters and papers: some Chinese drawings; and a great store of historical, juridical, biographical, heraldical, and miscellaneous collections.*

* The repertory to this library being at present nothing more than a sale catalogue, and of course very imperfect, will require to be newly constructed on the enlarged plan of the other catalogues belonging

FOURTH ROOM.

Sloanean and Birch's collection of Manuscripts.

A collection of MSS. bequeathed by the late Dr. Birch, consisting of 357 volumes, chiefly on history, biography, divinity, and literature.

Sir Hans Sloane's library of MSS. consisting of 4100 volumes, principally on physic, natural history, and natural philosophy. It also contains Kæmpfer's MSS.; several journals of voyages; and some oriental MSS.

In a recess within this room are placed Mr. Halhed's and some other collections of oriental MSS. A collection of MSS. and rolls, consisting of 62 articles relating to Kent, purchased of Mr. Hasted: and some select MSS out of the other libraries in the Museum.

Over the chimney is a drawing of the palace of Columna near Moscow, which belonged to the Czars of Moscovy: it was built of wood, and is now demolished. Presented by the Honourable Percy Windham.*

FIFTH ROOM.

The greatest part of the Harleian Library of Manuscripts is deposited in this room.

SIXTH ROOM.

The remainder of the Harleian Library of Manuscripts is deposited in this room.† Also

to this institution. Some progress has been made in this work; but it must be a considerable time before it can be completed.

* A catalogue of the contents of this room, and of most of the additional acquisitions in the fifth room, compiled by the Rev. S. Ayscough, was printed in the year 1772, in two volumes quarto.

† A compendious view of the arrangement of this Library is printed,

Many additions by gift, bequest, and purchase.
Among which are particularly remarkable,

Fifty-seven volumes, containing a series of public acts relating to the history and government of England, from the year 1115 to 1608, collected by Thomas Rymer, but not printed in his Fœdera; and sixty-four volumes of rolls of Parliament: the whole ordered to be deposited in the Museum, by the House of Lords.

A collection, in forty-seven volumes, relating to the history of Ireland; presented by the Rev. Jeremiah Milles, Dean of Exeter.

Forty-three volumes of Icelandic manuscripts; presented, with a much more numerous collection of printed books, by the Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. K. B.

Forty-one volumes, containing the decisions of the commissioners for settling the city estates after the fire of London; presented by Thomas Cowper, Esq.

Twenty-four volumes relating to the history of music, which, together with a considerable collection of printed books on the same subject, were bequeathed by Sir John Hawkins.

Twenty-seven volumes of music, chiefly motets, and other church music, by old composers, (Prænestini, Palestrina, Pergolesi, Steffani, Handel, &c.) bequeathed by James Mathias, Esq.

Thirty-eight volumes of manuscripts, and nine of drawings, being a copious collection towards a topography and

and may be had, together with the Analytical Syllabus of the Library of Printed Books. A catalogue of these MSS. was printed in the year 1759, in two volumes folio; but the latter part of it was found so defective, that it became necessary to have it corrected and enlarged. This improved work is now completed, and forms three volumes folio. An Index, which is not yet finished, will probably form a fourth volume.

history of the county of Sussex; bequeathed by Sir William Burrell.

Forty-four volumes, 32 of which contain an obituary kept by the donor, and the rest being a collection of autographs, original warrants, and other documents, catalogues of portraits, &c. bequeathed, together with a considerable library of printed books, by Sir William Musgrave, Bart.

A numerous collection of manuscripts, chiefly relating to the County and University of Cambridge, bequeathed by the Rev. William Cole, M. A.

In the presses $\frac{1}{1}$ and XVI. are two rolls of the Pentateuch on vellum, the former of considerable antiquity, and the latter much more recent: this latter, together with a considerable number of Hebrew MSS. and printed books, was presented by Solomon da Costa, Esq.

Against the press $\frac{2}{1}$ hang three specimens of minute writing, forming the portraits of Queen Anne, Prince George of Denmark, and the Duke of Gloucester, their son.

Against the press XVIII. hangs an original deed in Latin, written on Papyrus, being a conveyance of some land to a monastery, dated Ravenna, Ao. 572, bought at the sale of the Pinelli library. And opposite to it is a large specimen of the reed (*Cyperus Papyrus*) of which that kind of paper is made.

In the second window hangs an Italian note to Sir William Hamilton, written on modern papyrus, explaining the mode of preparing it.

SEVENTH ROOM.

The Royal Library of Manuscripts.

Deposited in XXXIII Presses.

The Cottonian Library of Manuscripts.

Deposited in XXI Presses.

These two libraries are not classed in a strict scientific order.*

In the press under No. XIX of the Cottonian Library are deposited ninety-four volumes of extracts, transcripts, and notes, chiefly relating to the Exchequer, collected by Thomas Madox, Esq. historiographer to Queen Anne and King George I, and bequeathed by his widow as an addition to the Cottonian Library.

On the table, in a glazed frame, is the original of the Magna Charta, belonging to the Cottonian library; and on the side of it is a fac-simile engraving of it, by Pine.—Against press XXI. of the Cottonian Library is the original of the articles preparatory to the signing of the great charter, perfect, with the seal; presented Anno 1769, by Earl Stanhope.

The department of Natural History commences with the eighth room on the same floor, and extends to the twelfth. Of this a very satisfactory, though general, account is given in the Synopsis, from page 12 to the end of page 42.

The department of Antiquities commences at page 43 of the Synopsis, and is now entirely deposited in the new wing, which contains the Townleian marbles: and, with the addition of Mr. Cracherode's prints and drawings, occupies thirteen rooms.

* Of the King's Library, a catalogue, compiled by Mr. David Casley, was printed in the year 1734, in quarto: and of the Cottonian Library there are no less than three catalogues extant; the first by Dr. Thomas Smith, printed in 1696, folio; the second, being an attempt toward a classical arrangement, printed in 1777, octavo; and the third improved and considerably enlarged by Mr. Planta, printed by his Majesty's command in the year 1802, folio.

So noble a collection of various materials for learning and improvement, must be regarded with pride and satisfaction by the public; who will, doubtless, rejoice in every judicious addition made to it, either by public liberality, or private munificence.

The various libraries are now almost completely catalogued.

1. *The Printed Books:* in an alphabetical catalogue, printed in 1737, in two volumes folio; but now so extended by additions, that, when reprinted, it will probably make twice the quantity.

2. *The Royal Library* of MSS. Catalogue by the late Mr. David Casley: printed in 1734, 4to.

3. *The Cottonian Library.* Catalogued first by Dr. Thomas Smith; but lately in a very complete manner by Mr. Planta, the present principal librarian; whose work was printed by his Majesty's command, in one large volume, folio, in 1802.

4. *The Harleian Library.* The catalogue formerly two volumes folio; but just now reprinted in three volumes folio, by his Majesty's command; the whole third volume and a part of the second, consisting of articles revised and greatly enlarged by Mr. Nares, lately librarian of the MS. department.

5. The Sloane and Birch MSS. Catalogue by the late Mr. Ayscough of the British Museum. 2 vols. 4to. 1782.

6. The Lansdowne Collection, not yet completed.

7. Additional MSS. not yet printed.

An Account of the Scriptoria, *or Writing Rooms in the Monasteries of England.*

Every Monastery had usually some Apartment, called the *Scriptorium*, or else some portion of its cloister appropriated for this purpose, where their music and missals were copied out; and such other books as they could obtain to copy. In the old Library at Worcester Cathedral, and in the remaining Libraries of some other Collegiate Churches, may still be seen the manner of writing music, before the invention of the present Notes, and some of the old Copies of Books.

By means of such *Scriptoria*, were compiled and preserved, the first annals of Saxon History; without which, however strange the composition of some of them may be, this would now have been a land of darkness, as to any accounts of what passed therein, during those ages.

The custom of making this one good use of Convents, and of Christian Societies, was derived from very early days. About the year 220, Alexander, Bishop of Jerusalem, built a library there, for preserving the epistles of learned ecclesiastical persons, written one to another; and their commentaries on the Holy Scriptures. And in what manner Origen was aided to write his admirable works, we learn from Eusebius, who tells us that he had more than seven Notaries appointed for him, who, every one, in his turn, wrote that which he uttered; and as many more Scriveners, together with *Maidens*, well exercised and practised in penning, who were to write copies. (Eccles. Hist. of Eusebius Pamphilus, lib. 6. cap. 20 and 21.)

The preservation and progress of Science, by means of Convents, is a very curious fact, and the precious estimation in which books were held, when few could read them, is still more so.

The books which Fergus the Second, who assisted Alaric

the Goth, had brought with him, as a part of the plunder from Rome, about the year 1106, had been deposited in the monastery in the island of Jona. From thence they were, by degrees, copied for the use of other monasteries; and besides these, other books were obtained afterwards, by means of various journeys to Rome. Benedict Bishop, the founder of Weremouth, and the friend of Bishop Wilfrid, made no fewer than five journeys to Rome to purchase copies of books. (Boethius, lib. vii. p. 114.—See also Paulus Jovius, as citedby Archbp. Usher, Br. Eccl. 597, and Bedæ Hist. Abb. Wermuthen, p. 297.

They became deposited in various Monasteries. Some such were at Canterbury, where also were books that had been brought from Rome, both by Augustin and by Theodore. And the letter of Aldhelm (the very person who founded Malmsbury) containing an account of his studies, and progress at Canterbury, by the help of such books, is one of the most curious fragments of antiquity. (Anglia Sacra, tom. ii. p. 6 and 7.)

The price of these books, was at various times enormous. Aldfred, king of Northumberland, gave eight *hides of land*, that is as much as eight ploughs could till, for one volume of Cosmography, and on this occasion it perhaps ought not to be forgotten, what a most ancient map or parchment, for the illustration of Cosmography, there is still preserved, in the Library of Hereford Cathedral.

In these Conventual *Scriptoria*, were copied out the Writings of the Fathers; in these also were copied out the abstruse works of the first Schoolmen; and here also little works of genius, besides additions to Æsop's Fables,* were added sometimes as effusions of fancy and imagination.

* This book was so much in repute, that we are told king Alfred himself made a translation of it from the Greek. And that such fancied devices on architectural friezes and mouldings, as allusions to Æsop's Fbales, had their first origin amongst pious and ingenious women, in

It is an interesting circumstance, deserving to be mentioned on this occasion; that before the time of venerable Bede, there lived an Anglo-Saxon Poet, of the name of *Cædman*, or *Kedman*, of the wonderous powers of whose mind Bede speaks in the highest terms, (Bedæ Hist. Eccles. lib. iv. cap. 24.) and says he sung of the Creation of the World, of the origin of Mankind, and of the whole history of the Book of Genesis. He died about the year 680, and therefore must have been a contemporary of Etheldreda, who founded the Monastery at Ely. And it is a very curious fact, little known, that Lye,* (the author of the Anglo-Saxon Dictionary) translated this Poem, and that therein it was found had been introduced, almost exactly, the same idea of the Fallen Angels, and even the peculiarity of the nine days falling, and of Satan's assembling his *Thanes*, on their rousing themselves; which was afterwards introduced by Milton in his Paradise Lost. This account, Mr. King says he received from the learned and venerable Dr. Percy, Lord Bishop of Dromore, who had several manuscripts of Lye, bequeathed to him; and

the peaceful retirement of their sequestered retreats, is much confirmed by a curious observation which has been lately made, that even many of the fables themselves, that now commonly pass for *Æsop's* seem to have had their real invention and origin, in the peaceful abodes of the religious.

In a very curious Memoir, concerning the Works of Mary, an Anglo-Norman Poetess, born in France, who wrote in the French Language, in the reign of King Henry the Third (of England,) and who amongst other things translated the *Fables of Æsop;* it was made to appear that there were indeed but few of Æsop's *original Fables* amongst her collection; which yet she borrowed entirely from England; and that the greater part, from several allusions in them, shewed, that they must have been composed *in Monasteries*, before her time. *See* Hume's *Hist. of England, vol.* 1, 4to. p. 68—King's *Munimenta Antiqua, vol.* 4, p. 113—*and the Archæologia, vol.* 13. p. 36-67.

* This Author's Name is misprinted by Mr. King—*Lisle.*

was of all other men the best qualified to investigate such curious matters of ancient literature.

It should not be forgotten, with regard to manuscripts, the productions of these painful penmen in *Scriptoria*, that King Alfred is said, by the Saxon writers, to have first received his eagerness for erudition, in an age when he himself complained of the general ignorance even of the clergy, from his mother's showing him a book of *Saxon Poems, beautifully written*, and illuminated; and promising to give it to which ever of her sons should soonest learn to read it.

Till the eleventh century, musical notes were expressed only by letters of the alphabet: and till the fourteenth century, they were expressed only by large lozenge-shaped black dots, or points, placed on different lines, one above another, and then first named *ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la*, to which *si* was afterwards added; and they were all expressed without any distinction as to length of time; and without any such things as breves, semibreves, minims, crotchets, or quavers, &c. The old psalters in many cathedral churches, are found thus written; and in consequence of this it was, that the Scriptoria, in some other places, as well as at Gloucester, are found so contrived, as to have long ranges of seats, or benches, one beyond another, for the copyists; so that a master or person standing at one end, and naming each note, it might quickly be copied out by all, naming it in succession from one end to the other. Hence the psalters were more easily copied than any other books; and it is not a little remarkable, that in the library at Worcester, there is a copy of St. Matthew's Gospel, set to music throughout, with these sort of notes.

In foreign monasteries, the boys and novices were chiefly occupied in these labours, but the missals and bibles were ordered to be written by monks of mature age and discretion. The Scriptorium of St. Alban's Abbey was built by

Abbot Paulin, a Norman, who ordered many volumes to be written there, about the year 1080. Archbishop Lanfranc furnished the copies. Estates were often granted for the support of the Scriptorium; that at St. Edmund's Bury, was endowed with two mills, and in the year 1171, the tithes of a rectory were appropriated to the cathedral convent of St. Swithin at Winchester, *ad libros transcribendos*. Many instances of this species of benefaction occur from the tenth century. Nigel, in the year 1160, gave the monks of Ely two churches, *ad libros faciendos*.

This employment appears to have been diligently practised at Croyland; for Ingulphos relates, that when the library of that convent was burned in the year 1091, seven hundred volumes were consumed. Fifty-eight volumes were transcribed at Glastonbury, during the government of one abbot, about the year 1300. And in the library of this monastery, the richest in England, there were upwards of four hundred volumes in the year 1248. More than 80 books were thus transcribed for St. Alban's Abbey, by Abbot Wethamstede, who died about 1400.

Some of the classics were written in the English monasteries very early. Henry, a Benedictine monk of Hyde Abbey, near Winchester, transcribed in the year 1178, Terence, Boethius, Suetonius, and Claudian. Of these he formed one book, illuminating the initials, and forming the brazen bosses of the covers with his own hands; but this Abbot had more devotion than taste, for he exchanged this manuscript a few years afterwards for four missals, the Legend of St. Christopher, and St. Gregory's PASTORAL CARE, with the Prior of the neighbouring cathedral convent. Benedict, abbot of Peterborough, author of the Latin chronicle of King Henry II. amongst a great variety of scholastic and theological treatises, transcribed Seneca's Epistles and Tragedies, Terence, Mar-

tial, and Claudian, to which may be added GESTA ALEXANDRI, about the year 1180.

In a catalogue of the books of the library of Glastonbury we find Livy, Sallust, Seneca, Tully DE SENECTUTE and AMICITIA, Virgil, Persius, and Claudian, in the year 1248. Among the royal Manuscripts of the British Museum, is one of the twelve books of Statius's Thebaid, supposed to have been written in the tenth century, which once belonged to the cathedral convent of Rochester. And another of Virgil's Æneid, written in the thirteenth, which came from the library of St. Austin's, Canterbury. Wallingford, Abbot of St. Alban's, gave or sold from the library of that monastery to Richard de Bury, bishop of Durham, author of the PHILOBIBLON, and a great collector of books, Terence, Virgil, Quintilian, and Jerom against Rufinus, together with thirty-two other volumes, valued at fifty pounds of silver. The scarcity of Parchment undoubtedly pre-

* The monks of Durham having begun to build a College for their novices at Oxford, about the year 1290, Richard de Bury, Bishop of that diocese, not only assisted, but also partly endowed it. At his decease, in 1345, he left to this College, then called Durham, and since Trinity College, all his books, which were more in number than all the bishops in England then possessed, in order that the scholars of that College, and of the University, might, under certain conditions, make use of them. After the College came into possession of them, they were, for many years, kept in chests, under the custody of several scholars deputed for that purpose, and a library being built in the reign of King Henry IV, these books were put into pews or studies, and chained to them. They continued in this manner till the college was dissolved by King Henry VIII, when they were conveyed away, some to Duke Humphrey's Library, remaining there till the reign of King Edward VI, and others to the Library of Baliol College. Some which remained, came into the hands of Dr. George Owen, a physician at Godstow, who purchased Trinity College of Edward VI.

The bishop wrote a treatise containing rules for the management of the library above mentioned, describing how the books were to be preserved,

vented the transcription of many other books in these Societies. About the year 1120, one master Hugh, being appointed by the convent of St. Edmund's Bury, in Suffolk, to write and illuminate a grand copy of the Bible for their library, could procure no parchment for this purpose in

and upon what conditions they were to be lent out to scholars, and appointed five keepers, to whom he granted yearly salaries. This treatise he entitled *Philobiblos*, from whence he himself came to be called by the same name, "a lover of books;" and this, very justly, if, as he says himself in the preface to it, his love of them was so violent that it put him in a kind of rapture, and made him neglect all his other affairs. He finished it at Auckland, the 24th of January, 1344-5, being then just 63 years of age. It was printed at Spires in 1483; at Paris by Badius Ascensius in 1500; by the learned Thomas James at Oxford in 1599, 4to; and at Leipsic in 1674, at the end of *Philologicarum Epistolarum Centuria una, ex Bibliotheca Melch. Haminsfeldii.* It is also in Manuscript in the Cottonian library,* in the Royal Library, and other libraries in Oxford and Cambridge.

The *Philobiblos* is written in very indifferent Latin, and in a declamatory style. It is divided into twenty chapters. In Chapter I. the author praises wisdom, and books in which it is contained. II. That books are to be preferred to riches and pleasure. III. That they ought to be always bought. IV. How much good arises from books, and that they are misused only by ignorant people. V. That good monks write books, but the bad ones are otherwise employed. VI. The praise of the ancient begging Friars, with a reproof of the modern ones. VII. He bewails the loss of books by fire and wars. VIII. He shews what fine opportunities he had of collecting books, whilst he was chancellor and treasurer, as well as during his embassies. IX. That the ancients outdid the moderns in hard studying. X. That learning is by degrees arrived to perfection, and that he had procured a Greek and Hebrew Grammar. XI. That the law and law-books are not properly learning. XII. The usefulness and necessity of Grammar. XIII. An apology for Poetry, and the usefulness of it. XIV. Who ought to love books. XV.

* See Planta's Catal. of MSS. in the Cottonian Libray, p. 614. Appx. IV. 163.

England.—*See King's Munimenta Antiqua, vol. 4. p. 152, 153, and Warton's second Dissertation, prefixed to the first volume of his Hist. of Eng. Poetry.*

The manifold advantages of learning. XVI. Of writing new books, and mending the old. XVII. Of using books well, and how to place them. XVIII. An answer to his calumniators. XIX. Upon what conditions books are to be lent to strangers. XX. Conclusion.

In the *Philobiblon* the bishop apologizes for admitting the poets into his collection; *quare non negleximus fabulas poetarum.* But he is more complaisant to the prejudices of his age, where he says, that the laity are unworthy to be admitted to any commerce with books: *Laici omnium librorum communione sunt indigni.* He prefers books of the liberal arts to treatises of the law. He laments that good literature had entirely ceased in the University of Paris. He admits *Panfletos exiguos* into his Library. He employed Stationarios and *Librarios*, not only in England, but in France, Italy, and Germany. He regrets the total ignorance of the Greek language; but adds that he has provided for the Students of his Library both Greek and Hebrew Grammars. He calls Paris *the Paradise of the world*, and says that he purchased there a variety of invaluable volumes in all sciences, which yet were neglected and perishing. While he was Chancellor and Treasurer of England, instead of the usual presents and new years gifts appendant to his office, he chose to receive those perquisites in books. By the favour of King Edward III, he gained access to the libraries of the most capital monasteries, where he shook off the dust from various volumes preserved in chests and presses, which had not been opened for many ages. *See Wood's Hist. and Antiq. of the Univ. of Oxford, by Gutch, vol. 2, p. 910, 911.—Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poetry, vol. 1. p. 120.—Biogra. Britan. vol. 1. p. 298, and new edit. vol. 1. p. 372.—and Hutchinson' Hist. of Durham, vol. 1. p. 297, 298.*

PUBLIC RECORDS.

An Account of the Records in the Treasury of the Court of the Receipt of the Exchequer, preserved in the ancient Chapter House of the Abbey of Westminster. By GEORGE ROSE, *Esq. Keeper of the said Records.*

The Records in this Treasury are so various in their nature, as to render it difficult to state the several sorts, without going into some detail. As many as would admit of it, however, are classed under General Heads; and the most important of the others are enumerated in a list under the title of MISCELLANEA.

ROLLS OF PARLIAMENT.

These Rolls extend from the 18th to the 21st of King Edward I, and are the most ancient original Rolls of Parliament existing. They were printed under the care of the Reverend Doctor Strachey, with all the other Rolls of Parliament, with an accuracy unexampled, considering the extent and difficulty of the work.

Besides the above there are the Statuta Walliæ, 12 Edward I; a Statute Roll of the 13th of Edward I; a Roll of the 7th of Henry V; and an Act of Resumption of the 20th of Henry VI.

ROLLS OF THE CURIA REGIS.

These are during the reigns of Richard I.—John—and Henry III.

It would be very difficult to give any distinct definition of these Rolls. The proceedings in them do not vary much in their nature; they respect civil suits between individuals, as the early proceedings in Parliament chiefly

did, except in the petitions, and in some instances criminal cases.

The Titles of these Rolls are in most instances, "Placita coram Domino Rege et Consilio suo." And in the earliest Rolls of Parliament extant, in 18 Edward I, p. 15. of the first volume, the title is, "Placita coram ipso Domino Rege et ejus Consilio ad Parliamenta sua." In the 21st of Edward III, p. 91 and 112, "Placita coram ipso Domino Rege et ejus Consilio ad Parliamentum suum." In another Roll of the 21st of Edward I, p. 107, "Placita coram ipso Domino Rege Angliæ superiore Domino Regni Scotiæ et consilio suo apud Novum Castrum," &c. In the 22d of Edward I, p. 127, "Placita coram Domino Rege ad Westmonasterium," on the 23rd of Edward I. p. 132, "Placita et Memoranda coram Domino Edwardo Rege ad Parliamentum suum. In the 30th of Edward I. p. 150, "Placita apud Westm̃. coram Rege et Consilio suo in Parliamento." In the 33rd of Edward I. p. 172, "Placita in Parliamento Domini Regis." In the 33rd and 34th of Edward I. p. 134, "Placita coram Domino Rege apud Westm̃." And in the 35th of Edward I. p. 216, "Negotia adjornata de Scaccario ad Parliamentum Regis." After which I think no Placita occurs in the Rolls of Parliament, except the "Placita Coronæ coram Domino Rege in Parliamento suo apud Westm̃. Anno Regni Regis Ricardi Secundi vicessimo primo."

The proceedings in these Rolls of the Curia Regis, were certainly, in many instances at least, before the King himself in his council, wherever he happened to be; and I find in one instance, in the reign of Henry III, that when he was in Gascoigne, in the 37th year of his reign, the proceedings were before the Queen and the King's Council. The title of the Roll is, "Placita coram Dominâ Reginâ et Consilio Domini Regis," &c.

There seems indeed to have been a mixed jurisdiction between the Parliament and the King's Council so late as the time of Henry VI; for in the sixth year of that king's reign, when there was not sufficient time for deciding cases during a Session, an order was made that they should be heard by the King's council. And again in the 15th year of the same reign, that they should in like manner be heard; and in both cases, that the decrees of the council when made, should be enrolled in Parliament.

In these Rolls of the Curia Regis, there will be found some matter interesting to the law, the history and the customs of the country.

It will probably be difficult to decide, now, when the proceedings in the Curia Regis finished, and the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas, first sat as distinct and separate Courts. In the old Calendars, the Rolls are called of the Curia Regis, to the end of Henry III. and from the first of Edward I, of the King's Bench and Common Pleas,* but nothing the writer of this account has seen appears to justify that. On the contrary I find in King John's reign, mixed titles in the Rolls. A few Rolls of Henry III. are said to be in the Tower.†

Not being able to decide when the Court was divided, Mr. Rose states, as has been formerly done, that the Rolls of the King's Bench in this Treasury, are from the first of

* The titles to these Rolls vary very much even in the reign of Edward I. In one Roll of the first year of his reign, in different parts of it, there are "Placita coram Domino Edwardo Rege et Consilio suo."—"Placita coram Consilio Domini Regis."—"Placita coram tenentibus locum Domini Regis."—"Placita apud Westm. coram Gilberto de Prestocū et sociis suis."—&c.

† In the Inner Temple Library, there are copies of various Placita during the reigns of Edward I, II, and III. See *Libraries*, vol. ii. p. 133.

Edward I. to the end of Henry V;* and the Rolls of the Common Pleas, from the beginning of Edward I. to the end of Henry VII.† except those of a few terms in the latter reign, which are in the Treasury of the Common Pleas.

ASSIZE ROLLS.

Assize Rolls from the 6th of Richard the First, to the end of Henry VI, and a few in the reign of Edward IV.

Some of these Rolls in the reigns of Henry III, Edward I, and Edward II, are in the Tower.‡

QUO WARRANTO ROLLS.

Quo Warranto Rolls in the reigns of Edward I, II, and III.§

* In the 18th of Henry VI. the Commons petitioned, that with the consent of the King and the Lords, the Records of this Court and the Common Pleas might be carried back to the two Benches; to which the King answered, "Le Roy s'advisera."—Rot. Parl. vol. 5. p. 29. b.

† Sir Matthew Hale says that in the time of King John, the courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas, were distinct Courts, but states mixed proceedings in the Rolls.—Hist. of the Com. Law, p. 149, 151. —See Coke, Lyttleton, lib. 2. cap. 3. sect. 96. p. 71. b.—Also 4 Inst. p. 70 and 99.

‡ There is in the Tower an Assize Roll of the 31st of Edward I.—See *Librarian*, vol. ii. p. 88.—There are also "Placita apud Ebor." from the 1st to the 19th of Edward II.

In the Bodleian Library there are, "Placita, &c apud Cant. coram Hen. de Staunton, Anno 6 Edward II."

In the Library of the Dean and Chapter of Durham there are "Placita" of the 20th of Edward III, and in the Library of Lincoln's Inn, the like, of the reigns of Edward III, and Henry IV.

§ In the Bodleian Library there are "Placita Dni Regis de Quo Warranto, &c." of King Edward I, and of Queens Mary and Elizabeth.

In the Library of Lincoln's Inn there is an Index to the Placita de Quo Warranto and Rageman in the Chapel house, Westminster.

Lord Coke says, "Now when justices in Eyre ceased, then this branch for the ease of the subject, and for saving of their costs, charges, and expenses, lost his effect; for with justices of Eyre, this branch lived and with them it died." See further what Lord Coke says on this subject, 2 Inst. p. 498.

PLACITA CORONÆ.

Placita Coronæ from the 10th of Henry III. to the end of Edward III.

[*To be continued.*]

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

A Work on the Origin and Constitution of the Parliamentary Boroughs of England has just been put to Press. The intention of the Writer is to shew that all the Privileges and Immunities enjoyed at present by the Cities and Boroughs of this part of the United Kingdom are derived from the bounty of our ancient Kings. The Contents of this Work are founded on Documents of the best Authority, Domesday Book, the Charters of our early Kings, Public Records, and the Rolls of Parliament.

BOOKS PUBLISHED IN JUNE, 1809.

Address to Christians of every Denomination, particularly to the Society of Friends, on the Duty of Promoting the Education of the Poor. 1s.

Alexander the Great—The History of the Life and Reign of Alexander the Great, from the Latin of Quintus Curtius Rufus. A new translation. With Supplement, Notes, &c. &c. 2 vol. 8vo. 1l. 8s.

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THE LIBRARIAN.

No. 14.—1st August, 1809.

THE HEADS OF ILLUSTRIOUS PERSONS of Great Britain, engraven by Mr. Houbraken and Mr. Vertue. With their Lives and Characters, by THOMAS BIRCH, A. M. F. R. S.

London: Printed for John and Paul Knapton, 1743.

This book is printed in folio, on three different sized papers, demy, royal, and imperial. It is comprised in two volumes, but is more generally bound in one, owing to the second being considerably thinner than the first. After the title page there is a list of the Portraits and Lives in the first volume, which is succeeded by the names of the Subscribers, contained in four pages. The Portraits and Lives then commence, and are arranged in the following order.

1. GEOFFREY CHAUCER.*

Engraved by Houbraken from a Picture in the Collection of Sir Hans Sloane, Bart.

Geoffrey Chaucer, one of the greatest, as well as most ancient, of the English Poets, is said by some writers to have

* Granger does not notice this Portrait. His list of the Engravings of Chaucer is as follows:

1. Ad exemplar Thomæ Occleve, in libro suo de Regimine Principis, Walliæ Principi (postea Hen. V.) inscripto. ob. 1400. Ætat. 70. G. Vertue sc. large half sheet. One of the set of the 12 poets.

2. G. C. Tho. Occleve, Contemporor. et discipulus ejusdem Chauceri, ad viv. delin. Vertue sc. large h. sh.

3. G. C. Vertue sc. 8vo.

4. G. C. with Milton, Butler, Cowley, and Waller, Vertue sc. 8vo.

been a native of Berkshire, by others of Oxfordshire, but by others, with much greater probability, of London. He was descended from a good family, and born in the year 1328. His first studies were in the University of Cambridge, where he wrote his Court of Love. He removed from Cambridge to complete his studies at Oxford, where after a considerable stay, he became, says Leland, "an acute logician, a smooth rhetorician, a pleasant poet, a grave philosopher, an ingenious mathematician, and a holy divine" He then travelled into France, Holland, and other countries, and on his return entered himself in the Inner Temple, where he studied the municipal Laws of England. But he had not long followed that study before his singular accomplishments were discovered at Court, whither he next made his approaches.

He mixed in the political troubles of the times, during the latter part the of reign of Edward III. and in those of Richard II. and Henry IV. in the two former of which he enjoyed various confidential situations. He died at

5. G. C. with Spenser, Shakspeare and Jonson, h. sh. mezz.

6. G. C. from the original in the public library at Oxford; a small Mezz.

7. G. C. "his portraiture and progenie," (Genealogy) with the Tomb of Thomas Chaucer, Esq. his son, on which are twenty Coats of Arms, in the Church of Ewelme in Oxfordshire.

In Godwin's Life of Chaucer vol. i, there is a Portrait of the Poet, engraved by P. Conde, from the original in the Picture Gallery at Oxford.

Supposed portrait of G. C. at the end of the second vol. of the same book.

For an account of the different portraits of Chaucer see the Appendix to Godwin's Life of that poet, 4to. vol. ii. p. 486, &c.

In the British Museum there is an Egyptian pebble which has been broke by accident, and discovers on both pieces a lively picture of this great poet. A more remarkable *lusus naturæ* perhaps was never seen.

London, October 25th, 1400, in the 72d year of his age, and was interred in Westminster Abbey.

His literary works are very numerous, and have had many editions.* He is esteemed the father of English poetry; a perpetual fountain of good sense, learned in all sciences, and therefore speaks properly on all subjects, and as he knew what to say, so he understood when to stop.

2. WILLIAM OF WYKEHAM, BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.†

Engraved by Houbraken from a Picture at Winchester College.

He was born at Wickham in Hampshire, in the year 1324, and educated first at Winchester, and afterwards in

* Caxton printed several of Chaucer's works; his "Canterbury Tales Ames supposes were first printed by Caxton about 1475, or 6, and again in 1491. These, which of all his poems, possess the greatest merit, were it is probable composed at different periods of his life. He connected them together in that admirable dramatic structure in which they are at present about the year 1383. There are subsequent editions by Wynkyn de Worde, 1495, and by Pynson, 1491 and 1526—The latter was the first that included his miscellaneous pieces.

The next edition was printed by Godfrey in 1532, and edited by William Botteville, *alias* Thynne, who in a very elegant discourse dedicated it to King Henry VIII. This edition contained a great number of pieces not before published, and was many times reprinted as the standard edition of Chaucer's Works till the appearance of the edition of Stowe and Speght, 1561, 1597, and 1602—and of the edition undertaken by Urry, which was published some years after his death in 1721, with a preface by Mr. Timothy Thomas.

An edition of the "Canterbury Tales" was published by Thomas Tyrwhytt, Esq. in 4 volumes 8vo. 1775; to which a fifth volume was added in 1778, containing an Essay on the Language and Versification of Chaucer, an Introductory Discourse to the Canterbury Tales, and a Glossary.

An Account of the Life of Chaucer and of the age in which he lived has been published by Godwin, in 2 volumes quarto, London, 1803, and 4 volumes 8vo. London, 1804.

† There is an engraving of Bishop Wickham, in large 4to. by J. Faber.

the University of Oxford, at the expense of Nicholas Wall, who on being appointed Constable of Winchester Castle, resolved to employ this young scholar as his Secretary. His abilities became known to Edendon, Bishop of Winchester, and afterwards to King Edward III. who made him Surveyor of his buildings at Dover, Queenborough, Windsor, and other places, in which he behaved

Dr. Lowth, afterwards Bishop of London, published "The Life of William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, collected from Records, Registers, Manuscripts, and other authentic evidences. London, 1758," 8vo.—Third edition, Oxford, 1777, 8vo. In this volume there is a plate of the Chantry and Monument of Bishop Wykeham in Winchester Cathedral, a Vignette of the monument in the title page, a plate with the figure of his Crosier now remaining in New College, Oxford, and a plate representing the Genealogy of the bishop.

Dr. Thomas Martin, Chancellor of the diocese of Winchester under Bishop Gardiner wrote the Life of Wykeham in Latin; it was first published in 4to. at London in 1597, several years after the death of the author, and was reprinted at Oxford, without any correction or improvement, by Dr. Nicholas, Warden of Winchester College, in 1690.

Anthony Wood says that Martin took much of his matter from the Life of this Bishop written by Thomas Chaundler, Warden of New College. There is a copy of this book in the library of that College, and in a leaf before the title, are curiously delineated with a pen the picture of Bishop Wykeham sitting in a chair; on the right hand is Chicheley, founder of All Souls, and on the left, Waynfleet, of Magdalen College, both holding the pictures of their respective Colleges in their hands, and presenting them as it were, to the founder of New College, they having had their education therein.

In the Picture Gallery at Oxford there is a Portrait of Bishop Wykeham; on his right hand is *New* and on his left *Winchester* College; under the latter is this distich.

Qui condis dextra, condis Collegia leva.
Nemo tuarum unam vicit utraque manu.

See a plate of his Chantry and Monument in Winchester Cathedral, in Milner's History of that City, vol. ii. p. 25.

In the Cottonian Library Julius C VI. 103, there is a monument entitled "Dr. London's Report concerning William of Wickham."

himself in such a manner as to gain a high degree of the King's favour and confidence. Entering into holy orders he became successively possessed of several considerable preferments in the Church, and eventually Bishop of Winchester and Lord High Chancellor of England.

He was the founder of New College, at Oxford, and finished the building in April, 1386. The endowment was not less noble than the structure, there being provision made for a Warden, 70 Fellows and Scholars, besides Chaplains, Organist, Choristers and Servants, amounting in all to 135. His College at Winchester was designed by him as a nursery for that at Oxford, and was finished in 1393. On this foundation he settled an estate for a Warden, 10 Fellows, 2 Schoolmasters and 70 Scholars. His numerous benefactions in other instances display equal munificence with these magnificent endowments. He died September 20th, 1404, at the age of fourscore, and lies interred under the monument erected by himself in his Cathedral.

3. WILLIAM WAYNFLEET, BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.*

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture at Magdalen College, Oxford.

William Waynfleet, Bishop of Winchester, and Lord High Chancellor of England, in the reign of King Henry VI. was descended of a good family in Lincolnshire. He was born at Waynfleet in that county, from which place he took his surname. His first preferment was Schoolmaster of Winchester, which function having discharged 12 years, he was made Provost of Eton College, in 1443, and in 1447, on the death of Cardinal Henry Beaufort, was advanced to the See of Winchester. He was powerfully engaged in the busy politics of the age in which he lived, and died on the eleventh of August, 1486, after hav-

* Besides this head there is another of Bishop Waynfleet, in large 4to. engraved by J. Faber, in mezzotinto.

ing seen the Lancastrian family restored to the throne in the person of King Henry VII. He was interred with great funeral pomp in his own Cathedral.*

He was eminent for his piety, his amiable and obliging temper, and his unbounded compassion to the poor. Nor was his love of learning, and his zeal for the promotion of it, less conspicuous; for which purpose he collected, at a vast expense, a very noble collection of books in the ancient languages. But the greatest advantage to his memory is the founding of Magdalen College in Oxford, which for building and revenues can be paralleled by few Colleges in Europe.

4. WILLIAM WARHAM, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.†

Engraved by Vertue, from an Original Picture by Holbein, at Lambeth Palace.

I have given a short account of this prelate in the Librarian, vol. ii. p. 123, from Chamberlaine's Imitations of Holbein's Drawings, in which book there is a head of the Archbishop, engraved from the drawing, after which the picture at Lambeth was painted.

5. JOHN FISHER, BISHOP OF ROCHESTER.‡

Engraved by Houbraken from a Picture by Holbein in the Collection of Mr. Richardson.

In the Librarian, vol. ii, p. 116, the reader will find a

* See a plate of Bishop Waynfleet's Chantry and Monument in Winchester Cathedral, in Milner's History of that City, vol. ii. p. 59.

† There is a head of Archbishop Warham, engraved by Vertue, in octavo, from Holbein's Picture.

See a plate of his fine Monument in the Metropolitan Church of Canterbury, in Dart's Hist. of that Cathedral, p. 166, and also in the description of the two Metropolitan Churches of Canterbury and York, plate 45.

‡ Granger places Bishop Fisher as a Cardinal, his name being on the list of the Church of Rome. Besides this there are the following portraits of this prelate.

short account of this prelate from Chamberlaine's Imitations of Holbein's Drawings, in which book there is a head of Bishop Fisher, engraved after Holbein by Bartolozzi.

1. J. F.—*H. Holbein inv. F. V. W. exc. 4to.*

2. Joannis Roffensis, episc. 6 *Latin Verses, 4to.*

3. Fischerus, Episc. Roffensis: *In Boissard's "Bibliotheca Chalcog."*

4. John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester; *Vaughan, sc.* 6 English Verses, 12mo.

Bishop Fisher wrote several pieces of which the following is a list.

1. A Sermon on Psalm 116, at the funeral of King Henry VII.

2. A Funeral Sermon at the Moneth Minde of Margaret, Countess of Richmond. Printed by Wynkyn de Worde, and republished in 1708, by Tho. Baker, B. D. with a learned preface.

3. His opinion of King Henry VIIIth's marriage, in a Letter to T. Wolsey. Printed in the collection of Records at the end of Collier's Ecclesiastical History.

4. Commentary on the seven penytencyal Psalms. Written at the desire of the Countess of Richmond. London, 1509, 4to. and 1555, 8vo.

5. Sermon on the Passion of our Saviour.

6. Sermon concerning the Righteousness of the Pharisees, and Christians.

7. The method of arriving to the highest perfection in Religion—These four last were translated into Latin by John Fenne.

8. Sermon preached at London, on the day when the Writings of Luther were publicly burned; on John xv, 26. Cambridge 1521, and translated into Latin by R. Plaice.

9. *Assertionum Martini Lutheri Confutatio;* i. e. a Confutation of Luther's Assertion; in 41 articles.

10. *Defensio Assertionis Henr. VIII. de 7 Sacramentis contra Lutheri Captivitatem Babylonicam;* i. e. A Defence of King Henry 8th's book against Luther's intituled, the Captivity of Babylon.

11. Epistola responsoria, Epistolæ Lutheri; i. e. A Letter in Answer to Luther's.

12. Sacerdotii defensio contra Lutherum: A Defence of Priesthood against Luther.

13. Pro Damnatione Lutheri.

14. *De Veritate Corporis et Sanguinis Christi in Eucharistia, adversus Johannem Æcolampadium.* Colon, 1527. 4to. i. e. Of the Reality of the Body and Blood of Christ in the Eucharist, against Æcolampadius,

6. THOMAS WOLSEY, CARDINAL AND LORD CHANCELLOR.*

Engraved by Houbraken, after a Picture in the possession of Mr. Kingsley.

7. SIR THOMAS MORE, LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR.

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture by Holbein, in the possession of Sir Rowland Winn, Bart.

In the Librarian, vol. ii, p. 112, there is a short account of Sir Thomas More, from Chamberlaine's Imitations of

In this book he answers Œcolampadius paragraph by paragraph, and gives him many hard names. It is but a very indifferent performance.

15. *De unica Magdalena, contra Clichtoveum et Jac. Fabrum Stapulensem;* i. e. That there was only Magdalen, against Clichtoveus, &c. *Lov.*

16. *S. Petrum Romæ fuisse;* i. e. That St. Peter was at Rome, against Ulric Velenus.

17. Several other small Tracts, viz. on the benefit of Prayer; the necessity of Prayer; Exposition of the Lord's Prayer; Psalms and Prayers; a Letter on Christian Charity, to Hermen Lectatius, Dean of Utrecht; A Treatise on Purgatory, &c.

Most of the foregoing pieces were printed together in one volume folio at Wurtzburg, in 1595.

It is also justly supposed that Bishop Fisher had a considerable hand in King Henry VIIIth's book against Luther, intituled, *Assertio septem Sacramentarum.* &c. though Bishop Burnet is very angry with Sanders for saying so. For it is hardly credible, that a Prince of King Henry's disposition should have allowed himself time and leisure enough for such a work.

Finally, there is in the Norfolk Library of Manuscripts belonging to the Royal Society, an answer of Bishop Fisher's to a book printed at London in 1530, concerning King Henry's Marriage with Queen Catharine, No. 151.

* Granger mentions the following portraits of Cardinal Wolsey.

1. Thomas Wolsæus, &c. Holbein, p. Faber, f. one of the founders, 4to. mezz.

2. T. W. &c. a Label proceeding from his mouth inscribed, "Ego, meus et rex." 4to.

Holbein's Drawings, in which book there is a Portrait of Sir Thomas, Sir John More his father, and John More his only son, engraved by Bartolozzi.*

3. T. W. Elstrache sc. 4to.

There are two copies of this, one of them with Arms.

4. T. W. &c. In Holland's "Heroologia;" 8vo.

5. T. W. &c. W. M. (Wm. Marshall) sc. in Fuller's "Holy State."

6. T. W. &c. Fourdrinier, sc. half len. half sh. in his Life by Fiddes, folio.

7. Thomas Wolsey, &c. Descrochers sc. 4to.

8. Cardinal W. inscribed C. W. Vertue, sc. a small oval.

There was written by the Cardinal an Epistle and Directions for teaching VIII classes or forms in Ipswich School, which school was founded by Wolsey, as a nursery for his college at Oxford, but it fell at the same time with the Cardinal. This tract is commonly prefixed to Lily's Grammar.

Dr. Fiddes wrote the Life of this great Prelate, under the title of "The Life of Cardinal Wolsey, by Richard Fiddes, D. D. London, 1724." Folio.—Dr. Fiddes was severely censured for this Work as being a friend to popery, and the secret enemy of the Reformation. Dr. Knight, afterwards, in his Life of Erasmus, repeats the accusation, and charges Fiddes with favouring the claims of the Pretender, as he wrote his book in the house and under the eye of Bishop Atterbury, whose opposition to the Hanoverian family was then very unpopular. These charges may now be considered as puerile.

* Sir Thomas More is best known in his literary character by his "Utopia." His Life has been written by some persons of his own family:

1. By Thomas More his great grandson, dedicated to Henrietta, Queen of King Charles I.

This book is supposed to have been first published at London in quarto, about the year 1627. It was reprinted at London, in 1726, in 8vo. and has a portrait of Sir Thomas More, engraved by Vertue, after Holbein.

2. Life of Sir Thomas More, by William Roper, published by Hearne, Oxford, 1716, 8vo.

3. Vita Tho. Mori, per Erasmus.

4. The Life and Death of Sir Thomas More, Knt. &c. written by William Rooper, Esq. Prothonotary of the King's Bench—London. 1728, 8vo.

8. THOMAS CROMWELL, EARL OF ESSEX.*

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture by Holbein, in the Possession of Edward Southwell, Esq. †

He was the son of a blacksmith at Putney in Surrey, but notwithstanding the disadvantage of his birth, his in

This is a different book from the edition by Hearne, and the editor of this, in the preface, has pointed out several errors of which the former has been guilty. In this volume are mentioned the following Lives of Sir Thomas More.

Sir Thomas More's Life, written by Mr. Justice Rastal, Sir Thomas's sister Elizabeth's son, in manuscript.

The Life of Sir Thomas More, Knt. Lord High Chancellour of England under King Henry VIII. and his Majesties Ambassadour to the Courts of France and Germany, 4to. 1627.

De tribus *Thomis* auctore *Thoma Stapleton, Col. Agrip.* 1612, 8vo.

Historia aliquot nostri seculi Martyrum, viz. Thomæ Mori, Joan. Fischeri, &c. 4to. 1550.

The Mirrour of Virtue in Worldly Greatnes, or the Life of Sir Thomas More, with his Portrait, *Paris*, 1616, 8vo.

The History of the Life and Death of Sir Thomas More, Lord High Chancellour of England in King Henry the VIIIth's time. Collected by J. H. Gent, London, 1662, 8vo.

His English Works were published by Order of Queen Mary, 1557, and the Latin at Basil, and Louvain, 1563, and 1566.

For a List of the Portraits of Sir Thomas More, I must refer to Granger, Vol. i, p. 75.

* Granger enumerates the following Portraits of Thomas Cromwell.

1. T. C. Holbein p. engraved by Peacham, Author of "The Compleat Gentleman." This print is now very rare.

2. T. C. Holbein p. the bottom was etched by Hollar, quarto.

3. T. C. Comes Essexiæ. H. Holbein p. R. White sc. half sheet. This nearly resembles the Portrait of Sir Thomas More in the Picture Gallery at Oxford, which was done by Mrs. Mary More.

4. T. C. Earl of Essex. Engraved in Birch's Lives, as above.

5. T. C. In the Heroologia; 8vo.

6. T. C. J. Fillian. sc. 4to.

† He lived at King's Weston, near Bristol.

dustry and force of genius made way for his advancement. Having travelled into divers countries, upon his return to England he was admitted into the service of Cardinal Wolsey, as his Solicitor, to whom he so approved himself by his fidelity and diligence, and whom he defended with such address in the House of Commons, against the articles of impeachment, that the King, after the fall of the Cardinal, esteeming him a proper agent for himself in more important affairs, voluntarily entertained him for his servant, and received such satisfaction from his management of the business committed to him, that in a short time he raised him to several eminent dignities.

In 1536 he was advanced to the dignity of a Baron, with the title of Lord Cromwell, Baron of Okeham, and in 1540 was created Earl of Essex. His last honour was like lightning before a storm, for in less than two months after his elevation, he was arrested at the council table for high treason, by the Duke of Norfolk, who had entertained a secret resentment against him, and was committed prisoner to the Tower. He was executed on Tower Hill, in consequence of an Act of Attainder, a mode of prosecution he had himself too much promoted, on the 28th of July, 1540.

9. JOHN RUSSELL, FIRST EARL OF BEDFORD.

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture in the Collection of the Duke of Bedford.

In the Librarian, vol. ii, p. 116, there is a short account of this Nobleman, from Chamberlaine's Imitations of Holbein's Drawings, in which book there is a head of the first Earl of Bedford, engraved by Bartolozzi.

10. GEORGE BUCHANAN.

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture by F. Pourbus, in the Collection of Dr. Mead.

George Buchanan, one of the greatest Latin Poets in the 16th century, was born in the year 1506. Having spent the principal part of his youth in France, he was, soon after his return to Scotland, with the Earl of Cassilis, appointed by James V, King of Scots, preceptor to his natural son, James, afterwards the famous Earl of Murray, Regent of Scotland, but on his writing some satirical verses against the Franciscan Friars, he was committed to prison, but afterwards escaped to England, and about the year 1539, went over again to France.

He returned to Scotland in 1563, after 24 years absence, and declared himself publicly of the reformed religion. In 1565 he was appointed by Mary, Preceptor to her son, when that prince should be old enough to be put under his care. The last twelve or thirteen years of his life were spent in writing the History of his country, in which he has united the brevity and force of Sallust, with the elegance and

* Besides the Portrait of Buchanan here mentioned, Granger presents us with the following, viz.

1. G. B. Æt. 76 ; Esme de Boulonois f. 4to.

2. G. B. J. H. C. f. A copy from the preceding. In Boissard ; 4to.

3. G. B. R. White sc. half sheet.

The works of Buchanan were edited by Ruddiman in 1715 under the following title ; " Georgius Buchananus Opera Omnia, ad optimorum codicum fidem recognita et castigata ; variis insuper notis aliisque utilissimis accessionibus illustrata et aucta ; curante Thoma Ruddimanno, 2 tom. *Edin. apud Rob. Freebairn*, 1715," *folio*.

Idem, " cum Indicibus Rerum Memorabilium, et præfatione Petri Burmanni, *Lug. Bat.* 1725," 2 tom. 4to.

The most applauded of his poetical works is his Translation of the Psalms, particularly of the 104th.

perspicuity of Livy. He died at Edinburgh, September 28th 1582, aged 76 years.

11. QUEEN ANNE BOLEN.*

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture by Holbein, in the Collection of the late Earl of Bradford.

In the Librarian, vol. ii, p. 100, there is a short account of this Princess, from Chamberlaine's Imitations of Holbein's Drawings, in which book there is a portrait of her, engraved by Bartolozzi.

12. QUEEN ANNE OF CLEVES.†

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture by Holbein, in the Collection of Thomas Barrett, Esq.

In the Librarian, vol. ii, p. 203, there is an account of Anne of Cleves, from Chamberlaine's Imitations of Holbein's Drawings, in which there is a portrait of this Queen engraved by Bartolozzi.

13. QUEEN CATHARINE HOWARD.‡

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture by Holbein, in the Collection of Mr. Richardson.

In Chamberlaine's Imitations of Holbein's Drawings,

* Besides the Portrait of Anne Bolen here mentioned there are the following, viz.

1. Anne B. Holbein del. Hollar f. 12mo.
2. Anne B. Elstrache sc.
3. Anne de B. Vander Werff p. Vermeulen s. half sheet.
4. Henry the VIII declaring his passion for Anne Bolen; Hogarth p. et. sc. sheet.

† The Portrait here mentioned is said to be that which was done in Germany for the King. *Granger.*

Besides this, Granger mentions the two following:

1. Anna Clivensis. Hollar f. half sheet.
2. Anne de Cleves; Vander Werff p. Vermeulen sc. half sheet.

‡ Granger notices two other portraits of this Queen.

there is the portrait of this Queen, engraved by Bartolozzi.

14. EDWARD SEYMOUR, DUKE OF SOMERSET.*

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture by Holbein, in the Collection of the Earl of Hertford.

The History of the Life of the Duke of Somerset, Lord Protector of the Kingdom, during the short reign of King Edward VI, is so interwoven with that of his country, that they cannot well be separated; and if they were, nothing in public life would be discovered, but intriguing, whether the Lord Chancellor Wriothesly, the Duke of Somerset, or his brother the Lord High Admiral, should be the greatest man. In the end the two latter lost their lives, from jealousy of each other's power. The Duke of Somerset was beheaded on Tower Hill on the 22d of January, 1552, and the conspiracy for which he suffered was generally believed to be a mere forgery. He was a person of great virtues, eminent for his piety, courteous, and affable in his greatness; sincere and candid in all his transactions; a patron of the poor and oppressed; but a better General then a Counsellor.

1. C. H. Hollar f. 1646, richly adorned; 8vo.—Vertue took this head for that of Mary, Queen of France.—See Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i, p. 90.

2. C. H. Vander Werff p. Vermeulen, sc. half sheet.

The Portrait from which Houbraken made this engraving afterwards went into the collection of Mr. H. Walpole.

* There are two other Portraits of the Protector Somerset, viz.

1. Edwardus Seimerus, in the "Heroologia;" 8vo.

2. Edwardus Seimerus, Somerseti dux, Edwardi regis avunculus, &c. R. White, sc. half sheet.

15. THOMAS HOWARD, DUKE OF NORFOLK.

*Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture by Holbein, in the Collection of Mr. Richardson.**

Thomas Howard, the third Duke of Norfolk, was the son of the celebrated Poet, Henry, Earl of Surrey. He was born about the year 1536, and succeeded his grandfather in 1554, as Duke of Norfolk. He enjoyed the favour of Queen Mary, and also that of Elizabeth, till the time that he encouraged certain propositions made to him for marrying the Queen of Scots. This eventually brought on his ruin; he was tried in Westminster Hall in 1562, on charges of High Treason, and being found guilty, was beheaded on Tower Hill, on the 2d of June in that year.

16. SIR NICHOLAS BACON, LORD KEEPER OF THE GREAT SEAL.†

Engraved by Houbraken, after a Picture by Frederic Zucchero, in the Collection of the Duke of Bedford.

Sir Nicholas Bacon was descended from an ancient family in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, and was born at Chislehurst in Kent about the year 1509. He was edu-

* This Portrait, on the dispersion of Mr. Richardson's collection, came into that of Mr. H. Walpole.

† At Gorhambury, the seat of Sir Nicholas, and now in the possession of Lord Grimston, is his portrait and bust. There are also the busts of his second lady, and Lord Bacon their son, when a little boy.

Besides the above, Granger notices the five following portraits of Sir Nicholas Bacon:

1. N. B. In the "Heroologia;" 8vo.
2. N. B. A. Vanderwerff p. P. a Gunst sc. half sheet.
3. N. B. Custos Magna Sigilla, 1559; Vertue, sc. half sheet.
4. N. B. Lord Keeper, Vertue sc. large 4to.
5. N. B. &c. Vertue sc. a small oval; engraved with other heads in the Frontispiece to Burnet's "Abridgment of his Hist. of the Reformation;" 12mo.

cated at Corpus Christi College, in Cambridge, and afterwards travelled into France. His merit having recommended him to the notice of King Henry VIII. that monarch appointed him to the office of Attorney General of the Court of Wards, which office he also held under Edward VI. and Queen Mary. On the accession of Queen Elizabeth, he received the honour of Knighthood, and was created by Patent, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England. The ancient custom had been, that those, who bore that title, had no dignity nor authority annexed to their Offices; they did not hear causes, nor preside in the House of Lords, but were only to put the Seal to such writs or patents as went in course, and so it was only committed to the hands of a Keeper for some short interval. Sir Nicholas Bacon was the first Lord Keeper who had all the dignity of a Lord Chancellor conferred on him.

He died at his house near Charing Cross, on the 20th of February, 1579, and was interred on the south side of the Choir of St. Paul's Cathedral, where a noble monument was erected to his memory.*

17. MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS.

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture by I. Oliver, in the Collection of Dr. Mead.

18. WILLIAM CECIL, LORD BURGHLEY.†

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture in the Collection of the Earl of Burlington.

He was born at Bourn in Lincolnshire, on the 13th of September, 1521, and was educated in the rudiments

* See a Plate of this Monument in Dugdale's Hist. of St. Paul's, p. 70.

† Besides this portrait of Lord Burghley, the following are mentioned by Granger:

1. Gulielmus Cecilius, &c. In the "Heroologia;" 8vo.
2. Sir W. C. &c. *Cor unum, via una;* 4to.

of Grammar in the Schools of Grantham and Stamford, from whence he was sent, in 1535, to St. John's College, Cambridge. When he had proceeded Master of Arts, and been about six years in the University, where he greatly distinguished himself, he removed to Gray's Inn, and made considerable progress in the Common Law. After enjoying some subordinate offices about the Court during the reigns of Henry VIII, Edward VI, and Queen Mary, he was, on the accession of Elizabeth, advanced to the post of Secretary of State, and was the first person sworn of her privy council at Hatfield. He continued to serve that Queen faithfully during the whole course of his life, and died at his house in the Strand the 4th of August, 1598, with strong sentiments of piety and resignation, and was interred at Stamford in Lincolnshire, where a monument was erected to him.

19. FRANCIS RUSSELL, SECOND EARL OF BEDFORD.

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture in the Collection of the Duke of Bedford.

In the Librarian, vol. ii, p. 117, there is a short account of this nobleman, from Chamberlaine's Imitations of Holbein's Drawings, in which book there is a portrait of him, engraved by Bartolozzi.

3. Sir W. C. &c. T. Cecill sc. 12mo.

4. W. C. Baron of Burghley, &c. Marshall, sc. small, in Fuller's Holy State.

5. Guil. Cecilius, &c. Vertue, sc. half sheet.

6. Lord Burghley, Master of the Court of Wards, and his Assistants sitting. From a picture of the Duke of Richmond's. Vertue, sc. large sheet.

7. There is also a portrait of Lord Burghley in the Procession of Queen Elizabeth to Lord Hunsdon's.

20. JAMES DOUGLAS, EARL OF MORTON.

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture in the Possession of the Earl of Morton.

James Douglas, Earl of Morton and Regent of Scotland, was the second son of Sir George Douglas, of Pinky, brother of Archibald, Earl of Angus. Having married the Lady Mary Douglas, second daughter of James, Earl of Morton, he had the honour and family estate settled upon him by that Earl, and on the death of his father-in-law, in 1553, he came to the title and full possession of the Earldom of Morton. In 1561, upon Queen Mary's return from France, he was appointed one of the Privy Council, and in January, 1563, Lord High Chancellor, which post he held for two years, when he was forced to fly into England, on account of the part which he had in the death of David Rizzio. He, however, soon procured his pardon, by means of the Earl of Bothwell, and the latter opened to him his design of murdering the King, requesting his assistance in it, which Morton, however, absolutely refused, unless he had an order under the hand of Mary for his security.

After the death of the Earl of Mar, he was, on the 27th of November, 1572, elected Regent of the Kingdom, and having settled a profound peace at home, contracted a strict alliance with England. Soon after this he began, under various pretences, but principally to gratify his avaricious desires, to strip the Scottish Clergy of part of their livings, which brought him into universal hatred, and he was obliged in consequence to resign the Regency, which he did in March, 1578.

In 1580 he was committed to prison, as an accessary in the murder of the King's father, and being brought to trial on the first of June 1581, was condemned to die. He was accordingly beheaded on the following day, and his head fixed on the most eminent part of the Tolbooth.

21. SIR FRANCIS WALSINGHAM, SECRETARY OF STATE.*

Engraved by Houbraken from a Picture in the Collection of Sir Robert Walpole.

This great man was undoubtedly one of the most refined politicians and penetrating statesmen, that ever any age produced; and had an admirable talent both in discovering and managing the secret recesses of human nature. He spent his whole time and faculties in the service of Queen Elizabeth and her kingdoms, on which account her Majesty said that "in diligence and sagacity he exceeded her expectation." His eminent abilities raised him to the post of Secretary of State in January 1573. In 1587 the King of Spain having made vast preparations, which surprised and kept all Europe in suspence, Walsingham employed his utmost endeavours to discover the secret, and by means of his spies, which he had at Madrid, Rome, and other places, he found that they were for the conquest and subjugation of England.

His death happened on the 6th of April, 1590, and after all his eminent services to his country, to shew how far he preferred the public to his own interest, he died so poor that his friends were obliged to bury him by night in St. Paul's Church, lest his body should be arrested for debt. He left only one daughter, famous for her having three husbands of the greatest distinction; first, Sir Philip Sidney; secondly, Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex; and lastly Richard Bourk, Earl of Clanricard, and afterwards Earl of St. Alban's.

* There are three other portraits of Sir Francis Walsingham:

1. F. W. In the "Heroologia;" 8vo.

2. F. W. Secretaire d'Elizabeth; Vander Werff, p. P. a Gunst, sc. half sheet.

3. F. W. &c. Vertue sc. half sheet.

22. ROBERT DUDLEY, EARL OF LEICESTER.*

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture in the Collection of Sir Robert Worsley, Bart.

This nobleman's private history is well known to have been closely connected with that of Queen Elizabeth. He was a most accomplished courtier, generous towards soldiers and men of letters; affable and obliging in conversation; devoted to his own interest; and a subtle and dangerous enemy. But whilst he preferred an invidious power and greatness, to solid virtue, he afforded ample matter for various libels published against him in his lifetime, and the odium fixed upon his memory. He was the grand patron of the Puritanical party.

His death took place at Cornbury Park in Oxfordshire, the 4th of September, 1588, and he was interred in the Collegiate Church of Warwick.

23. CHARLES HOWARD, EARL OF NOTTINGHAM.†

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture by F. Zucchero, in the Collection of the Duke of Kent.

Charles Howard, Earl of Nottingham, Lord High Ad-

* Of this nobleman there are also the following portraits.

1. R. D. Earl of Leicester; penes illust. Com. Oxon. Vertue sc. 8vo.
2. R. D. &c. W. P. (Wm. Pass) f. In the "Heroologia;" 8vo.
3. R. D. &c. Wm. Pass, sc. 2 Latin verses.
4. R. D. &c. Hieronimus Wirix f. small oval.
5. R. D. &c. Marshall, sc. 12mo. Frontispiece to the famous Libe intituled "Leicester's Common Wealth," 1641.
6. R. D. &c. Ob. 1588, 8vo.
7. R. D. &c. Vander Werff p. Vermeulen sc. half sheet.

See his portrait in the Procession to Hunsdon House. There are also heads of him copied from others, in Strada "de Bello Belgica," and other histories of the low Countries.

† His portrait is in the print of the Procession to Hunsdon House. His picture is also in the Gallery at Gorhambury.

miral of England, was son of William, Lord Howard of Effingham, and grandson of Thomas, the second Duke of Norfolk. He was born in the year 1536, and early initiated into the affairs of the state. In 1588, the memorable year of the Spanish Invasion, the Queen, knowing his great abilities in naval affairs, and the esteem which the seamen universally had for him, gave him the command of her whole Fleet, with which he entirely dispersed and destroyed the Spanish Armada, a service for which the Queen not only rewarded him with a pension, but ever after considered him as the preserver of his country.

In the year 1596, when another invasion was expected from the Spaniards, and a fleet was equipped with a proper number of land forces, he was appointed Commander in Chief at sea, as the Earl of Essex was by land. In this expedition Cadiz was taken, and the Spanish fleet there burned. The Lord High Admiral was, on account of his great success, advanced on the 22d of October the same year, to the dignity of the Earl of Nottingham.

After this he was employed by Queen Elizabeth and King James the First, in different capacities of great trust and confidence, in all which he acquitted himself with the greatest integrity, ability and honour. He died in the year 1624, aged 88 years, leaving rather an everlasting memorial of his extraordinary worth, than any great estate to his family.

24. SIR FRANCIS DRAKE.*

Engraved by Houbraken.

Sir Francis Drake, a famous English Admiral, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was born in or near Tavistock, in

* There are the following Portraits of this enterprising seaman:

1. Sir F. D. from an original in the possession of Sir Philip Syden-

Devonshire, and was the son of a Protestant Clergyman. His father's circumstances being only narrow, he was

ham, Bart. R. White sc. half sheet; in the first edit. of Harris's Voyages, vol. i, p. 19.

2. Draeck (Drake) Æt. 43; an ancient print; his right hand resting on a helmet; a terrestrial globe suspended under an arch; sheet. This plate was retouched by Vertue.

3. Sir F. D. leaning on a globe; Robert Boissard sc. One of these of Admirals; This is copied by Vaughan.

4. F. D. &c. two Hemispheres before him; Judocus Hondius Flander. f. Londini; 8vo.

5. Draeck, &c. Thomas de Leu sc. 4to.

6. F. D. In the "Heroologia;" 8vo.

7. Sir F. D. W. Marshall sc. small. In Fuller's "Holy State."

8. Sir F. D. Vaughan sc. In armour. 4to.

9. F. D. De Larmessin sc. 4to.

10. F. D. &c H. Goltzius f. 8vo.

11. Sir F. D. Houbraken sc. *as above.*

The following printed books relate to this great naval Commander. *Granger i. p. 175.*

Relation of the service performed by Sir Francis Drake against Cales, &c. Lond. 1587, 4to.

Ephemeris Expeditionis Norreysii et Draki in Lusitaniam. Londini, 1589, 4to.

Copy of a Letter sent from Sea by a Gentleman of Sir Francis Drake's Fleet, employed in Discoverie on the Coast of Spaine. London, 1589, 4to.

Summarie of the West Indian Voyage of Sir Francis Drake, Lond. 1589, 4to.

The same in Latin, Lond. 1588, 4to.

The same, London, 1652, 4to.

A Libel of Spanish Lies concerning the Death of Sir Francis Drake. By Captain Henry Savile. London, 1596 4to.

The Life and Death of Sir Francis Drake, Oxford, 1596, 8vo.

Sir Francis Drake revived. London 1626, 4to.

The same, London, 1653, 4to.

The World encompassed by Sir Francis Drake. By Francis Fletcher. Lond. 1628, 4to.

The same, 1652, 4to.

bound apprentice to the master of a small vessel, which traded into France and Zealand; the master dying unmarried, in reward of his servant's industry, bequeathed his vessel to him as a legacy. The narrow seas, however, proving too great a confinement to his genius, he sold his vessel, and in 1567, unfortunately ventured most of his fortune with Captain John Hawkins, in the West Indies, whose goods were seized by the Spaniards, and Drake hardly escaped with his life. On this he was persuaded that he might lawfully make reprisals upon the King of Spain, in any other part of the world, and on this principle he fitted out two small ships, in the year 1572, with which he plundered the Spanish Colonies in America of great quantities of treasure, and returned to England in the following year. He sailed again in 1577, with five ships, from Plymouth, and in this voyage he sailed round the world, and was the first person who encompassed the globe. Queen Elizabeth, on his return in 1580, received him very graciously, but secured the treasure which he had brought by way of sequestration, that it might be ready if the Spanish Monarch should claim it, which afterwards actually took place.

The ship, in which Captain Drake had sailed round the world, was drawn up in a little creek near Deptford, as a monument of his fortunate achievement, and her Majesty conferred upon him with great ceremony, the honour of knighthood. After this Sir Francis Drake was employed by the Queen in several expeditions against the Spaniards, and on the approach of the Armada was appointed Vice Admiral of the English Fleet. On the destruction of this formidable naval and military expedition,

Relation of another Voyage to the West Indies by Sir Francis Drake, London, 1652, 4to.

The Life and Death of Sir Francis Drake. By Samuel Clarke, Minister of Bennet Finck, London, 1671, 4to.

12. The English Hero, or Sir Francis Drake revived. By Robert Burton, 10th Edition. London, 1719, 12mo.

Sir Francis undertook several enterprizes in Portugal, Spain, and the West Indies.

He died near Porto Bello, on the 28th of January, 1596. His conduct and bravery in his profession shew him to have been one of the greatest naval officers of his time.

25. THOMAS SACKVILLE, EARL OF DORSET.

Engraved by Vertue, from a Picture in the Collection of the Duke of Dorset, at Knowle.

This nobleman, eminent as a poet and statesman, was born at Buckhurst, in Sussex, in the year 1536; and was educated in the University of Oxford. On leaving the University, he entered himself in the Temple, where he became a Barrister, and remarkable for his closeness of application to the study of the Law. He was created Baron of Buckhurst in 1567, and soon after the accession of King James I, advanced to the dignity of Earl of Dorset. He died suddenly at the Council Table at Whitehall on the 19th of April, 1608, and was interred with great solemnity in Westminster Abbey.

26. ROBERT DEVEREUX, EARL OF ESSEX.

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture by Isaac Oliver, in the Collection of Sir Robert Worsley, Bart.

Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, was born about the year 1566, and at 12 years of age sent to Trinity College in Cambridge, by the Lord Burghley, his guardian, where he was educated under the care of Dr. John Whitgift, then Master of that College, and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. The Earl of Leicester, having married his mother, introduced him to Court, where he soon grew into favour with the Queen, and in 1587, was made Master of the Horse to Her Majesty, who, the year following, appointed

him Commander of the Cavalry in the army encamped at Tilbury, and shewed the highest marks of esteem for him, in the view of all the soldiers and people.

In 1598, upon a question concerning a fit person to manage the affairs of Ireland, which were then in great disorder, there arose a warm contest between the Queen and him, in the presence of the Lord Admiral, Sir Robert Cecil, and Windebank, Clerk of the Signet. The Queen thought Sir William Knowles, uncle to Essex, to be the fittest person to be sent into that kingdom, and Essex obstinately asserted that Sir George Carew was fitter than he, and not being able to persuade her Majesty to be of his opinion, but quite forgetting himself and his duty, in contempt turned his back upon her, and gave her a scornful look. This so provoked the Queen, that she immediately gave him a blow on the ear, and bid him begone with a vengeance. He immediately laid his hand on his sword, and swore that "he neither could nor would put up so great an indignity; nor would he have taken it from her great father Harry;" and in a violent fury withdrew himself from Court. He, however, soon obtained his pardon, yet from this circumstance his friends began to date his fall. He was afterwards sent into Ireland, to quell the insurrection of Tyrone, but, proving unsuccessful, he imprudently concluded a peace with that rebellious nobleman, by which the Queen became again highly incensed at his conduct. On his arrival in England he was guilty of various imprudent acts, and in the end raised soldiers and imprisoned the Privy Counsellors who were sent to know the cause of such extraordinary proceedings. He was accordingly brought to trial for high treason, and with the Earl of Southampton, was beheaded in the Tower, on the 25th of February, 1601, being then about 34 years of age.

27. SIR WALTER RALEGH.

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture in the Possession of Peter Burrell, Esq.

Sir Walter Raleigh was born in the year 1552, and was descended from an ancient family in the county of Devon. He was educated in the University of Oxford, and afterwards went to the wars in France, about the year 1569, and upon his return thence, is said to have resided some time in the Middle Temple. During the reign of Queen Elizabeth he was employed in the laudable improvements of navigation, and in various expeditions to America and other uncivilized parts of the world.

On the accession of King James I. to the Crown of England, he lost his interest at Court; and being accused of a plot against that monarch, was tried for it at Winchester, on the 17th of November, 1603, and condemned to die; but being reprieved was committed prisoner to the Tower,

* Besides this there are the following heads of Sir Walter Raleigh:

1. Sir W. R. prefixed to his History of the World. It was engraved by Vertue, 1735, from a Picture in the possession of William Elweys, Esq. formerly belonging to Lady Elweys, eldest daughter of Sir Walter, grandson of Sir Walter Raleigh.

2. Gualtherus Raleigh, eques auratus; in armour, 4to.

3. Sir W. R. S. Pass, sc. Compton Holland exc. 4to, in the old editions of his Hist. of the World.

4. Sir W. R. *Fortunam ex aliis.* S. Pass, sc. 4to.

5. Sir W. R. Vaughan sc. 12mo.

The Duchess Dowager of Portland has a Miniature of Sir Walter Ralegh and his son Walter, who was killed at St. Thome. *Granger.*

An account of his Literary Works may be seen in the Biographia Britannica, vol. v, p. 3484-5. His book entitled "the History of the World," published in 1614, has been reprinted many times since. The merit of this work is well known, and he took no ordinary care to deserve the encomiums bestowed upon it.

where he devoted a great part of his time to study, and wrote several books, particularly his incomparable "History of the World." He was released from the Tower in March 1616, and in the following year received a commission from the King empowering him to set forth ships and men upon a voyage "to the south parts of America, or elsewhere in America, possessed and inhabited by heathen and savage people, to discover some commodities and merchandize profitable for the subjects of these kingdoms."

He accordingly set out with his fleet for Guiana, but his design being betrayed to the Spaniards, he was defeated. Gundamor, the Spanish Ambassador in England, complained in strong terms to the King respecting this expedition, and on Sir Walter's return to London, he was committed prisoner to the Tower, and on the 20th of October, 1618, received sentence of death, in consequence of the judgment given against him for the plot in 1603. He was beheaded the next day, to the everlasting disgrace of James, thus falling a victim to the intriguing malice of the Spanish Minister to the Court of London.

27. QUEEN ANNE, WIFE OF KING JAMES I.

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture by C. Johnson, at Somerset House.

28. HENRY, PRINCE OF WALES.*

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture by Isaac Oliver, in the Collection of Dr. Mead.

He was the eldest son of James I, and was born in Scotland on the 19th of February, 1594, and after giving the most

* These are the following Publications relating to this Prince:

Three Elegies on the death of Henry, Prince of Wales, by Tournier, Webster and Haywood, London, 1613, 4to.

The Funeral of Henry, Prince of Wales, London, 1613, 4to.

promising hopes of his future excellence, died, not without strong suspicions of being poisoned, to the great grief and disappointment of the nation, on the 6th of November, 1612.

29. GEORGE ABBOT, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.*

Engraved by Houbraken, from an original Picture in the Possession of Mr. Kingsley.

George Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of James I, was younger son of Maurice Abbot, of Guil-

The True Picture of Henry, Prince of Wales, Leyden, 1634, 4to.

The Life and Death of Henry, Prince of Wales, by Sir Charles Cornwallis, London, 1641, 8vo.

The Life of Henry, Prince of Wales, eldest son of King James I, compiled chiefly from his own Papers and other Manuscripts never before published. By Thomas Birch, M. D. 8vo. London, 1760.

In Peck's "Desiderata Curiosa" *Lib.* 6, Nos. 1, 2, 3, there is a large account of the sickness and death of Henry, Prince of Wales, of the matters observed at the opening of his body, November 7th, 1612, and some account of his funeral.

For a List of Portraits of Prince Henry, see Granger, vol. i, p. 313, 314.—8vo. edit.

* There are also the following engraved heads of Archbishop Abbot.

1. G. A. &c. 1617; Simon Passæus, sc. 4to.

2. Another by Simon Pass, with a View of Lambeth, Compton Holland, exc.

3. G. A. &c. A Copy from Pass, in Boissard, 4to.

4. G. A. a small head by Marshall, in the title to his Briefe description of the whole World."

5. G. A. &c. M. Vandergucht, sc. In Lord Clarendon's History, 8vo.

There is a Portrait of the Archbishop in the University Library, Cambridge, and another in the Gallery at Gorhambury.

For a list of his Literary Works, see the Biogr. Britan. vol. i, article *Abbot*, and since that was written, there has been published, "The Life of Dr. George Abbot, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, reprinted, with some additions and corrections, from the Biographia Britannica, with his Character by the Right Hon. Arthur Onslow, late Speaker of

ford in Surrey, in which town he was born in the year 1562. He was educated at Baliol College, Oxford, and in 1597, after passing the minor degrees, proceeded Doctor in Divinity, and in the same year was elected Master of University College. In 1599 he was installed Dean of Winchester, and a new translation into English of the Bible being ordered by King James I, he was one of the translators of the New Testament. In 1609 he was consecrated Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, and about a month after translated to the Bishoprick of London, and from thence, in 1611, to the Archbishoprick of Canterbury.

In July 1621, a calamitous accident befel him in the Lord Zouch's Park at Bramsill in Hampshire. As he was shooting at a deer with a cross-bow, the keeper coming up unwarily too forward, was struck with the arrow, and died about an hour after. This shocking accident made so deep an impression on his Grace's mind, that he retired for some time from the enjoyment of all worldly pleasures.

His Grace's political conduct and principles rendered him obnoxious to the Court, which at length ended in his disgrace, and in the year 1627 he was sequestered from his office and jurisdiction, and confined to his house at Ford. He was however restored in the latter end of 1628. He died at his palace at Croydon, August 4th, 1633, in the seventy-first year of his age, and was interred in Trinity Church in Guilford, where a monument is erected to his memory.

the House of Commons; a description of the Hospital which he erected and endowed in his native town of Guildford in Surrey; correct copies of the Charter and Statutes of the same, his will, &c. to which are added the Lives of his two brothers, Dr. Robert Abbot, Lord Bishop of Salisbury, and Sir Morris Abbot, Lord Mayor of the City of London. Guildford, 1777," 8vo.

30. BENJAMIN JOHNSON.

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture in the Collection of Dr. Mead.

Benjamin Johnson, one of the greatest English Dramatic poets in the 17th Century, was descended from a Scots family, originally of Annandale. He was born at Westminster, in the year 1574, and his mother, who on the death of her first husband, had married a bricklayer, obliged young Johnson to work at his father-in-law's trade, which disgusted him so much that he went into the Low Countries, where he distinguished himself in the army by his bravery. Upon his return to England he applied himself with great vigour to his studies, and is said to have been admitted into St. John's College, Cambridge.

Shakspeare is said to have first introduced him into the world, by accidentally casting his eye upon one of Johnson's Plays, who found something so well in it, as to recommend the author and his writings to the public. His first printed dramatic performance was the Comedy of "Every man in his Humour," acted in the year 1598, which was soon followed by several others. In the year 1619, he was appointed Poet Laureat to King James I, on the death of Samuel Daniel.

He died on the 16th of August, 1637, in the 63d year of his age, and was interred in Westminster Abbey.

31. FRANCIS BACON, LORD CHANCELLOR.

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture in the Possession of Martin Folkes, Esq.

Francis Bacon, Lord Viscount St. Alban's, and Lord High Chancellor of England, was son of Sir Nicholas Bacon,

* Granger says that it is doubtful whether this head be Johnson's Portrait.

Lord Keeper of the Great Seal in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by Anne, one of the daughters of Sir Anthony Cooke, and eminent for her skill in the Latin and Greek Tongues. He was born at York Place in the Strand, January 22d, 1561. In 1573, he was sent to Trinity College, Cambridge, under the care of Dr. Whitgift, who was afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. While he continued here, at about 16 years of age, he first fell into a dislike of Aristotle's Philosophy, as formed only for disputation and contention, but barren in the production of works for the benefit of human life, which induced him afterwards to endeavour after a more satisfactory, and perfect system.

When he had passed through the circle of the liberal arts, his father thought proper to qualify him for the management of public affairs, and therefore sent him to France with Sir Amias Pawlet, Ambassador to that Court.

He made no considerable advances in his fortune under Queen Elizabeth, but on the accession of King James I. he soon opened his way to preferment. In 1607 he was raised to the post of Solicitor General, and in January 1618 was made Lord High Chancellor. On the 11th of July following he was created Lord Verulam, and in 1621 advanced to the dignity of Viscount St. Alban's.

But he was soon after surprised with a melancholy reverse of fortune; for in March following he was accused by the House of Commons of bribery and corruption, removed from his office, and notwithstanding his submission and confession to the House of Lords, in which he acknowledged some facts, denied others, and endeavoured to answer and explain the rest in such a manner as to take off the malignity of the offence, was sentenced by that House to a fine of £40,000, to be imprisoned in the Tower during the King's pleasure, and be for ever incapable of any office in the state, or of sitting in parliament, or coming within the verge of the court. After a short confinement in the

Tower, he was restored to his liberty, and had the fine remitted to him; and immediately retired to a contemplative life, devoting himself to the prosecution of his favourite studies.

He died on the 9th of April, 1626, in the 65th year of his age, and was interred in St. Michael's Church, St. Alban's.

32. SIR EDWARD COKE, LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture in the Possession of Robert Coke, Esq.

Sir Edward Coke, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench in the reign of King James I, was descended of an ancient family in Norfolk. He was born at Mileham in the year 1551. After having studied four years at Trinity College in Cambridge, he went to Clifford's Inn in London, and the year following was entered a student of the Inner Temple. He was appointed Solicitor General in 1592, and Attorney General in the next year. On the 27th of June, 1606, he was appointed Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; and on the 25th of October, 1613, made Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, but on account of some expressions which he let fall upon one of the trials of the murderers of Sir Thomas Overbury he was sequestered from the office of Lord Chief Justice, and afterwards removed, being succeeded by Sir Henry Montagu.

He died at Stoke Poges, September 3d, 1634, in the 83d year of his age, and was interred at Tittleshal in Norfolk.

* There is a whole length Picture of Sir Edward Coke at Petworth.

38. GEORGE VILLIERS, DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.*

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture by C. Johnson, [then] at Somerset House.

George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, and Lord High Admiral of England in the reigns of James I, and Charles I, was descended of a family of great antiquity in Leicestershire, and was the son of Sir George Villiers, Bart. of Brokesby in that county, where he was born on the 28th of August, 1592. Having been educated at home suitably to his genius, in the courtly arts of fencing, dancing, and the like ornaments of youth, he at the age of 18 years travelled into France, and after three years residence in that kingdom returned to England. On his first appearance at Court his beauty of person, and elegance of dress, recommended him to the favour of King James I. In 1617 he was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Buckingham, and soon after to the title of Marquis. He was now the sole dispenser of the King's favours, in the distribution of which he was guided more by the rules of appetite than of judgment, and so exalted almost all his own numerous family and dependents. He was the sole contriver of that most extraordinary journey, which Prince Charles and himself took into Spain in 1623, the undertaking of which was so contrary to the King's inclination, that afterwards he never really affected the Duke.

After the King's death, the Duke of Buckingham continued in the same degree of favour with Charles I, which he had enjoyed for many years under his father. In 1626 he was impeached in parliament of high crimes and misdemeanors in 13 articles, but the King, impatient of all proceedings against him, immediately dissolved it. He was

* Granger says he has good reason to believe that is not genuine.

assassinated at Portsmouth on the 23d of August, 1628, by John Felton, who committed the fact without any other inducement or encouragement, than what the melancholy of his nature, and the belief that he should do GOD and his country good service by destroying an enemy to both, might suggest to him.

34. JOHN WILLIAMS, ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture in the Possession of William Cooper, Esq.

Dr. John Williams, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, and Archbishop of York, in the reign of King Charles I. was descended of a good family in Wales. He was born at Aberconway on the 25th of March, 1582, and was educated at the public school at Ruthen, from which he was sent to St. John's College, Cambridge. He entered into holy orders in his 27th year, and accepted a small living near St. Edmund's Bury, and was soon after recommended to the Lord Chancellor Egerton for his Chaplain.

Upon the disgrace of the Lord Chancellor Bacon, Dr. Williams was advanced to the dignity of Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, and soon afterwards made Bishop of Lincoln. On the death of King James I. he lost his whole interest at Court, and was removed from the post of Lord Keeper, by means of the Duke of Buckingham. In 1641 he was translated to the Archbishoprick of York, and in the following year retired to Aberconway in Wales, and fortified Conway Castle for his Majesty, upon whom he afterwards waited at Oxford for some time, and after whose death spent his days in sorrow, study, and devotion.

He died March 25th 1650, aged sixty-eight years, and was interred in Llandegay Church, where a monument was erected to him.

35. THOMAS WENTWORTH, EARL OF STRAFFORD.

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture by Vandyke, in the Collection of Sir Francis Child.

Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in the reign of Charles I, was descended of a very ancient family in Yorkshire. He was born on the 13th of April, 1593, in Chancery Lane, London, and educated in St. John's College, Cambridge. He was elected early into parliament, where he constantly appeared in opposition to the interests of the Court, but in June, 1628, having become reconciled to the measures then pursued, he became firmly attached to, and the greatest zealot for, advancing the power of the crown, the Lord Chancellor Weston having been the instrument of this great change in his public conduct. He was now advanced to the title of Baron Wentworth, and shortly after to that of Viscount; appointed Lord President of the North, and in January, 1632, Lord Deputy of Ireland. He continued in his government of Ireland till 1639, when he came over to England by his Majesty's order, who wanted his assistance in the perplexed state of his affairs, arising from the jealousies of his subjects. Soon after his arrival in England he was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Strafford, and appointed Lieutenant General of the English Forces, and sent into the north, where the English army then was.

On the meeting of Parliament, in 1640, he was impeached of High Treason, and committed to the Tower. His trial was the most solemn that had then been known, and lasted 18 days, so that the Commons, who began to doubt that the Lords would give judgment against him, passed a bill for attainting him of high treason, which having gone through the House of Peers, received the royal assent,

though with extreme reluctance. He was beheaded on Tower Hill on the 12th of May, 1641, and died with great resolution and tranquillity.

36. THOMAS, LORD COVENTRY, LORD KEEPER OF THE GREAT SEAL.

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture in the Possession of William Cooper, Esq.

Thomas, Lord Coventry, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England in the reign of King Charles I, was the son of Thomas Coventry, one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas. He was born at Croome d'Abitot in Worcestershire in 1578, and having completed his education in Baliol College, Oxford, was removed to the Inner Temple, in order to pursue his father's steps in the study of the Common Law. In 1616 he was chosen Recorder of London, and early in the following year Solicitor General. In 1621 he was made Attorney General, and thence advanced to the Office of Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, by King Charles I, and in April 1628 dignified with the degree of a Baron of the realm, by the title of Lord Coventry of Alesborough in the County of Worcester.

He died at Durham House in the Strand, on the 14th of January, 1640,

37. JAMES USHER, ARCHBISHOP OF ARMAGH.

Engraved by Vertue, from a Picture by Sir Peter Lely, in the Possession of General Tyrrel at Shotover, Oxfordshire.

James Usher, Bishop of Armagh, in Ireland, was descended of an ancient family in that Kingdom, and was born in the City of Dublin, January 4th, 1580. The College of Dublin being finished in 1593, he was one of the

three first Students admitted into it, where he learned Logic, and the Aristotelian philosophy. In 1600 he took the degree of Master of Arts, and in 1612 that of Doctor in Divinity. In 1620 he was promoted to the Bishoprick of Meath, and upon the death of his uncle, Henry Usher, Archbishop of Armagh, he was translated to that see, in the administration of which, he acted in the most exemplary manner.

He died on the 21st of March, 1656, at Ryegate in Surrey, aged 75 years, and was buried with great magnicence, by order of Oliver Cromwell, in Westminster Abbey. He was the author of many excellent works, some of which he published himself, and left several others, which were printed after his death; there are some that yet remain in Manuscript.

38. JOHN HAMDEN, ESQ.

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture in the Possession of Sir Richard Ellys, Bart.

John Hamden, Esq. descended from an ancient family at Hamden in Buckinghamshire, was the son of John Hamden, Esq. by Elizabeth, sister of Sir Oliver Cromwell, of Hinchinbroke, K. B. He was born at London in 1594, and after spending a short time in Magdalen College, Oxford, he removed to the Inns of Court, and made considerable progress in the study of the Law. He afterwards served in all the parliaments during the reign of King Charles I. but the first occasion of his being eminently taken notice of in the kingdom was his refusal, in the year 1636, to pay ship money, as an illegal tax. When the long parliament met, he was returned Knight of the shire for the County of Buckingham, and Lord Clarendon observes "that his power and interest at that time were greater than

any man's in the kingdom, or any man of his rank has had at any time." His authority therefore gave him a great ascendant in the House of Commons, and his zeal on all occasions in opposition to the Court soon marked him out as one of the principal objects of his Majesty's indignation, who ordered articles of High Treason and other Misdemeanors to be prepared against him, and four other members of the House of Commons, and went in person to that House to seize them, but they were then retired. From that time Mr. Hamden may be said to have drawn the sword and thrown away the scabbard, for on the war breaking out between the King and parliament, he accepted the command of a regiment of foot under the latter, and gained great reputation. He was mortally wounded in an engagement with Prince Rupert in Chalgrave Field, Oxfordshire, and died the 24th of June, 1643. Lord Clarendon has compared him to Cinna, of whom it was said, "he had a head to contrive, a tongue to persuade, and a hand to execute, any mischief."

89. JOHN PYM, ESQ.

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture in the Possession of Thomas Hailes, Esq.

John Pym, Esq, was descended of a good family in Somersetshire, and his education was in the office of Exchequer, where he had been a Clerk. He was very early introduced into the business of Parliament, in the reigns of James I, and Charles I, and distinguished himself by his abilities and his zeal in opposition to the measures of the Court. On the meeting of the long parliament in 1640 he made an elaborate speech on the grievances of the nation, and his authority and influence in determining the counsels of that body having exposed him to the chief odium of the opposite party, he found himself under an obligation, some time before his

death, in 1643, of publishing a declaration and vindication of his conduct. In November, 1643, he was appointed Lieutenant of the Ordnance, and died at Derby House on the 8th of December following, and on the 13th his corpse, being carried by six Members of the House of Commons, was interred with great solemnity in Westminster Abbey.

40. EDWARD SACKVILLE, EARL OF DORSET.

Engraved by Vertue, from a Picture by Vandyke, in the Collection of the Duke of Dorset.

Edward Sackville, Earl of Dorset, and Lord Chamberlaine to King Charles I, was third son of Robert, Earl of Dorset, and was born in the year 1590. He was educated in Christ Church, in the University of Oxford, whence he travelled into foreign countries, and was early distinguished for his eminent abilities. He succeeded his brother Richard, Earl of Dorset, in the title and estate on the 28th of March, 1624. He adhered firmly to the King's interests, being apprehensive of the confusions in which the violence of some persons in the long Parliament, might involve the nation. He afterwards waited upon the King at York, and was one of those Peers, who on the 15th of June, 1642, subscribed a declaration of their being witnesses of his Majesty's frequent and earnest professions of his abhorring all designs of making war upon the parliament. He supplied the King with money, attended him in the field, and at the battle of Edgehill behaved himself with the greatest bravery. When the King had put himself under the power of the Scotch Army, the Earl of Dorset, and others of the council, signed the Capitulation for the surrender of Oxford, June 20th, 1646, whereby they had liberty to compound for their lands, and not to be rated at above two years revenue for estates of inheritance.

The remainder of his life was spent in retirement, and he was so deeply affected by the death of the King, that he never after went out of his house. He died on the 17th of July, 1652, and was interred at Withiam in Sussex.

[*To be continued.*]

PUBLIC RECORDS.

An Account of the Records in the Treasury of the Court of the Receipt of the Exchequer, preserved in the ancient Chapter House of the Abbey of Westminster. By GEORGE ROSE, *Esq. Keeper of the said Records.*

[Continued from p. 45.]

HUNDRED ROLLS.*

Hundred Rolls, 3d of Edward I.

* For an account of the Hundred Rolls in the Tower, see the *Librarian*, vol. ii, p. 39, 40, 89.

The result of Mr. Caley's searches at the Chapter House, Westminster, on the 7th, 8th, and 9th days of April, 1800, relating to these Rolls, was as follows.

A small room in that repository contains five presses, in which records are deposited, sorted miscellaneously under these Titles; viz.

1. The names of the several counties, throughout the kingdom, besides the principality of Wales, and the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey. 2. Mixt counties, under the title of "Divers Comitat." 3. Rot. Parl. 4. Rageman's Bag. 5. Miscellanea.

All these Records have been carefully examined, and many of them appear very interesting and curious, comprising amongst others, Placita Coronæ, Placita de Juratis et Assisis, Surveys and Rentals, Inquisitions of various kinds. Court Rolls and Accounts of Manors, Claims of Liberties, &c. Charters and Deeds of every description, Forest Pleas and Inquisitions.

These records are, for the most part contained in bags for each county of three sorts. 1. Placita Coronæ et Assisæ, 2. Deeds, 3. Forest Proceedings.

PLACITA EXERCITUS REGIS.

These pleas are in one Roll, and are of the 24th year of

The principal intention of this search being directed to the discovery of the inquisitions of hundreds, 3 Edward I, only a cursory view was taken of other records.

Many of these Inquisitions were found among the Placita, &c. in the County Bags, as will appear by the following enumeration; and other inquisitions were also discovered in Rageman's bag, in three bundles, two of which are indorsed "Extracta Inquisitionum," and the third "de Inquisitionibus." &c.

In the County bags: *Bucks*, 3 Edward I. 18 skins, fair; *Devon*, 47 skins, fair, no date; *Dorset*, 4 skins, fair, no date, for Badbury, Eckerdon, Shephear, and the borough of Shasten; (Shaftesbury.) *Essex*, a Roll of a mixt nature, no date, containing the following hundreds, viz. part of Dansey, all Barnstaple, Sexden, Tendring, and Chelmsford, only the three last of which contain answers "ad articulos." *Gloucestershire*, no date, six hundreds, viz. Kiftesgate, Grumbold Ash, Burnetre, Pucklechurch, Holeford and Greston, and in the 2d of Edward I. Bradley; *Hereford*, no date; 3 skins for Wolbertree hundred and the manors of Lugwarden and Hereford Parva; *Kent*, 3 Edward I. 16 skins, very fair; *London*, 3 Edward I. 20 skins, very fair and perfect, returned in the different wards; *Norfolk*, 3 Edward I. 12 Bundles very fair and perfect, with the following description of them, in a modern hand, upon a paper annexed to them; viz. "Inquisitiones fact. 3 Edw. I. vel veredictum militum gladio cinct. pro diversis hundredis in com Norfolk:"—"Mem. The Commission for taking these inquisitions with the particular articles to be inquired into, are inrolled in the Patent. Roll of 2 Edward I. memb. 6. in the Tower." *Rutland*. 3 Edw. I. 3 skins, much lacerated, and in some parts illegible. *Salop*, no date, 34 bundles, fair, some of hundreds, others of boroughs and manors. *Somerset*, none, but there some inquisitions of hundreds in this county, 2 Edw. I. They do not however appear to be of the same kind, and do not contain answers "ad articulos." *Hants*, no date, 3 skins for the hundreds of Basingstoke, Seleburn, and Hugge-comb. *Stafford*, none, but there are two or three inquisitions, similar to those mentioned under the county of Somerset. *Suffolk*, no date; Inrolments, 5 bundles, very fair, being for the following places, viz. hundreds of Ryselridge, Waynford, Balourgh, Blithing, and the Liberty of St. Edmund. *Surrey*,

of King Edward I.* The title does not point out who presided at the court where these pleas were held; but by the

date; 13 Bundles intitled, "de veteribus placitis coronæ;" for the hundreds of Ewell, Walton, Blechingley, Kingston, Farnham, Blakehethfield, Southwark, Burton, Woking, Tauridge, Effingham, Godley, and Guildford town; at the end of each roll or bundle, after the words, 'Nova Capitula," are similar entries to those contained in the several hundred Rolls; viz. "quæ et quot maneria Dominus Rex habit in manu sua." (From a date in one of them these seem to have been made 2 of Edw. I.) *Sussex*, no date; an inrolment indorsed "Temp. Edw. I." fair and perfect. *Wilts*, 8 Edw. I. 58 inquisitions with seals very fair.

In Wales, Jersey, and Guernsey, nothing of the kind occurred, nor in any of the divisions, entitled Mixt Counties, Rot. Parl. and Miscellanea; but in that which contains Rageman's Bag, three bundles were found thus indorsed:

The first, "Extract. Inquisitionum fact. per precept. Dni. Regis in Com. Norf. Suff. Essex, Hertf. Dorset, Northumb. de Juribus et Libertatibus Dni Regis et excessibus vice-com. Coronat. Esc. et aliorum Ballivorum Dni Rs. quoquo modo Dno. Regi spectatibus anno R. Rs. E. filii Regis H. 3.

The second, "Extract. Inquisition. in novem Comitatibus de Juribus et Libertatibus," viz. Lincoln, Oxon, Berks, Bucks, Bedf. Cant. Hunt. Devon, and Cornwall. 4 Edward I.

The third, "De inquisitionibus tangen. Dum. Regem," 4 Edward I. Ebor. Somerset, Wigon. Glouc. Leic. War. Nott. Derb. Staff. North. Rutl. and the honour of Berkhampstead.

In the course of this inquiry, the following articles were also discovered, which, though not the immediate objects of investigation, were thought too curious to be passed over unnoticed; viz.

A book marked Kirkby's Quest, containing Nomina villarum com. Ebor. 24 Edw. I. from 24 to 90.

Another book in vellum, folio, apparently a copy, but fairly written and perfect, containg Feoda in capite secundum inquisitionem Adami Kirkby, 24 Edw. I. in comitatibus Devon. Linc. Cumberland, Kanc. et Bucks.

In Rageman's bag.—A Roll, intitled, "Testa de Nevil," for the counties of Hereford, Devon, Salop, Suth. Oxon. Cumbr. Staff. Surr. Glouc. Sussex.

Inquisitiones 4 Edw. I de ministris in com. Norf. Suff. Essex, Hertf. Dorset, Northumberland.

There certainly were more records of this sort, from the following

proceedings, they appear to have been had under the authority of the Court of the Constable and Marshal, and before the latter. The court is called by Lord Coke and other writers, The Court of Chivalry: The proceedings are not confined entirely to the Army and the followers of it, such as Sutlers, &c. A Scotch Priest was attached for excommunicating by bell and candle, the King of England in Scotland, when he invaded it.

The pleadings begun at Werk in Northumberland, are continued as the Army proceeded through Scotland by Roxburgh to Edinburgh; from thence to Aberdeen, and back again to Berwick, where they end. In the criminal cases there was certainly a jury, but how that was composed, cannot, on a close investigation of the Roll, be discovered. In Rot. 9, there is the following in a plea, "Ideo fiat inde Jur' tam de Curia Domini Regis quam de exercita, &c. Et Juratores discuret super Sacramentum," &c.*

passage in the Patent Roll: "Et habita super premissis deliberatione per eosdem de consilio concordatum est quod iterum scrutentur liber de feodis, Rotuli et alia vetera memoranda hujus scaccarij hujusmodi Amerciamenta tangentia, nec non Rotuli Marescalciæ tam de exercitibus Regis nunc quam progenitorum suorum.—Pat. 15. Edw. III. Part 3. M. 12. a.

* Sir Matthew Hale makes no mention of Jury in his account of the Military Court held before the Constable and Marshal.

Lord Coke says this Court is the Fountain of the Martial Law, and that the Lord Constable and the Earl Marshal are the Judges of it.—4 Inst. cap. 17. p. 123.—See Prynne's Animadversions on the 4th Institute, p. 59 to 74, and 337.

In the Parliament 21 Richard II. on the accusation of the Duke of Hereford against the Duke of Norfolk, an order was made, "q'e la processe et la determination de lest Matiers suizditz tiendroit la Cours de la Ley de Chevalrie," &c. After which, battle was ordained between the two Dukes. On a further day given, battle was joined betwixt them. Notwithstanding which, for causes stated, the King took the

The Marshal appears to have had various duties to perform besides sitting as judge in the court.

A party not appearing, the entry is, "Et fuit attach, per Marescallum, ideo in Miserecordia." Rot. 3.

A party was attached, "Et condonatur per Marescallum." Rot. 3. Dorso.

A party was attached to answer to the Marshal, "qui venit et ponit se in Miserecordia Marescalli per plevinam," &c. Rot. 3. Dorso.

A party was attached to answer, &c. "de quo placito habiut Licentium concordandi salvo jurè Marescalli," &c. Rot 4. 3 Dorso.

Parties were attached, &c. et super hoc Marescallum inculpati dicunt, &c. Rot. 4.

A party attached, "Condonatur per Marescallum, in plena Curia." Rot. 7.

A party attached, ad respondendum Marescallo pro Transgressione facta in Exercitu Domini Regis, &c. Rot. 8.

By the statute of the 8th of Richard II. cap. 5, it is enacted that all pleas and suits touching the common law, and which ought to be examined and discussed at the common law, shall not hereafter be drawn or holden by any means before the Constable and Marshal, but that the Court of the Constable and Marshal shall have that which belongeth to the same court, as in the time of King Edward. *See also* Rot. Parl. vol. 3. p. 202. b. *and the* Statute 13th Richard II. Stat. 1. Cap. 2.

battle into his own hands, and judgment was given in Parliament between the two Dukes.—Rot. Parl. vol. 3. p. 383. a.

The last instance of this sort I have met with, at a court held by the Constable and Marshal, is in 7 Charles I, when a duel was ordered to take place between Lord Rea and Mr. Ramsay; but that order was afterwards countermanded. The proceedings are at length in Rushworth, vol. ii. p. 112.

PLACITA AULÆ.

These are proceedings in the Marshalsea Court in which the Lord Steward and the Earl Marshal presided.* The Bag contains Rolls of 12 Edward I.—10 and 11 Edward II. and of several years from 15 to 32 Edward III.

The Roll 10 Edward II, is intituled, "Placita Aulæ Domini Regis apud Ebor, corum Domino Willielmo de Monte acuto Senescallo Hospitii Domini Reges et Domino Johanne de Weston Locum tenente Thom de Brotherton Comitis Norf. et Suff. Marescal Angliæ, Die Mercurii pron. post fes.um Sancti Clementis Papæ, Ao Regni Regis Ed filii Regis Ed Decimo." And in the same Roll are "Placita a, ud Sitoby, Blid, Clipston, Nottingham, Lotteworth, Daventry, Brakeley, Oxon, London, Sarum, Andover, Westminster, Windesore, Staines, St. Dunstanum infra Barram Novi Templi London, Tame, et Woodstock.

The proceedings appear to be only in suits within the verge of the Court, infra Virgam."—In this Court too the Marshal had various duties to perform.—It is plain by the title of the Roll he was one of the judges who presided, and in Rot. 1, a party at York was attached for an offence within the verge "et preceptum est Marescallo quod venere, fac. coram Senescallo." and afterwards upon a hearing "Et ipse Comit. Marescal. Custod. quousque," &c.

GUERNSEY AND JERSEY.

A Bag marked Guernsey and Jersey, containing, Placita coram Justiciariis Assis. in Insulæ Gera.

* See the Act prescribing what things the Steward and Marshal shall hold Pleas of; 28 Edward III. Stat. 3 Cap. 3.—Their Jurisdiction restrained to 12 miles round the King's Lodgings; 11 Richard II. Stat. 1. Cap. 3. and several other acts for regulating proceedings in this Court, Process of the Court limited, Rot. Parl. 25 Edw. III, vol. ii, p. 308, &c. 50 Edw. III, p. 336. b.

Placita Communia apud Sanctum Helerium coram Justiciariis ad Assis.

Nomina Ballivorum et ministrorum Domini Regis in Insula Jers.

Placita Coronæ Domini Regis in Insula de Jers.

Placita pro Domino Rege de Quo Warranto.

Nomina Ballivorum Prepositorum Bedellorum Juratorum et Sectatorum Curiæ Insulæ de Gerneseye.

Deliberatio Gaolæ earundem Insularum coram Justiciariis in Itinere.

Placita coram Justiciariis itinerantibus in Insulis de Guernesey, Jersey, Serk, and Aurenεye, &c.

Commissio ad Inquirendum de Libertatibus Domini Regis in Insulis de Guernesey and Jersey.

Compotus Receptoris de Guernesey.

Copy of the King's Letters Patent made to Sir Hugh Vaughan, for the Isle of Jersey.

Account rendered to Sir Hugh Vaughan, of the Profits, Revenues, and Issues of Jersey.

The whole of these Records and Papers are of the Reigns of Edward I, II, and III.

[*To be continued.*

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. William Savage will publish in the course of the present month, an Account of the Cultivation of the Natural Order of Proteæ, which will form the first of a Series of Horticultural Essays, the Botanical Part of which is written by a Gentleman of the highest estimation in that branch of Science, and the Practical Part by a Professional Man, who has had the most ample means of acquiring the completest knowledge of the treatment of this curious Order of Plants.

It will gratify the Lovers of Entomology to know, that Mr. Haworth has made great progress towards completing his "Lepidoptera Britannica," which has been so anxiously looked for; and that the remainder will be published in parts, at Five Shillings each: the first of which will be ready in the middle of this month; and the whole will be finished in the course of the year.

A Catalogue *raisonné* of the Library of the Royal Institution, is nearly ready for publication; in it will be found the best Writers on every branch of Science and Literature, methodically digested, with an alphabetical Index of Authors.

Mr. J. C. Murphy, Architect, and Author of the Designs and Descriptions of the Church of Batalha, is preparing for Publication a Work on the Arabian Antiquities of Spain. It will be elegantly printed in large Folio, and contain about one hundred Plates of the most interesting Arabian Remains in that Country; such as the Royal Palace of Alhambra, the Generalife, the great Mosque of Cordova, &c. Descriptions will be given of the different objects, illustrating the merits of their Style and Manner, together with translations of the Cufic and Asiatic Inscriptions, &c. &c. It will be completed in four parts, published separately.

BOOKS PUBLISHED IN JULY, 1809.

Agriculture—The advantages which have resulted from the Establishment of the Board of Agriculture. By the Secretary to the Board. 3s. 6d.

Altree—The Topography of Brighton, and Picture of the Road from thence to the Metropolis. By H. R. Altree. 12mo. 7s.

Anonymiana; or ten Centuries of Observations on various Authors and Subjects. 8vo. 12s.

Architecture—Principles of Design in Architecture, traced in Observations on Buildings primæval, Egyptian, Phœnician, or Syrian; Grecian, Roman, Gothic, or corrupt Roman; Arabian or Saracenic, Old English Ecclesiastical, Military, and Domestic, &c. &c. 8vo. 7s.

Arnold, or a Trait of Civil War, and its Consequences, a novel, 2 vol. 12mo. 9s.

Baker—Select Idylls; or Pastoral Poems. Translated in English Verse, from the German of Gessner. By George Baker, A.M. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Barlow—The Columbiad, an Epic Poem, in 12 Books, relating to the Discovery, Settlement and Civilization of America. By Joel Barlow, Esq. 8vo. 15s.

Belfour—Spanish Heroism, or the Battle of Roncesvalles; a Metrical Romance in Five Cantos. By John Belfour, Esq. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Brewer—Descriptions, Historical and Architectural of Splendid Palaces, and celebrated Public Buildings, English and Foreign, with Engravings. By James Norris Brewer. No. I. 4to. 6s.—*Continued Monthly.*

Brightley—An Account of the Method of founding Stereotype, as it is successfully practised by Mr. Charles Brightley, of Bungay, 5s.

Brown—An Inquiry into the antivariolous Powers of Vaccination, where the most serious Doubts are suggested of the Efficacy of the Practice, and its Powers at best proved to be only temporary. By Thomas Brown, 7s. 6d.

Chamber of Death, or the Fate of Rosario, an Historical Romance, 2 vols. 12mo. 9s.

Cœlebs suited, or the Opinions and part of the Life of Caleb Cœlebs, Esq. a distant Relation of Charles Cœlebs, Esq. 6s.

Cobbett—Proceedings on the Trial between Burgess a Pauper and William Cobbett, at Winchester, July 20th, 1809. 1s.

Denmark—Outlines of a Political Survey of the English Attack on Denmark in 1807. Translated from the Danish of C. F. Hellfried. 8vo. 6s.

Dimond—The Foundling of the Forest; a Play in three Acts. By William Dimond, Esq. 2s. 6d.

Finlayson—Sermons by James Finlayson, D.D. &c. to which is prefixed an Account of the Life and Character of the Author. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Gray—Letters from Canada, written during a Residence there, in the Years 1806, 1807, and 1808; relating to its Productions, Trade, Commercial Importance, &c, with some Account of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Cape Breton. By Hugh Gray. 8vo. 12s.

Gregg—A Letter to the Board of Agriculture on ploughing heavy and wet Lands. By Thomas Gregg, Esq. 3s.

Hale—A Reply to the Pamphlets lately published in defence of the London Female Penitentiary. By W. Hale. 2s. 6d.

Halliday—Observations on the Fifth Report of the Commissioners of Military Enquiry, and on the Army Medical Department. By Andrew Halliday, M.D. 2s.

Jackson—An Account of the Empire of Morocco and the District of Suss compiled from miscellaneous Observations during a long residence in those Countries. By J. G. Jackson, 4to. 2l. 2s.

Junius—Another Guess at Junius: and a Dialogue. 3s. 6d.

Lacey—The Farm House, a Tale. With Amatory, Pastoral, Elegiac, and miscellaneous Poems. By James Murray Lacey. 6s.

Mac Gregor—A Treatise on the Regulations of the French Infantry. By the French General Meunier, and translated by Captain Mac Gregor. 8vo. 6s. 6d.

Manners—The Lords of Erith, a Romance. By C. Manners. 3 vol. 12mo. 15s.

Militia—Instructions for exercising and training the Local Militia. 2s.

Maryan—A Treatise shewing the Impossibility of Hydrophobia being occasioned by the bite of any Mad Animal. By W. Maryan, Surgeon. 3s. 6d.

Neale—Letters from Portugal and Spain; containing an Account of the Operations of the British Armies under Sir Arthur Wellesley and Sir John Moore. By Adam Neale, M.D. 4to. 2l. 2s.

Observations on the Tendency of the late Meetings for returning Thanks to Mr. Wardle; with Remarks on Cobbet, &c. 2s. 6d.

Ormsby—An Account of the Operations of the British Army, and of the State and Sentiments of the People of Portugal and Spain, during the Campaigns of 1808 and 1809. By the Rev. J. W. Ormsby, A. M. 2 vol. small 8vo. 12s.

Opie—Lectures on Painting, delivered at the Royal Academy of Arts, with a Letter on the Proposal for a Public Memorial of the Naval Glory of Great Britain. By John Opie, Esq. R. A. &c. 4to. 1l. 1s.

Ottley—The Italian School of Design, exemplified in a Series of Fac Similes carefully engraven by eminent Artists, from original Drawings of the greatest Painters and Sculptors of Italy. Selected from the Collection of William Young Ottley, F.S.A. Number I. 21s. *Continued every two months.*

Portugal and Spain—Letters from Portugal and Spain, written during the March of the British Troops under Sir John Moore. 8vo. 12s.

Reynoldson—Practical and Philosophical Principles of making Malt. By John Reynoldson, Esq. 8vo. 1l. 1s.

Remarks on a late Pamphlet entitled "The Grounds on which the Church of England separated from the Church of Rome, reconsidered by Shute, Bishop of Durham." 1s. 6d.

Smith—A plain Statement of the Comparative Advantages of the Cow Pock and small Pox Inoculations. By T. Smith, M.D. 1s. 6d.

Spain—Observations on the Proceedings of the British Army in Spain, in Reply to the Statement of Brig. Gen. Clinton.

Sugar—Tracts and Experiments on the Use of Sugar in Feeding Stock. 5s.

Thomas—The Shooter's Guide, containing the Natural History of Dogs, with Directions for breeding and training Pointers, &c. By B. Thomas. 3s. 6d.

Van Voorst—Minutes of a Meeting of Gas Light and Coke Shareholders, July 6th, 1809, at the London Tavern. By J. Van Voorst.

Ware—Poems; consisting of Originals and Translations from the Greek, Latin, and Italian. By Mrs. Ware. 7s.

Wardle and Cobbett—The Rival Impostors, or two Political Epistles to two Political Cheats. Addressed to Colonel Wardle and William Cobbett. 2s. 6d.

THE LIBRARIAN.

No. 15. September 1st. 1809.

THE HEADS OF ILLUSTRIOUS PERSONS of Great Britain, engraven by Mr. Houbraken and Mr. Vertue With their Lives and Characters, by THOMAS BIRCH, A.M. F.R.S.

London: Printed for John and Paul Knapton, 1743.

[Concluded from p. 88.]

42. WILLIAM HARVEY, M. D.

*Engraved by Houbraken from a Picture by Bemmel, in the Collection of Dr. Mead.**

Dr. William Harvey, an eminent Physician, and particularly distinguished by his discovery of the circulation of

* This Picture is now in the possession of Lord Galway.

There are also the following engravings of Dr. Harvey.

1. W. H. Sitting in an elbow chair, Hollar, f. half sheet, scarce.

2. Gulielmus Harveius, M. D. Faithorne, f. a bust, 8vo.

3. Gulielmus Harveius. Corn. Jansen, p. Hall. sc. large 4to. or half sheet, fine. From an original belonging to the College of Physicians.

4. W. H. by Mac Ardell, half sheet, mezzotinto.

There is a bust of him engraved from that belonging to the College. It was done for an ornament to the Certificates given by Dr. Hunter, to his pupils.

An original portrait of him is at the College of Physicians.

The following is a list of the printed works of Dr. Harvey.

1. Exercitatio Anatomica de Motu Cordis et Sanguinis in Animalibus. Francfort, 1628. 4to.

This is one of the most admirable examples of a series of argument deduced from observation and experiment that ever appeared upon any subject. It excited the attention of the Anatomists and Physiolo-

the blood, was born at Folkstone on the second of April 1578, and was educated at Gonvil and Caius College, Cambridge. At nineteen years of age he travelled into France, and Italy, and four year afterwards studied Physic at Padua. Returning to England, he was admitted in 1604 Candidate of the College of Physicians in London, and three years after elected Fellow. In April 1616 he read a Course of Lectures on Anatomy, still extant in Manuscript, in which he opened his discovery relating to the circulation of the blood, which after a variety of experiments publickly exhibited, he communicated to the World in his "Exercitatio Anatomica de Motu Cordis et Sanguinis," printed at Francfort in 1628, in quarto. But notwithstanding the force of the clearest evidence, which shines through that whole treatise, his noble discovery met with great opposition, and he was obliged to bear the attack of numberless adversaries, who generally in their

gists of every European school, was warmly attacked both on the ground of authority and experiment, and was defended as well by the author in a second and third Exercitation, as by coadjutors.

2. 3. Exercitationes Anatomicæ due de circulatione Sanguinis, ad J. Riolanum J. Filium.

4. Exercitationes de Generatione Animalium. 1651. 4to.

These Exercitations form the second immortal work of this great man. They are seventy in number, of which a great part relate to the hen and chick, and describe the progress of conception in the egg. There are also many valuable remarks on quadrupeds, chiefly derived from his observations on deer. His general inference is the universal prevalence of oval generation.

Of his remaining writings there have been printed only an account of the dissection of Thomas Parr, and some epistles to foreign Physicians. The editions of his Treatises on the circulation and on generation are very numerous. The London College of Physicians honoured his memory by a splendid edition of all his works in quarto, in 1766, to which a Latin Life of the Author was prefixed, elegantly written by Dr. Laurence.

answers shewed more a spirit of contradiction, than any strength of reasoning.

In 1632 he was appointed physician to King Charles I, as he had before been to King James I, and adhered to the royal cause upon the breaking out of the civil wars. He died June 30th, 1657, in the 80th year of his age, and was interred in the Church of Hempstead in Essex, where a monument is erected to his memory.

43. ROBERT BERTIE, EARL OF LINDSEY.*

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture by C. Johnson, in the Possession of Charles Bertie, Esq.

Robert Bertie, Earl of Lindsey, and Lord High Chamberlain of England in the reign of King Charles I, was the eldest son of Peregrine, Lord Willoughby of Eresby, and was born in the year 1582. In 1601, on the death of his father he succeeded to his title and estate, and on the 22d of November, 1626, was advanced to the title of Earl of Lindsey. In 1635 he was constituted Lord High Admiral of England, and in 1639, upon the Scots taking up arms he was made Governor of Berwick. In 1642 he was constituted General of the King's forces, and on the 23d of October the same year was mortally wounded at the battle of Edgehill in the County of Warwick. His body was interred at Edenham in Lincolnshire.

* There are also the following engravings of the Earl of Lindsey:

1. Robertus Barty, Comes Lindsæi, &c. Mierevelt, p. Voerst sc. 1631.

2. Robertus Barty, Comes Lindsæi, &c. Geldorp, p. Voerst, sc. half sheet.

3. Robertus Barty, &c. Geldorp. p. Voerst, sc. 4to.

4. Robert Bertie, Earl of Lindsey; Vandyck, p. Vertue, sc. From a painting at the Duke of Ancaster's, one of the set of Loyalists.

5. Robert Bertie, Earl of Lindsey, Lord General, &c. in armour.

6. Robert Bartue, Earl of Lindsey, his Majesty's General, 8vo.

His eldest son, Montagu Bertie, who was also in the battle of Edgehill, where he commanded the royal regiment of Guards, seeing his father wounded and taken prisoner, was moved with such filial piety, that he voluntarily yielded himself to a commander of horse of the enemy in order to attend upon him. He afterwards adhered firmly to his Majesty in all his distresses.

44. WILLIAM CAVENDISH, DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

*Engraved by Vertue, from a Picture by Vandyck, in the Possession of the Earl of Oxford.**

William Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle, was son of Sir Charles Cavendish, Knt. and was born about the year 1595

* Besides this there are the following Engravings of the Duke of Newcastle.

1. William Cavendish, Earl of Newcastle, Hollar, f. a small oval.
2. W. C. Earl of Newcastle, &c. in armour, 8vo.
3. W. C. Marquis of Newcastle, &c. Vandyck, p. 8vo.
4. Gulielmus Cavendish, March. et Com. Novi. Castri, &c. Vostermans, f. 4to.
5. William Cavendish, Marquis of Newcastle; his Marchioness and their family; Diepenbeck, del. P. Clouwet, sc. half sheet, prefixed to "Nature's Picture drawn by Faney's Pencil to the Life," 1656, folio.—This beautiful print is very scarce, and was done when the family was at Antwerp.

There are several portraits of the Duke of Newcastle at Welbeck, by Diepenbeck, who designed the prints for his book of Horsemanship, &c.

The Duke of Newcastle wrote two Treatises on Horses: the first was entitled

"La Methodo nouvelle des Dresser les Chevaux avec Figures;" i. e. The new method for managing Horses, with cuts, Antwerp, 1658, folio. This book was first written in English, and afterwards by his lordship's directions translated into French by a Walloon.

In this book there is a print of two of the Duke's (then Marquis of Newcastle) sons, Charles, Viscount Mansfield, and Mr. Henry Cavendish, on horseback; the Marquis and Marchioness, their three daughters, and

and educated in St. John's College, Cambridge. In November 1620, he was created Lord Ogle, and Viscount

their husbands, the Earl of Bridgewater, the Earl of Bullingbrooke, and Mr. Cheyne, are under a Colonnade as spectators.

The plates for the English edition of this book are the same with the French, but the latter has the finest impressions, because the first printed.

2. A new method and extraordinary invention to dress horses, and work them according to nature; as also to perfect nature by the subtlety of Art, London, 1667, folio.

The Duke informs his readers that "this is neither a translation of the former, nor an absolute necessary addition to it; and may be of use without the other, as the other has been hitherto, and still is, without this; but both together will questionless do best."

A noble edition of this work was printed at London in the year 1743.

He also wrote in his Exile two Comedies, viz.

1. The Country Captain, printed at Antwerp, 1649, and afterwards performed by his Majesty's Servants at Blackfriars.

2. Variety, first printed in 1649, and generally bound with "the Country Captain." It was first printed in 1649, and was performed at the Theatre, in Blackfriars.

After his return to England he wrote

3. The Humourous Lovers, a Comedy, acted by His Royal Highness's Servants. London, 1677. 4to.—This was esteemed one of the best plays of that time.

4. The Triumphant Widow, or the Medley of Humours, a Comedy, acted by his Royal Highness's Servants. London, 1677, 4to.—Mr. Shadwell transcribed part of this into his play entitled *Bury Fair*.

There are many other pieces written by this Nobleman which are scattered up and down in the Poems and Plays of his Duchess.

In the British Theatre, p. 74, he is said to be the author of a Comedy called "The Exile," which is thought to be a mistake of the Editor. It is however mentioned in Dodsley's "Theatrical Records," and in Walpole's "Noble Authors."

As I may not have another opportunity of mentioning his eccentric Duchess, Margaret, I will here give a list of the titles of her folios;

1. The World's Olio. Nature's picture drawn by Fancy's Pencil to the Life. London 1656. 2. Orations of divers sorts accommodated to divers places. London, 1662. 3. Plays. London, 1662. There are 21

Mansfield and in March 1627, advanced to the dignity of Baron Cavendish of Bolsover, and Earl of Newcastle upon Tyne. Upon the meeting of the long Parliament, he adhered firmly to the interests of the King, but finding himself obnoxious to the other party, resolved to retire from Court. When the civil war broke out he gathered a considerable force in the northern counties, with which he had great success against the Parliament Troops, and in June 1643, defeated Ferdinando Lord Fairfax at Atherton

in number. 4. Philosophical and Physical opinions. London, 1663.— 5. Observations upon Experimental Philosophy; to which is added the Description of a New World. London, 1668. 6. Philosophical Letters, London. 1664. 7. Poems and Phancies. London, 1664. 8. Sociable Letters. Lond. 1664. 9. The Life of the Duke her Husband, &c. Lond. 1667. It was translated into Latin in the following year, and, in 1675, a new edition of the English was printed in 4to. 10. Plays never before printed. London, 1668. These are six in number.

Three volumes more of her poems are preserved in manuscript.

There is a very scarce folio volume of 'Letters and Poems,' printed in 1676, consisting of 182 pages, and filled with the most gross and fulsome panegyric on this Duke and Duchess of Newcastle, but especially on her Grace. It has been observed that no flattery, either ancient or modern, is in any degree comparable to it, except it be the deification of the Roman Emperor Augustus, and the erection of altars to him in his lifetime. Incense and adoration seem to have been equally acceptable to the Roman god and the English Duchess.

It appears from Birch's History of the Royal Society, that she was admitted to one of their meetings of which she had long been desirous.

There are two Portraits of the Duchess of Newcastle.

1. Without her name. She is standing in a niche; a term of Mars on her right hand, and another of Apollo on her left. Abr. a Diepenbeke, delin. P. Van Schuppen, sc.— This is before her Plays printed in folio, 1668.

2. Margaret, D. of N. sitting at her study, under a canopy, attended by four Cupids, two of whom are crowning her with a wreath of laurel. This is by the same artists as the former, on a half sheet.

In Ballard's Memoirs of several Ladies of Great Britain, the reader will find a more full acccount of the Duchess of Newcastle.

Moor. His conduct had been highly censured for not complying with the King's orders in marching his army from Hull, which he was then besieging, through Norfolk and Suffolk to London, while his Majesty with his marched from Oxford to the same point; a mode of proceeding which would have raised such a confusion among the two houses and City as was thought would have put an end to the war. In the battle of Marston Moor, July 2d, 1644 he commanded the right wing of the King's Army, but upon the ill success of that battle he resolved to retire beyond the seas. He resided chiefly at Antwerp, where he diverted himself with the breeding and management of horses, of which he published at Antwerp, in 1658, a magnificent work.

On the restoration he returned to England, and on the 16th of March, 1665, was created Earl of Ogle and Duke of Newcastle. He died December 25th, 1676, and was interred in Westminster Abbey.

45. JAMES GRAHAM, MARQUIS OF MONTROSE.*

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture by Vandyck, in the Possession of the Duke of Montrose.

James Graham, Marquis of Montrose, was descended of one of the most ancient and noble families in Scotland.

* There are also the following engraved heads of the Marquis of Montrose.

1. James Graham, &c. Vertue, sc. One of the Loyalists, from the same original as that in Birch.

2. James Graham, &c. A copy from Houbraken by Strange. In Dr. Smollet's History.

3. Marchio Mont. Rosar, com. de Kincardin, &c. Six Latin Verses 4to. A copy by Vertue.

4. James, Marquis, &c. Four verses. "Scotland's Glory," &c. 4to.

5. Jaques, Marquis, &c. Pontius, sc. 8vo.

He was born in the year 1613, educated a soldier, and was Captain of the Guard in France, when he was invited over into England, by the Marquis of Hamilton, and introduced by him to Court. But meeting with some neglect from King Charles I, he joined the Covenanters in Scotland, and was the first who crossed the Tweed on the first expedition of the Scots into England. He however soon repented of

6. James, Marquis, &c. A. Matham, f. 8vo.

7. James, Marquis, &c. Vandergucht, sc. 8vo.

8. Jacobis Gramius, Marggraff van Montrosse, with a view of his execution. A Dutch print, 4to.

The following publications relate to the Marquis of Montrose.

1. Certain Instructions given by the Lord Montrose, L. Napier, Laird of Keer and Blackhall. *London*, 1641.

2. The King's Affairs under the Marquis of Montrose, 1744, 45, and 46. *Hague*, 8vo.

3. An English Translation of the Scottish Declaration against James Graham, alias Marquis of Montrose. *London*, 1650.

4. Comm. de Rebus, auspiciis Caroli R. Angliæ, sub. Imperio Jac. Montisrosarum Marchionis Gestis; interprete A. S.—*Hag. Com.* 1647. 8vo.

The same, *Amst.* 1648, 8vo.

The same, *Paris*, 1648. 8vo.

In the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, there is a Manuscript in Latin, containing the second part of this book, and continuing it from 1647 to 1650.

This book is written in Latin. The Initials A. S. in the title page are those of Agricola Sophocardio, the disguised name of George Wishart, afterwards Bishop of Edinburgh, the author of it. J. G. at the top of the same page stand for Jacobus Græmus, the christian and surname of the Marquis.

5. Montrose Redivivus, *London*, 1652, 8vo.

This is the first part of the preceding article, with a brief continuation, and an account of the Marquis's death.

6. Both these parts were translated into English with an appendix and 16 Letters to Montrose from King Charles I, from his queen, King Charles II, and Prince Rupert. Published by Wm. Adams. *Edinburgh*, 1720, 8vo.

this error, and left that party. In the year 1644, he undertook his Majesty's cause in Scotland, with a handful of men, and in a few months gained three remarkable battles, one at Perth, another at Aberdeen, and a third at Inverlochy. In short he prevailed in so many attempts, that in effect, he made himself master of that Kingdom, and performed all these stupendous acts, which are the subject of a distinct history, written in Latin by Dr. Wishart.

In 1645, having experienced a reverse of fortune, he was ordered by the King, in the following year, to lay down his arms, and retire abroad. In 1650, having obtained four ships, and about 600 or 700 men, he sailed from Holland and landed in the Islands of Orkney, but not succeeding as he expected, in attempting to escape in disguise he was betrayed by Lord Aston, and conducted to Edinburgh, where he was executed on the 21st of May, 1650. His enemies had the meanness to hang the printed book of his great actions round his neck with a small cord, and he died with it in that manner with great firmness and resignation.

46. ALGERNON PERCY, EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND.*

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture by Vandyck, in the Collection of the Earl of Essex.

Algernon Percy, Earl of Northumberland, and Lord High Admiral of England in the reign of King

* At Hatfield House there is a picture of the Earl; Anne Cecil, his first lady; and his eldest daughter, by Vandyck.

There are also the following engravings of him.

1. Algernon Percy, &c. in armour, with the collar of the Garter.
2. Algernon Percy, &c. 4to.
3. Algernon Percy, &c. *Stent.* 4to. *Granger*, 2. 115.

Though the Earl of Northumberland sided with the Parliament against King Charles I, yet the losses he sustained, through the destructive proceedings of the party he espoused, were immense. By an ac-

Charles I, succeeded to the titles and estates of his father on his decease in November, 1632. In March, 1636, he was appointed Admiral of the Fleet, and soon afterwards Lord High Admiral of England, but on the meeting of the long Parliament, opposing the measures of the Court, the King in 1642, revoked his commission. In 1645 the House of Lords confided the care of the King's children to him, and in the same year, it was voted in parliament, that he, and three other Earls, should be created Dukes.

After his Majesty's death he lived a private life, and survived the Restoration several years. He died Oct. 13th, 1668, and was buried at Petworth.

47. OLIVER CROMWELL, LORD PROTECTOR.

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture by Cooper, in the Collection of the Duke of Devonshire.

48. HENRY IRETON, DEPUTY OF IRELAND.*

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture by Cooper, in the Possession of David Polhill, Esq.

He was the eldest son of German Ireton of Attenton in Nottinghamshire, and was born in the year 1610. He married Bridget, one of the daughters of Cromwell, and assisted him in all his schemes against King Charles I. He died at the siege of Limerick, on the 26th of November, 1651.

count taken at Michaelmas, 1646, it appeared that the damage done to his lordship's estates, and his tenants not being able to pay their rents, amounted at that time to £42,544.

* Besides this there are two other heads of Ireton.

1. The Lord Deputy Ireton. Sold by Walton; whole length; large 8vo.

2. Henry Ireton, &c. Vandergucht, sc. 8vo.

In Crull's "Antiquities of Westminster Abbey," there is a curious panegyric which was intended for his monument: it is written in a very exalted strain, far beyond the common cant of epitaphs.

49. JOHN LAMBERT, GENERAL.*

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture by Walker, in the Collection of the Earl of Bradford.

John Lambert was descended of a good family, and studied some time in one of the Inns of Court, but on the breaking out of the civil war went into the parliamentary army, where he soon raised himself to the rank of Major General. He was engaged in all the measures of Cromwell till the latter seemed inclined to assume the title of King, when Lambert refusing to take the oath not to attempt,

* He was born at Calton Hall, in the parish of Kirkby Malhamdale, in the North Riding of the County of York, the 7th of September, 1619.

In Hurtley's Account of Malham, *London*, 1786, 8vo. there is a long Memoir of the Life and Actions of General Lambert. The picture from which the head in Birch was engraved I should suppose from Hurtley's description to be now in Lord Ribblesdale's Collection at Gisburn Park.

Lambert was remarkably fond of painting, and after he surrendered his commission to Cromwell studied this art, especially Flower painting, with great assiduity under Baptist Gaspars. He was also a great Botanist, and during his imprisonment in Guernsey, mostly spent his time in roving about the fields culling simples. He was looked upon as a great Physician by the people, who constantly resorted to him at Castle Cornet, to consult him on every disorder they were afflicted with, for at that time there were no Physicians nor Surgeons on the Island.

For an account of the family of Lambert, see Lodge's Peerage of Ireland, Title EARL of CAVAN, vol. i, p. 343. Edit. 1789.

There are four more heads of General Lambert;

1. Major Gen. Lambert, half sheet, mezzotinto.
2. The Hon. Major Gen. Lambert, oval, large 4to.
3. Major Gen. Lambert, in armour, cravat, &c.
4. Major Gen. Lambert; Bannerman, sc. In Walpole's "Anecdotes of Painting," 4to.

any thing against the established government, lost the confidence of the Usurper and surrendered his commission.

At the Restoration he was particularly excepted out of the Act of Indemnity, and on the 4th of June, 1662, being brought to trial, was condemned. He was reprieved by his Majesty's favour, at the bar, and confined during life in the island of Guernsey where he continued a patient prisoner for above 30 years.

50. CHARLES FLEETWOOD, LORD DEPUTY OF IRELAND.*

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture by Walker, in the Possession of Thomas Cook, Esq.

Fleetwood was another of the Partisans of Cromwell. He was the son of Sir William Fleetwood, Cup bearer to King James I, and engaging on the side of the parliament was advanced to the rank of Lieutenant General, and had a considerable share in the victory gained at Worcester over King Charles II. In 1652, he was made Lord Deputy of Ireland, but vigorously opposing Cromwell's taking the title of King, was removed from his post. On the death of Oliver, and his son Richard succeeding to the Protectorate, Fleetwood soon discovered his enmity to him, being himself disappointed of that office which he had expected. He joined therefore with the discontented officers of the army, in deposing Richard, after he had persuaded him to dissolve his parliament, and invited the members of the long parliament to return to the exercise of their trust.

On the Restoration, Fleetwood was one of the persons excepted out of the general act of pardon, to suffer such penalties, &c. not extending to life, as should be inflicted

* There are two other engraved Portraits of Fleetwood:
1. Lord Deputy F. whole length, in armour.
2. The Lord Deputy F. on horseback.

by an act to be made for that purpose. The remainder of his life he spent privately at Stoke Newington, where he died soon after the Revolution.

51. THOMAS LORD FAIRFAX.*

Thomas Lord Fairfax, Baron of Cameron in Scotland, and General of all the Parliament forces in England, during

* The engraved Portraits of Lord Fairfax are numerous. See a List of them in Granger, vol. ii, p. 249, 250; edit. 1804.

After his death a small volume was published by a relation of his, entitled "Short Memorials of Thomas Lord Fairfax, written by himself. London, 1700." The Author never designed these papers for the press, but only to remain for the satisfaction of his own family. They were however published to prevent a surreptitious edition.

This little volume has been lately reprinted, with some other things relating to Lord Fairfax, in the new edition of the Antiquarian Repertory.

He was a great lover of learning and learned men, and contributed to the publication of the London Polyglott, and other large works. He gave 20 Ancient Manuscripts to the Bodleian Library, one of which is a beautiful manuscript of Gower's *Confessio Amantis*. When the Record Tower in St. Mary's Abbey at York was accidentally blown up in the Cromwell Rebellion, he offered rewards to the soldiers who could bring him fragments of the scattered parchments. Luckily however, the numerous original evidences lodged in this repository had been just before transcribed by Roger Dodsworth; and the Transcripts which formed the groundwork of Dugdale's Monasticon, consisting of forty-nine large folio volumes, were bequeathed by Fairfax to the same Library. Fairfax also, when Oxford was garrisoned by the Parliamentary forces, exerted his utmost diligence, in preserving the Bodleian Library from pillage. He also preserved the painted glass and the monuments in the Cathedral of York from destruction during the fervour of that Rebellion.

In the Catalogue of Thoresby's Museum, at the end of his History of Leeds, p. 495, there is the description of a gold medal presented by the Parliament, to Thomas, Lord Fairfax. The Houses of Parliament were curiously enamelled; Lord Fairfax, the General of their forces, upon *Chesnut*, his charger, with distant prospects of armies, gladiators, &c.

the Cromwell Rebellion, son and heir of Ferdinando Lord Fairfax. He was born at Denton, in the parish of Otley, in the county of York, in January, 1612, and was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. His first engaging for the Parliament was about the year 1641, and he was made General of the Horse under his father, who had a commission to be General of the forces in the North. In 1644, he was appointed General, and under him the forces of the Parliament had most eminent success in reducing all opposition to their measures. Sir Thomas uniformly opposed, and used all his strength and influence to prevent, his Majesty's execution, a fact which he utterly abhorred, and never mentioned without tears.

He survived the Restoration, which he was active in bringing about, and passed his life in peace and quietness at his seat at Nun Appleton, near York. He died on the 12th of November, 1671, and in the 60th year of his age.

52. SIR HENRY VANE, KNIGHT.

*Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture by Sir Peter Lely, in the Collection of the Earl of Orford.**

Sir Henry Vane was the eldest son of Sir Henry Vane, Secretary of State to King Charles I. He was born about

and in a scroll *Sic radiant fidelis*. On the other side is the fatal battle of Naseby, and in a scroll *Non Nobis*. The whole was most exquisitely performed, in the size of about an inch and a half in diameter, that the countenances of particular persons may be discovered. This was purchased by Mr. Thoresby's father among Lord Fairfax's Collection of Medals.

Thoresby had likewise in his Museum, a collection of 150 Heads, made by Lord Fairfax, of famous warriors in foreign countries, who were his contemporaries.

* Lord Orford gave this Portrait to the Earl of Darlington. There are other two engravings of Sir Harry Vane, viz.

the year 1612, and having finished his education at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, spent some time in France, and more in Geneva; on his return home, he contracted an unconquerable aversion against the Government and Liturgy of the Church of England. On the breaking out of the civil war he adhered to the interest of the Parliament with the utmost zeal and vigour, and distinguished himself as the great contriver and promoter of the solemn league and covenant. He however did not approve of the execution of the King, and always refused to submit to Cromwell's authority, by whom he was imprisoned in Carisbrook Castle.

At the Restoration it was thought necessary by the court party that Sir Henry should be put out of the way. He was therefore brought to trial, on the 4th of June, 1662, and being found guilty of compassing the death of the

1. Sir Henry V. Knt. of Raby Castle, by Faithorne, but without his name; in an oval of foliage. 4to. before his life.

2. Sir H. V. the younger. From an original painting. 8vo.

There are the following pieces in print respecting Sir Henry Vane.

Speech in the House of Commons at a Committee for the Bill against Episcopal Government, June 11, 1641. *London*, 1641.

The Retired Man's Meditation. *Lond.* 1655, 4to.

Essay in Defence of the Good old Cause, with a Vindication of Sir H. Vane against the Calumnies of Mr. Baxter. By Henry Stubbe, M. D. *Lond.* 1659.

Oliver Cromwell's and his Council's Proceedings against Sir Henry Vane.

A Healing Question propounded and resolved. *Lond.* 1660, 4to.

An Epistle General to the Mystical Body of Christ; and the Face of the Times. 1662, 4to.

His Life, Death, and Gospel Principles, with his Portrait, and his Trial. 1662, 4to.

From his fanatical mode of Preaching, he and his adherents were called *Seekers*, and in his writings he clothed his thoughts in such affected language, that his meaning is unintelligible.

King, he was beheaded on Tower Hill, on the 14th of that month.

I cannot help taking notice of a new and most indecent practice begun at this execution. It had been observed, that the dying speeches of the Regicides had left impressions on the hearers, not to the advantage of the government; and language of a peculiar nature being expected from Sir Henry, to prevent that, drummers were placed under the scaffold, and when he began to speak, they struck up with their drums. On this he gave over, and died with such composure, that it was generally thought the government lost more than it gained by his death.

53. JOHN THURLOE, ESQ. SECRETARY OF STATE.

*Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture by Cooke, in the Collection of Lord James Cavendish.**

John Thurloe, Secretary of State to the two Protectors, Oliver and Richard Cromwell, was the son of the Rev.

* This head is with good reason supposed to have been done for some other person. There are also three other engraved heads of Secretary Thurloe.

1. John T. &c. Vertue, sc. 1741: for his State Papers; from the original Picture in the possession of the Family.

2. J. T. From a Gold Medal in the possession of Dr. Mead; a head piece to his Life in the State Papers.

3. Thurloe and Hugh Peters, receiving a Petition of four Deputies from the States of Holland. Sherwin, sc. 4to.

Mr. Cambridge had a good picture of him, of the authenticity of which he had no doubt.

In the year 1742 Dr. Birch published a "Collection of the State Papers of John Thurloe, Esq. &c. &c." in seven volumes, folio. The principal part consists of a series of Papers, discovered in the reign of King William, in a false ceiling in the Garrets belonging to Secretary Thurloe's Chambers, No. XIII, near the Chapel of Lincoln's Inn. The papers were disposed of to Lord Somers, who caused them to be bound

Thomas Thurloe, Rector of Abbot's Roding in Essex, where he was born in the year 1616. He was educated to the study of the Law, and though his attachments were entirely on the side of the parliament, yet with regard to the death of King Charles I, he declares himself that he was altogether averse to that fact, and to all the councils about it. Upon Oliver's assuming the Protectorship, in 1653, he became Secretary of State, and was continued therein by his successor Richard.

In April 1660 he made an offer of his services for the Restoration of King Charles II, and was afterwards of great use to the Lord Chancellor Clarendon, by the instructions he gave him with respect to the state of Foreign Affairs. He was often solicited by Charles II. to engage in public affairs, but always declined those offices.

He died suddenly, the 21st of February, 1678, at the age of 51.

54. JOHN MILTON.*

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture in the Collection of the Rt. Hon. Arthur Onslow.

up in 67 volumes folio. They afterwards descended to Sir Joseph Jekyll, upon whose decease they were purchased by the late Mr. Fletcher Gyles, Bookseller. They contain a very great variety of authentic Memorials of English History from the death of King Charles I. to the Restoration, with some few Papers between the year 1638 and the commencement of that period.

* The Reader will find in the second edition of Milton's Poetical Works, by the Rev. Henry Todd, vol. i. p. 189, &c. a List of such editions of Milton's Poetical Writings, as have been met with by him. This list not only contains the English editions, but also translations into Greek, Latin, Italian, French, Dutch, German, Spanish, Portuguese, and Russian. It also embraces an account of the translations of Milton's Writings in the Latin and Italian Languages into English. Mr. Todd then gives a List of the works of Milton which have been altered

55. JAMES STUART, DUKE OF RICHMOND.*

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture by Vandyck, in the Collection of Sir Paul Methuen.

James Stuart, Duke of Richmond, Lord Steward of the Household in the reign of King Charles I, was the nearest allied to that King of any man who was not descended from King James. He was born in the year 1612, and in 1640 succeeded his father, Esme Stuart, Duke of Richmond, in his title and estate.

On the meeting of the long parliament, in 1641, he adhered firmly to the King's interest, and upon all occasions distinguished his zeal for his Majesty. He died on the 30th of March, 1655, and was interred on the south side of King Henry the Seventh's Chapel.

by other writers, after which there is an account of detached pieces of criticism relating to Milton, his editors, &c.

There is an excellent account of the Poetry of Milton in the same volume, p. 141, &c.—See also on this subject, Granger, vol. ii. p. 5. 295; vol. iii. p. 92, 93; vol. iv. 33. 37. Edit. 1804.

The Prose Works of Milton have been lately edited by Dr. Simmons, in seven volumes, 8vo. A Life of Milton, written by Dr. S. for that edition, was published separately in an octavo vol.

* There are other two engraved Heads of the Duke of Richmond.

1 J. Stuart, D. of Richmond, 8vo. in Clarendon's Hist.

2. J. S. &c. G. Geldorp p. Voerst sc. 4to. This was done when he was a Gentleman of the Bedchamber. This painting is in the Gallery at Gorhambury. He is represented with long flaxen hair wearing his star, and accompanied by a greyhound.

56. GEORGE DIGBY, EARL OF BRISTOL.

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture by Vandyck, in the Collection of the Hon. John Spencer.

George Digby, Earl of Bristol, was the son of John, Earl of Bristol, and was born at Madrid in Spain, where his father was Ambassador, In 1612. He was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, and in the beginning of the long parliament, of which he was a member, he exerted himself with prodigious zeal against the Court. On account of the part he took in favour of the Earl of Strafford, he was expelled the House of Commons, on which the King called him up by writ to the House of Peers. He now engaged with determined resolution in his Majesty's service, but was soon obliged by the heat of the times to retire into Holland, from whence however he returned to England, and was very active in various military services for the King. He was a man of extraordinary parts by nature and art, but of a most unhappy temper, frequently involving himself in unprosperous attempts. He died at Chelsea on the 20th of March, 1677 at the age of sixty four.

57. WILLIAM RUSSEL, DUKE OF BEDFORD.

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture by Vandyck, in the Collection of the Hon. John Spencer.

William Russel, first Duke of Bedford, was eldest son of Francis, Earl of Bedford, and was born in the year 1614. He succeeded his father in his honours and estate in May, 1641, and in July, 1642, was appointed by the parliament, General of the Horse, in the Army raised in their defence against the King. In the following year, however, he

joined his Majesty at Oxford, and fought in the Royal Regiment of Horse, at the battle of Newbury, with great bravery. After the Restoration of Charles II, at the king's Coronation, the Earl of Bedford carried St. Edward's Sceptre. Soon after the advancement of the Prince and Princess of Orange to the throne he was created Marquis of Tavistock and Duke of Bedford.

He died on the 7th of September, 1700, in the 87th year of his age, and was interred at Cheneys in Buckinghamshire.

58. HENRY BENNETT, EARL OF ARLINGTON.

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture by Sir Peter Lely, in the Collection of Sir Thomas Hanmer, Bart.

Henry Bennet, Earl of Arlington, was the second son of Sir John Bennet of Arlington in Middlesex, and was born in the year 1618. He was educated at Christ Church in the University of Oxford, and distinguished himself by his poetical compositions. In the beginning of the Cromwell Rebellion, he entered himself a volunteer in the Royal cause, and did his Majesty good service. Soon after the Restoration he was appointed principal Secretary of State, and in 1664, was advanced to the degree of a Baron, by the title of Lord Arlington, and in 1672 was created Viscount Thetford and Earl of Arlington. In the beginning of the year 1674 he was impeached by the House of Commons, and was charged to have been a constant promoter of popery and popish Councils. He was however acquitted by a small majority.

He died on the 28th of July, 1685, aged 67 years, and was interred at Euston in Suffolk.

59. JOHN MAITLAND, DUKE OF LAUDERDALE.

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture by Sir Peter Lely, in the Collection of the Earl of Dysart.

60. THOMAS WILLIS, M. D.*

Engraved by Vertue, from a Picture in the Possession of Browne Willis, Esq.

Dr. Willis, an eminent English Physician, was born at Great Bedwin in Wiltshire, in the year 1621, and was the son of Mr. Thomas Willis. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford. He was one of the first Members of the Royal Society, and soon made his name illustrious by his excellent writings. He died at his house in St. Martin's Lane, on the 11th of November, 1675, and was interred in Westminster Abbey.*

* The Literary Works of Dr. Willis are as under, viz.

1. Of Fermentations, of Fevers, and of Urines, 1659.

2. On the Anatomy of the Brain, 1664.

3. A plain and easy method for preserving those that are well, from the infection of the Plague, or any contagious distemper in City, Camp, Country, Fleet, &c. and for curing such as are infected with it, 1666.

4. Pathologiæ cerebri et nervosi generis Specimen in quo agitur de Morbis Convulsivis et Scorbuto, Oxford, 1667, 4to.

Some animadversions being made upon this piece by Dr. Nathaniel Highmore, in 1670, Dr. Willis published in answer thereto,

5. Affectionum quæ dicuntur hystericæ et hypochondriacæ pathologia Spasmodica vindicata, &c. London, 1670, 4to.

6. De Anima Brutorum, quæ hominis vitalis ac Sensitiva est, Exercitationis duæ, &c. London, 1672, 4to.

The same, London, 1672, 8vo.

The same, Amst. 1674, 12mo.

7. Pharmaceutice Rationalis, sive diatribe de Medicamentorum operationibus in corpore humano.

The author died before the publication of the whole work, and the second part was published by Dr. Fell at Oxford, in 1675.

61. GEORGE MORLEY, BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.

Engraved by Vertue, from a Picture by Sir Peter Lely, in the Possession of General Dormer.

62. WILLIAM, LORD RUSSEL.

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture by Sir Godfrey Kneller, in the Collection of the Duke of Bedford.

63. ANTHONY ASHLEY COOPER, EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, AND LORD CHANCELLOR.

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture by Sir Peter Lely, in the Collection of the Earl of Shaftesbury.

64. GEORGE SAVILE, MARQUIS OF HALIFAX.

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture in the Possession of Sir George Savile, Bart.

George Savile, Marquis of Halifax, and Lord Privy Seal in the reign of King Charles II, was the son of Sir William Savile, of Thornhill in the county of York, Bart. In the 19th year of that King's reign he was advanced to the dignity of a Baron and Viscount of this realm, by the title of Lord Savile of Eland, and Viscount Halifax. He was afterwards created an Earl, and in 1682, Marquis of Halifax. In the Convention Parliament he was chosen Speaker of the House of Lords, and strenuously supported the motion for the vacancy of the throne, and the necessity of supplying it with the Prince and Princess of Orange, upon whose accession to the crown he was made Lord Privy Seal. He died in April, 1695.

65. THOMAS OTWAY.

Thomas Otway, an eminent tragic writer, was the son of the Rev. Humphrey Otway, and was born at Trotton in Sussex, on the the third of March, 1652. He was educated at Winchester School, and from thence removed to Christ Church, Oxford. He afterwards went to London, where he not only applied himself to poetry, but sometimes acted upon the stage. By the interest of the Earl of Plymouth, one of the natural sons of King Charles II, he was made a Cornet of Horse, and attended the English troops in 1677 into Flanders; but he soon returned from thence in necessitous circumstances, and applied himself again to the business of the stage.

He died at the sign of the Bull on Tower Hill, the 14th of April, 1685, and was interred in the Church of St. Clement Danes.

* The following is a List of the Dramatic writings of Otway.

1. Alcibiades, a Tragedy, 1675, 4to. 2. Don Carlos, Prince of Spain, a Tragedy, 1676, 4to. In this play Otway chiefly followed the Novel of Don Carlos, translated from the French, and printed at London, in 1674, in 8vo. 3. Titus and Berenice, a Tragedy, 1677, 4to. This is translated from the French of Racine. 4. The Cheats of Scapin, a Farce, 1677, 4to. from the French of Moliere. 5. Friendship in Fashion, a Comedy, 1678, 4to. 6. The History and Fall of Caius Marius, a Tragedy, 1680, 4to. This is chiefly borrowed from Shakspeare's Romeo and Juliet. 7. The Orphan, or the Unhappy Marriage, a Tragedy, 1680, 4to. This is founded on a Novel intituled "English Adventures" in which see the History of Brandon, p. 17. 8. The Soldier's Fortune, a Comedy, 1681, 4to. 9. Venice Preserved, or, a Plot Discovered, a Tragedy, 1682, 4to. 10. The Atheist, or the second part of the Soldier's Fortune, a Comedy, 1684, 4to. The Plot between Beaugard and Portia in this Play is founded on Scarron's Novel of the Invisible Mistress.

In the year 1719 was printed in his name, a Tragedy intituled "Heroic Friendship."

66. FREDERICK, DUKE OF SCHOMBERG.

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture by Sir Godfrey Kneller, in the Collection of the Earl Fitzwalter.

The Duke of Schomberg was one of the most able Generals of the age in which he lived. He accompanied the Prince of Orange to England in 1688, and was very active in his service, for which he was advanced, on the settlement of the Kingdom on William and Mary, to the dignities of Baron, Earl, Marquis, and Duke of the realm, by the Titles of Baron Teys, Earl of Brentford, Marquis of Harwich, and Duke of Schomberg. He was killed at the battle of the Boyne, on the 1st of July, 1690.

67. SIR WILLIAM TEMPLE, BART.

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture by Sir Peter Lely, in the Possession of John Temple, Esq.

Sir William Temple was the son of Sir John Temple, Master of the Rolls in Ireland, and was born in London in 1628. He was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and on leaving which, travelled into France. On his return, in 1654, he married, and during the Usurpation passed his time privately with his father in Ireland.

After the Restoration Sir William Temple was employed in negociating various treaties with Foreign States, in all which he acquitted himself with great ability.

* Otway's Plays, Poems, and Letters, have been published in two volumes, 12mo. 1722, and in 3 vols. 12mo. 1757, and 1768. He also made a translation from the French of a book, called the History of the Triumvirate.

He died in January, 1698, in his 70th year, and was interred in Westminster Abbey.

68. ROBERT BOYLE, ESQ.

Engraved by Vertue, from a Picture by Kersseboom, in the Collection of Dr. Mead.

69. JOHN TILLOTSON, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture by Sir Godfrey Kneller, in the Collection of the [then] Master of the Rolls.

Dr. John Tillotson was the son of Robert Tillotson of Sowerby in the Parish of Halifax in the County of York, at which place he was born in the year 1630. Having filled various subordinate situations in the Church, he was installed Dean of St. Paul's on the 21st of November, 1689, and was consecrated Archbishop of Canterbury, on the 31st of May, 1691. He died on the 22d of November, 1694, in the 65th year of his age, and was interred in the Church of St. Laurence Jewry.

70. JOHN LOCKE, ESQ.

Engraved by Vertue, from a Picture by Sir Godfrey Kneller, in the Possession of the Rev. Dr. Geekie.

71. LAURENCE HYDE, EARL OF ROCHESTER.

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture by Sir Godfrey Kneller, in the Collection of the Earl of Burlington.

Laurence Hyde, Earl of Rochester was second son of Edward, Earl of Clarendon, Lord High Chancellor. He had a liberal education, and improved his excellent parts by an uncommon application to study. When by a court intrigue, his father fell under an impeachment of the

House of Commons, in 1667, he undertook his defence with great modesty and resolution. The misfortune which oppressed the Chancellor, had, however, no ill effect upon the son, whose abilities became daily more conspicuous, and in 1681, he was created by King Charles II. Baron of Wotton Basset, and Viscount Hyde, and soon afterwards Earl of Rochester. During the reigns of King William and Queen Anne he filled several high offices in the State, though he sometimes met with considerable opposition. He died suddenly, on the 28th of May, 1711, and was interred in Westminster Abbey.

72. THOMAS TOLMACHE, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL.

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture by Sir Godfrey Kneller, in the Collection of the Earl of Dysart.

General Tolmache, was the son of Sir Lionel Tolmache, of Helmingham in Suffolk, Bart. He is best known for the design which he formed, and in the attempt to execute which, he unfortunately fell, of destroying the harbour of Brest in France, in the year 1694.

73. SIDNEY GODOLPHIN, EARL OF GODOLPHIN.

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture by Sir Godfrey Kneller, in the Collection of the Duke of Newcastle.

Sidney, Earl of Godolphin was from his youth in the service of King Charles II, who in the year 1684 created him a Baron of the realm. At the Revolution, he was one of the Commissioners sent by James II, to treat with the Prince of Orange, which employment he discharged with great address and prudence. On the accession of Queen Anne he was constituted Lord High Treasurer, a post the Earl of Marlborough pressed him to accept in so positive

a manner, that he declared he could not go beyond sea to command the armies, unless the Treasury was in Lord Godolphin's hands, for then he should be certain of remittances being punctually made to him. In 1706 the Queen advanced him to the dignity of Earl of Godolphin and Viscount Rialton. He died at St. Alban's on the 15th of September, 1712.

74. SIR ISAAC NEWTON.

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture by Sir Godfrey Kneller, in the Possession of John Conduit, Esq.

75 DANIEL FINCH, EARL OF NOTTINGHAM.

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture by Sir Godfrey Kneller, in the possession of the Countess Dowager of Nottingham.

The Earl of Nottingham was born about the year 1647, and educated in Christ Church College, Oxford: on the decease of his father in 1682, he succeeded him in his titles and estate. He was remarkably skilled in the whole system of the English Law, as well as in the Records of Parliament; and these qualifications, joined to a copious and ready eloquence, of which he was master, gave him great weight in all public assemblies. He died January 21st, 1730.

76. CHARLES MORDAUNT, EARL OF PETERBOROUGH.

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture by Sir Godfrey Kneller, in the Possession of John Conduit, Esq.

The Earl of Peterborough was son of John, Lord Viscount Avalon, and was born about the year 1658. He succeeded his father in his honours and estate in June 1675, and on the death of his uncle, Henry, Earl of Peterborough, in 1697, succeeded to that title. When the Prince of

Orange undertook his expedition into England, this nobleman was one of those, whom he chiefly trusted, and on whose advice he governed his motions. In the year 1705 he was declared General and Commander in Chief of the forces sent into Spain. His taking Barcelona with a handful of men, and relieving it afterwards, when greatly distressed by the enemy; his driving out of Spain the Duke of Anjou, and the French army, which consisted of 25,000 men, though his own never amounted to 10,000; the possession he gained of Catalonia, of the kingdoms of Valencia, Arragon, and Majorca, with part of Murcia, and Castile, and thereby giving opportunity to the Earl of Galway of advancing to Madrid without a blow; these are such astonishing instances of valour, prudence and conduct in military affairs, that the account of them has more the air of romance than history. He was, however, recalled from Spain, where affairs soon came into great disorder, and was afterwards employed in various embassies. He died on the 25th of October, 1735, aged seventy-seven.

77. HENRY BOYLE, LORD CARLETON.

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture by Sir Godfrey Kneller, in the Collection of the Earl of Burlington.

Henry Boyle, Lord Carleton, and Lord President of the Council in the reign of King George I, was the third son of Charles, Lord Clifford, of Londesborough in the County of York. He was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer by King William, and was admitted into a high degree of favour and confidence with that Prince: he was made Secretary of State in February 1708, and was one of the Ministry when the reputation of England was carried to so great a height, and when the

Queen obtained so many successes in defence of the common cause of Europe.

On the accession of King George I, he was created a Baron of this kingdom, by the title of Baron Carleton of Carleton, in the County of York, and was soon after made Lord President of the Council, which post he continued till his death, which happened on the 14th of March, 1725.

78. EDWARD RUSSEL, EARL OF ORFORD.

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture by Sir Godfrey Kneller, in the Collection of Thomas Walker, Esq.

Edward Russel, Earl of Orford, was the second son of the Hon. Edward Russel, and grandson of Francis, Earl of Bedford. He was born in 1653, and educated for the sea, and on the death of his elder brother, in 1674 succeeded to the estate of his family. He was one of those who went over into Holland in 1688 to the Prince of Orange to invite him into these kingdoms, and soon after his Highness's advancement to the throne was appointed Admiral of the Blue. On the 19th of May, 1692, he gave a signal defeat to the French Fleet commanded by M. de Tourville at La Hogue; but it was thought this victory might have been more complete, and though he received the thanks of the House of Commons for his conduct, his Majesty thought proper to dismiss him from his service. He was, however, restored in the same year, and in 1694 sailed for the Mediterranean, where he blocked up the French Fleet in Toulon.

He was raised to the dignity of Earl of Orford in 1697, and two years afterwards was impeached by the House of Commons of High Crimes and Misdemeanors, but on his trial in June 1701, was unanimously acquitted. He died on the 26th of November, 1727, in the 75th year of his age.

79. CHARLES TALBOT, LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR.

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture by Vandrebank, in the Possession of Lord Talbot.

He was the eldest son of Dr. William Talbot, successively Bishop of Oxford, Salisbury, and Durham, and was born in the year 1686. In April 1726, he was made Solicitor General, and on the 29th of November, 1733, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and created a Baron of the realm, by the title of Lord Talbot, Baron of Hensol in the County of Glamorgan.

His Lordship died at his house in Lincoln's Inn Fields, on the 14th of February, 1737, in the 52d year of his age, and was interred at Barrington in Gloucestershire.

80. SIR WILLIAM WYNDHAM, BART.

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Painting by Mr. Richardson, belonging to Lord Bolingbroke.

Sir William Wyndham was the son of Sir Edward Wyndham, and was born about the year 1657. He was educated first at Eton, from whence he was sent to Christ Church, Oxford. In the year 1713, he was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, from which post he was removed soon after the accession of King George I. to the crown. He now appeared very vigorous in opposition to the Administration, and on the breaking out of the rebellion in Scotland under the Earl of Mar, in 1715, Sir William fell under suspicion, and was committed to the Tower, but never brought to trial.

He died at Wells in Somersetshire, on the 17th of June, 1740.

The Portrait and Life of Sir William Wyndham conclude the first volume.* The second now commences, which contains the Lives and Portraits of 28 Personages, who appear to be principally those the editor had omitted in the former series. The first Portrait in this volume is,

81. HENRY STAFFORD, DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture at Magdalen College, Cambridge.

The Duke of Buckingham was great grandson of Edmund, the first Earl of Stafford, by Anne, daughter and sole heir of Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, youngest son of King Edward III. He held the office of Lord High Steward in the reign of Edward IV, and was in high favour with that King. He joined in the cabals of those times, and became an instrument in proclaiming Richard, Duke of Gloucester, King, by the title of Richard III; but after having been loaded with estates and honours, he became obnoxious to the new Monarch, and making some overtures in conjunction with Dr. John Morton, Bishop of Ely, and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, to Henry, Earl of Richmond, he became suspected by the Usurper, and being delivered over to him by treachery, was beheaded.

* This volume was completed in the year 1751. The emblematical and ornamental devices which accompany the Portraits in both volumes were designed by H. Gravelot, and in the greater number the allusions are in unison with some principal event in the life, or some prominent feature in the character, of the person to whose portrait they are

82. QUEEN ELIZABETH, WIFE OF KING HENRY VII.

83. HENRY VIII, KING OF ENGLAND.

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture by Holbein.

84. CATHARINE OF ARRAGON, QUEEN OF HENRY VIII.

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture by Holbein, in the Collection of the Hon. Horace Walpole.

85. QUEEN JANE SEYMOUR, WIFE OF KING HENRY VIII.

86. HENRY HOWARD, EARL OF SURREY.

The Earl of Surrey was the eldest son of Thomas, the second Duke of Norfolk, Lord High Treasurer in the reign of King Henry VIII. He is better known by his literary, than by his political talents, and his "*Songes and Sonettes*," first selected and printed at London by Tottell in 1557, have embalmed his memory. He was beheaded on Tower Hill on the 19th of January, 1547. His execution was generally condemned as an act of high injustice and severity, and he as greatly lamented, being a man of eminent parts and courage, and possessed of many other noble qualities.

87. SIR THOMAS SMITH, SECRETARY OF STATE.

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture by Holbein, in the Possession of Sir Edward Smyth, of Hill Hall, Essex, Bart.

Sir Thomas Smith, Secretary of State in the reign of King Edward VI. and Queen Elizabeth, was the son of John Smith, of Walden in that county, Esq. and was born in the year 1512. He was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, and in 1548, was advanced to the post of Secretary of State, and knighted by King Edward VI, but

when Queen Mary came to the crown, he lost all his places. On the accession of Queen Elizabeth he was employed in various embassies to France and other Countries. He was an excellent Philosopher, Physician, Chemist, Mathematician, and Astronomer; a thorough master of the Latin, Greek, French, and Italian Languages; and eminent for his charity, integrity, and zeal for the Protestant Religion. His treatise of the *Commonwealth of England* is an admirable account of our Constitution, as it was in his time. He died at his house at Mount Hall in Essex, on the 12th of August, 1577, in the 65th year of his age.

88. SIR PHILIP SIDNEY, KNIGHT.

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture by Isaac Oliver, in the Collection of Sir Brownlow Sherrard, Bart.

89. ROBERT CECIL, EARL OF SALISBURY, LORD HIGH TREASURER.

Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, was son of William Lord Burghley, Lord Treasurer in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; he received the principal part of his education at St. John's College, Cambridge, and in 1588 was one of the young nobility, who went volunteers on board the English fleet sent against the Spanish Armada. He was a faithful servant to Queen Elizabeth, by whom he was highly valued, and filled different offices in her reign, with credit and honour to himself, and with considerable advantage to the State. He, however, courted the rising sun of that day, keeping a secret correspondence with King James, in which he was once in great danger of being discovered by the queen. On the decease of Elizabeth he was the first who proclaimed King James, and that Monarch shewed him a high degree of favour. In 1603 he was created Baron

of Essendow and Viscount Cranbrooke; and in the following year Earl of Salisbury.

He died on the 24th of May, 1612, and was interred at Hatfield in Hertfordshire.

90. ROBERT CAR, EARL OF SOMERSET.

Engraved by Houbraken.

The Earl of Somerset was the unworthy and faithless favourite of James I, and was unquestionably privy, if not accessary, to the death of Sir Thomas Overbury, a man of excellent parts, who had been his great confidant for many years, and to whom he chiefly owed his fortune, understanding and reputation.

The Earl of Somerset died in July, 1645, and was interred in the Church of St. Paul, Covent Garden.

91. WILLIAM SHAKSPEARE.

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture in the Possession of John Nicol, of Southgate, Esq.

92. THOMAS HOWARD, EARL OF ARUNDEL AND SURREY, AND EARL MARSHAL OF ENGLAND.

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture by Rubens, in the Collection of Dr. Mead.

The Earl of Arundel was a great patron of learned men, as Sir Robert Cotton, Sir Henry Spelman, Mr. Camden, Mr. Selden, and others. He was the most eminent favourer of the Arts, especially painting, sculpture, design, carving, and building, that the age produced; his collections of designs being superior to those of any person then living, and his statues equal in number, value, and antiquity to those in the houses of most princes; to procure which, he

had persons many years employed both in Italy and Greece, and in every part of Europe where curiosities were to be obtained. His paintings were likewise numerous and of the most excellent masters. He was the first person, who brought in uniformity of building, and was chief commissioner to see it executed in London. He was a great master of order and ceremony, and knew, and kept greater distance towards his sovereign, then any person at Court, often complaining that the too great affability of the King, and the French garb of the Court would bring Majesty into contempt.

He died at Padua, on the 14th of September, 1646, in the 61st year of his age.

93. FRANCIS RUSSEL, FOURTH EARL OF BEDFORD.

Engraved by Vertue, from a Picture by Vandyck at Woburn.

He was the youngest son of Francis, the second Earl of Bedford, and succeeded to that title in the year 1627. Three years afterwards he was the principal undertaker of that great and expensive work of draining the Fens, called the great level, and since the *Bedford Level*, which extend into the counties of Northampton, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Norfolk, and Lincoln. On the meeting of the long parliament, in 1640, he appeared one of the most considerable then in the House of Peers in opposition to the Court; but he was a wise man, and it soon appeared that he only intended to make himself and his friends great at Court, and not to lessen the Court itself. Accordingly all his actions, during that unfortunate period, tended rather to bind up the public wounds, than to render them wider, by entertaining new jealousies between the King and people.

He died of the small pox on the 9th of May, 1641.

94. FRANCIS, LORD COTTINGTON, LORD HIGH TREASURER.

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture in the Possession of Francis Cottington, Esq.

He was the fourth son of Philip Cottington, Esq. of Godmanston, in the County of Somerset, and was born about the year 1576. He attended Sir Charles Cornwallis as Secretary when he went Ambassador to Spain in 1605. He was created a Baronet in 1622, and in the following year was chosen by Charles Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Buckingham, to attend them in their journey to Spain; upon which being consulted by the King, he declared his judgment against it in very strong terms. However, the journey being determined, Sir Francis accompanied them, but his opinions respecting the marriage of the Prince and the Infanta of Spain being contrary to the Duke of Buckingham's purposes and resolutions, that nobleman shewed his displeasure and enmity against him in some violent measures.

In 1629 Sir Francis was constituted Chancellor of the Exchequer, and in 1631 was created a Baron, by the title of Lord Cottington, of Hanworth in Middlesex. Upon the breaking out of the Cromwell Rebellion, he adhered to his Majesty, for whom he bore arms at Oxford, and in 1649 his lordship and Sir Edward Hyde were appointed Ambassadors extraordinary from King Charles II. to the King of Spain, but after 15 months residence at Madrid they were desired by the King to depart. Lord Cottington asked permission to spend the remainder of his days at Valladolid, which being granted, he resided there till his death, which happened about the year 1652, in the 77th year of his age.

95. ROBERT RICH, EARL OF WARWICK, LORD HIGH ADMIRAL.

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture by Vandyck, in the Collection of the [then] Lord Chancellor.

He was the eldest son of Robert, first Earl of Warwick, and succeeded his father, in his title and estates, in the year 1618. In the year 1642 he was recommended by the Parliament to the King to have the command of the Fleet, which his Majesty refused, and appointed Sir John Pennington to that service; but the parliament having several exceptions to Sir John's former conduct, desired the Earl of Northumberland, the late Lord High Admiral, to grant his commission to the Earl of Warwick, to be Admiral of the Fleet, which was done, against the consent of his Majesty. He was however obliged to lay down his commission in 1645, in compliance with the ordinance for discharging the members of both houses of all employments military and civil. When Cromwell had dissolved the long parliament and assumed the Protectorship, the Earl was admitted into a great share of his friendship and confidence, and held the sword at his Inauguration in June, 1657.

He died on the 19th of April, 1658, when he had nearly completed the 71st year of his age.

96. EDWARD MONTAGU, LORD KIMBOLTON AND EARL OF MANCHESTER, LORD CHAMBERLAIN.

He was the eldest son of Sir Henry Montagu, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, created by King Charles I. Earl of Manchester. He was called by writ to the House of Peers, as Baron of Kimbolton, during the lifetime of his father. On the meeting of the long parliament his lordship distinguished himself with great zeal in favour of

the liberties of the people, and was so much confided in by those of his own party, that he incurred the King's indignation, who ordered him, and five members of the House of Commons, to be impeached of High Treason. On the 3d of January, 1642, the King went himself to the latter House to seize their persons, which act of violence raised so great a distrust of his Majesty in the parliament, that it ended in the civil war. Lord Kimbolton engaged in the service of parliament, and had the command of a regiment in the battle of Edgehill. He succeeded, on the death of his father, in 1642, to the title of Earl of Manchester.

His lordship afterwards used his utmost endeavours to heal the breaches of the nation, and to procure peace with the King, after whose death, he retired from all public business, and was extremely hated by Cromwell. The Earl of Manchester was particularly instrumental in the Restoration, and on King Charles the Second's entry into London, was appointed by the Peers, to congratulate his Majesty on his return. He died at Whitehall, on the 5th of May, 1671, in the 69th year of his age.

97. SIR KENELM DIGBY, KNT.

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture by Vandyck, in Kensington Palace.

He was a man of great abilities, and very extensive knowledge, especially in philosophical subjects; and extremely devoted to the study of chemistry, in which he was apt to believe and report the most extraordinary relations. Mr. Henry Stubbe the physician, and the violent enemy of the Royal Society, made no scruple to call him *the Pliny of our age for lying*.

He died of the stone, at his house in Covent Garden, on the 11th June, 1665, and was interred in a vault in Christ Church, Newgate Street.

98. SIR WILLIAM MORICE, SECRETARY OF STATE.

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture in the Collection of Sir William Morice, Bart.

Sir William Morice was the medium of communication between General Monk and King Charles II, previously to the Restoration. He was appointed Secretary of State immediately after his Majesty's landing, which he held till Michaelmas 1668. Sir William died on the 12th of December, 1676.

99. THOMAS SYDENHAM, M. D.

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture by Sir Peter Lely, in the Possession of John Sydenham, Esq.

100. JOHN DRYDEN, ESQ.

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture by Sir Godfrey Kneller, in the Collection of the Earl of Orford.

101. THOMAS, MARQUIS OF WHARTON.

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture by Sir Godfrey Kneller, in the Possession of Robert Coke, Esq.

102. GEORGE BYNG, LORD VISCOUNT TORRINGTON.

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture by Sir Godfrey Kneller, in the Collection of Lord Torrington.

103. GEORGE HAMILTON, EARL OF ORKNEY.

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture by Maingaud, in the Collection of the Earl of Inchiquin.

104. JOSEPH ADDISON, ESQ. SECRETARY OF STATE.

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture by Sir Godfrey Kneller, in the Collection of Jacob Tonson.

105. SIR RICHARD STEELE.

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture by Sir Godfrey Kneller, in the Collection of Jacob Tonson.

106. SIR SAMUEL GARTH, M. D.

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture by Sir Godfrey Kneller, in the Collection of Jacob Tonson.

107. SAMUEL CLARKE, D. D.

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture by Gibson, in the Possession of Mrs. Clarke.

108. ALEXANDER POPE, ESQ.

Engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture by Arthur Pond.

In some copies of Birch's Lives there are bound up the following Heads, originally engraved for Tindal's Continuation of Rapin's History of England,

1. King William III.
2. Queen Mary.
3. Queen Anne.
4. George, Prince of Denmark.
5. William, Duke of Gloucester.

These five are engraved by Houbraken, after Pictures by Sir Godfrey Kneller, at Kensington Palace.

6. John, Duke of Marlborough, and
7. Sarah, his Duchess.

These two are by the same artists; the Paintings in the Collection of the Hon. John Spencer.

8. John, Lord Somers, by the same, in the Collection of James Cocks, Esq.

9. John, Duke of Argyle and Greenwich, engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture by Aikman, in the Collection of Sir Anthony Wescomb, Bart.

10. Charles, Earl of Sunderland, engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture in the Collection of the Hon. John Spencer.

11. Robert, Earl of Orford, engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture by Arthur Pond.

12. King George I, engraved by Houbraken, from a Picture by Sir Godfrey Kneller, in Kensington Palace.

PUBLIC RECORDS.

An Account of the Records in the Treasury of the Court of the Receipt of the Exchequer, preserved in the ancient Chapter House of the Abbey of Westminster. By GEORGE ROSE, *Esq. Keeper of the said Records.*

[Continued from p. 94.]

PLACITÆ FORESTÆ.

Placitæ Forestæ, and Perambulations and other proceedings relating to the Forests, from the 10th of King John, 1208, to the end of the reign of Edward III, 1377.

Proceedings before the Lieutenants of the Chief Justice in Eyre, of the Forests North of Trent, in the 30th and 31st of King Henry VIII.

Claims, Perambulations, and various proceedings before the Chief Justice in Eyre on this side Trent, at Justice Seats held in the New Forest, Hants, and Waltham Forest in Essex, in the reign of Charles II, since which no Justice Seat has been held in any Forest.

A few Perambulations in the 7th and 29th of Edward I, and some Claims and Proceedings in the 10th and 11th of Charles I. are in the Tower.

A Bundle of Perambulations in the 17th of King Charles I. are in the Petty Bag Office.

STAR CHAMBER.

Bills, Answers, Depositions, and other Proceedings in the Star Chamber (such as remain of them), from the 3d of Henry VII, when the Court was erected, to the 16th of Charles I, when the Proceedings in it ended.

The original decrees of this Court are not now to be found. It is stated in a paper delivered to a Committee of

the House of Lords, December the 22d, 1705, by the Deputy Chamberlains of the Exchequer, a Copy of which is now in the Office of the Chapter House; and in the Report of a Committee of the House of Lords appointed to consider of the Records in the year 1719, that the last notice that could be got of them was that they were in a house in Bartholomew Close, London.

There are Copies of many of these decrees in the Harleian Collection of Manuscripts in the British Museum. In the second volume of Rushworth's Collection of Papers, are the Proceedings and Decree in one Case; and in the Appendix to the third volume, several decrees. Mr. Rose has in his possession, among the Manuscripts in the Library of the late Earl of Marchmont, two books of Proceedings, Decrees, Rules, and Orders, Principles on which the Court was instituted, &c. and Fees of the Officers, &c. which it is his intention to offer to the British Museum.

COURT OF REQUESTS.

Proceedings in the Court of Requests, sometimes called the Court of Whitehall, from the 9th of Henry VII, when it was created, to the 17th of Charles I, when it was discontinued.

The Lord Privy Seal presided in this Court, assisted by the Masters of the Requests. I find no Statute for erecting it or for suppressing it. It had commencement early in the reign of Henry VII, and the Proceedings in it were discontinued in consequence of the general provision in the Act of the 16th of Charles I. for taking away the Star Chamber. Sec. 3. See 4 Inst. p. 97.

The Jurisdiction of the Court of Requests as a Court of Equity was contested, and could not support itself; but the office of Master of the Requests

continued after the Restoration. Sir Richard Fanshaw was one of them, and it appears from a Manuscript account of his Life, that he asserted it to be the right of his office to receive all Petitions to the King, in opposition to the Secretary of State, and that the practice had been so in the reign of Charles I. His claim, however, did not prevail, and the office ceased in the time of Charles II, because it had become of no value.

It was adjudged in the Common Pleas, Michaelmas, 40 and 41 of Elizabeth, that this was not a Court that had power of Judicature.

COURT OF WARDS AND LIVERIES.

All the Proceedings in the Court of Wards and Liveries from the erection of the Court by Statute in the 32d of Henry VIII, 1540, to the 12 of Charles II, 1660, when it was abolished.

These consist of Bills, Answers, &c. and Decrees; and Inquisitions post Mortem.

And among these very valuable and useful Records are a great number of Deeds brought into the Court, while the Proprietors of the Estates to which they relate, were in Wardship.

If the owners of these estates could now be ascertained, it might perhaps be desirable to return to each such as relate to his Property.

SURVEYS.

DOMESDAY BOOK.

Domesday Book, in two volumes, containing a general Survey of England, made in the time of William the Conqueror. One volume contains the Counties of Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk; and the other all the other Counties in England, except Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland.

Of this Record, the most ancient in the Kingdom, and perhaps in Europe, Gervase of Tilbury says, " Ob hoc, nos eundem Librum Judiciarium nominamus ; non quod in eo de propositis aliquibus dubijs feratur sententia, sed quod ab eo, sicut ab ultimo die Judicii, non licet ulla ratione discedere." It is often referred to in the oldest Records, for proof of Lands being ancient Demesne, and for other purposes, and frequently quoted by the early Historians, as well as by Writers on our Law.*

His Majesty having been graciously pleased to give directions, in the year 1767, for these Books being printed, in consequence of an address of the House of Lords, consideration was had in what manner that should be done. It was at first proposed, by the late Dr. Morton, that the Impression should be by fac-simile types under his care ; but it was made evident that an endeavour to effect a resemblance to the original by types, was not practicable, on account of the letters varying perpetually in their size and shape ; consequently that an attempt of that sort would tend only to mislead. Dr. Morton's plan was therefore abandoned, and the publication was entrusted to Mr. Farley, a gentleman of learning as well as of great experience in Records, and who had almost daily recourse to the book for more than forty years.

The uncommon correctness with which it is printed, proves how justly confidence was placed in the ability and accuracy of the editor. His skill, however, in reading and explaining Records, did not induce him to depart in a single instance from the original, even where he found an apparent error. He made the copy for the press with the same fidelity, he would have copied any extract from the book to be produced in a court of Justice, preserving every

* Vide Stat. 1 Rich. II. cap. 6.—Rot. Parl. vol. 3. p. 21, b.—4 Inst. cap. 59. p. 269. for the Court of Ancient Demesne.

interlineation and contraction, that he might put it out of his hands as a faithful transcript of the Survey.

SURVEYS OF LANDS AND MANORS.

Surveys of Lands and Manors which in different times have been in possession of the Crown, in the reigns of Edward VI, Queen Mary, Elizabeth, and James I.

SURVEYS OF ABBEYS AND MONASTERIES.

Surveys of Abbeys and Monasteries under the value of £200, made by Commissioners in the 28th of Henry VIII.

DIVERS DIOCESES.

A Bag intituled "Divers Dioceses," which contains a great variety of Deeds, such as Donations, Grants of Pensions, Agreements between Ecclesiastical persons concerning Tithes, Resignations, &c. Deeds of Ratification Definitive Sentences relating to Tithes, &c. Grants of Tithes out of Demesne Lands, Compositions, Inquisitions, and Judgments for Tithes, Presentations, and Inductions to Churches, Admissions of Resignations of Incumbents, Unions of Churches, amicable Compositions for Tithes, Leases of Tithes for a Rent, &c. &c.

TREATISES AND TRANSACTIONS.

With Scotland, from the 1st of Richard I, 1189, to the 29th of Elizabeth, 1586, among which are all the proceedings between Robert Bruce and other Competitors for the Crown of Scotland, in the 19th and 20th of Edward I. —There is among the Scotch Papers a Deed of a date much earlier than the others, intituled, "Homagium Malcolmi Regis Scociæ Edwardi filii ejus primogeniti factum Edwardo Confessori Regi Angliæ pro Regno Scociæ;" but this has,

with apparently good foundation, long been considered as an instrument fabricated at a much later period.

With Arragon, from the 18th of Edward I, 1289, to Henry VIII, 1515.

With Castile, from the 38th of Henry III, 1254, to the 21st of Edward IV, 1481.

With Spain, from the 8th of Henry VII, 1492, to the 3d of James I, 1605.

With Portugal, from the 47th of Edward III, 1372, to the 5th of Henry VII, 1489.

With Bretagne, from the 15th of King John, 1213, to the 7th of Henry VII, 1491.

With Burgundy, from the 8th of Henry V, 1419, to the 1st of Richard III, 1484.

With Navarre, from the 1st of Richard II, 1378, to the 4th of Henry VIII, 1512.

With France, one Roll in the reign of Richard the First and King John. The remainder from the 38th of Henry III, 1254, to the 10th of James I, 1612.—To a Treaty between Henry VIII, and Francis I, the seal is contained in a large gold Case of very curious workmanship.

With Germany, from the 6th of Edward I, 1278, to the 25th of Elizabeth, 1582.

With the States in Italy, from the 26th of Edward III, 1351, to the 19th of Henry VIII, 1527.

With Holland, from the 19th of Henry VI, 1440, to the 22d of James I, 1624.

With Flanders, from the 8th of Henry II, 1161, to the 10th of Henry IV, 1408.

The most curious of these Treaties are printed in Rymer's valuable Collection of Records and Papers.

[*To be continued.*]

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

A new edition of Prince's Worthies of Devon is announced for Publication in October next. This work embraces an account of the Lives of the most eminent Divines, Statesmen, Swordsmen, Physicians, and Writers of that County. To this edition will be added Notes of Explanation, Correction, and other Information respecting the Families mentioned in the Work, with an Index, and a Life of the Author. It will be printed in a large quarto volume, and the Arms of the different Families will be engraved on Copper. There will be a few copies printed on royal paper.

A Translation of the Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Victor Alfieri, written by himself, is in the Press, and will shortly be published in two volumes octavo.

A work by the celebrated Mineralogist, Werner, containing a New Theory of the Formation of Veins, with its application to the Art of Working Mines, is in the Press, and may be expected in a few days. An Appendix will be added by the Translator, Dr. Charles Anderson, containing Notes illustrative of the subject.

Mr. Wardrop, Surgeon, in Edinburgh, has in the Press, a volume of Observations on *Fungus Hæmatodes*, or Soft Cancer, in several of the most important Organs of the Human Body; containing a comparative view of that disease and Cancer, with Cases and Dissections.

BOOKS PUBLISHED IN AUGUST, 1809.

Archæologia, or Transactions of the Society of Antiquaries, London. Vol. XVI, part I, 1l. 1s.

———— Index to the first 15 Volumes of Archæologia, 1l. 11s. 6d.

Campbell—Objections to the Opinions and Practice of Dr. William Saunders, in Bilious and Liver Complaints. By Hector Campbell, M. D. 1s. 6d.

Cooke and Owen—The Thames; or Graphic Illustrations of Seats, Villas, Public Buildings, and Picturesque Scenery on the Banks of that River. By William Cooke and Samuel Owen. No. I. royal 8vo. 4s. 6d. royal 4to. 7s. 6d.

Cochrane—Proceedings of a Court Martial held at Chelsea, on the 5th of May, 1809, on the Hon. W. E. Cochrane, Capt. in the 15th Regiment of Dragoons. 4s.

Cooke—A Supplement to the fifth edition of the Bankrupt Laws, pointing out the Alterations created by the Act brought in by Sir Samuel Romilly. 1s.

De la Borde—A View of Spain, comprising a descriptive Itinerary, or Topographical Delineation of each Province, and a General Statistical Account of the Country. By Alexander de la Borde. Translated from the French. 5 vol. 8vo.

Gambier—Report of the Trial of Lord Gambier, on a charge of having neglected to do his utmost in destroying the French Fleet, in Basque Roads.

Gass—A Journal of the Voyages of a Corps of Discovery from the Mouth of the Missouri through the interior parts of North America, in 1804, 5, and 6. By Patrick Gass. 8vo. 9s.

Gourlay—Observations on some of the most important parts of the Art of War, as applicable to the present State of Tactics in Europe. By John Gourlay, Esq. 2s.

Hewitsone—The Fallen Minister, and other Tales, from the German of Spiess. By Capt. Hewitsone. 2 vols. 12mo. 10s.

Inchbald—A Collection of Farces and other After-pieces, which are acted at the Theatres Royal, London. Selected by Mrs. Inchbald. 7 vol. royal 18mo. 3l. 12s. 6d.

Jerningham—The Alexandrian School, or a Narrative of the first Christian Professors in Alexandria. By Mr. Jerningham. 2s.

Lee—Caleb Quotem, and his Wife; or Paint, Poetry, and Putty! an Opera in three Acts; &c. &c. By Henry Lee. 2s. 6d.

Le Noir—Clara de Montfier, a Moral Tale. By Eliz. Anne Le Noir. 3 vol. 12mo. 1l.

Letters from London to Dublin, from a Student of Law to his Father in Ireland, on the State of Manners, Opinions, Politics, the Court, &c. &c. 2 vol. post 8vo. 16s.

Lipscomb—The History of Canine Madness and Hydrophobia, with the methods of Treatment, Ancient and Modern. By George Lipscomb, M.D. 7s.

Mackoul—Abuses of Justice, as illustrated in the Case of the Author. By John Mackoul. 8vo. 7s.

Mayer—Death of Bonaparte and Universal Peace, a new Explanation of Nebuchadnezzar's Great Image and Daniel's Four Beasts. By L. Mayer. 5s.

Mitchell—Letters addressed to Bishop Skinner, of Aberdeen, on his Vindication of Primitive Truth and Order. By Patrick Mitchell, D. D. 9s.

Mole—A New Treatise on Algebra, for the Use of Schools. By John Mole, 7s.

Noehden—Exercises for Writing German according to the Rules of Grammar. By G. H. Noehden.

Parliamentary Reform—An Impartial Examination of Sir Francis Burdett's Plan of Parliamentary Reform. 2s.

Patriotic Fund—The Sixth Report of the Proceedings of the Committee for Managing the Patriotic Fund, from the 1st of March, 1808, to the 28th of February, 1809. 4s.

Peter Pindar—A Pair of Solemn, Sentimental, and Reprobating Epistles to Mrs. Clarke. By Peter Pindar. 1s. 6d. each.

Powell—The Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians, of London, 1809. Translated into English, with Notes. By Richard Powell, M.D. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Pulpit (The) or a Biographical and Literary Account of Eminent Popular Preachers, interspersed with occasional Clerical Criticism. 8vo. 9s.

Ronald, a Legendary Tale; and other Poems. Small 8vo. 4s. 6d.

Stanhope—The Age we Live In. By Louisa S. Stanhope, 3 vol. 15s.

Vere—Guiscard; or the Mysterious Accusation. By Horace Vere, 2 vol. 12mo. 10s. 6d.

Walcheren—A Detailed and Descriptive Account of the Islands of Walcheren, Beveland, and Schowen, of the Banks of the Scheldt, &c. 2s. 6d.

Walker—Essays on various Subjects. By George Walker, F. R. S. 2 vol. 8vo. 1l. 1s.

THE LIBRARIAN.

No. 16.—1st October, 1809.

DUCATUS LEODIENSIS; or the Topography of the Ancient and Populous Town and Parish of Leeds, and parts adjacent in the West Riding of the County of York. With the Pedigrees of many of the Nobility and Gentry, and other matters relating to those parts; extracted from Records, Original Evidences and Manuscripts. By RALPH THORESBY, F. R. S.

To which is added, at the request of several Learned Persons, a Catalogue of his Museum, with the Curiosities Natural and Artificial, and the Antiquities; particularly the Roman, British, Saxon, Danish, Norman and Scotch Coins, with Modern Medals. Also a Catalogue of Manuscripts; the various editions of the Bible, and of Books Published in the Infancy of Printing.

With an Account of some unusual Accidents that have attended some Persons, attempted after the method of Dr. Plot.

London; Printed for Maurice Atkins, and sold by Henry Clements, at the Half Moon in St. Paul's Church Yard. 1715.*

* In collating this volume the following errata in the paging have occurred.

Between p. 5 and 6, there is a leaf with the signature B numbered [5] and [6]. Between p. 108 and 109 there are three leaves paged [109] [110] [111] [112] [113] [114] and having the signatures *F f and * G g.

The Addenda to the Topography of Leeds ends with p. 268, after which there is the title to the Museum, and the following leaf commences with page 275.

This volume is printed in folio. After the title as above, there is a Dedication in two pages to the Marquis of Carmarthen, dated July 30th, 1714, and then follows a second Dedication, in one page, and dated as the other, to the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen of the Borough of Leeds. On the back of this leaf there is a small plate representing the walks in Moseley Wood belonging to Mr. Kirke, near Cookridge, between Leeds and Otley, below which there are directions for placing the plates in this book.

The Preface occupies 12 pages, and is followed by a List of Subscribers contained in six more. The History of the town and Parish of Leeds, and the villages in its vicinity, fills 247 pages, after which there is an Addenda of 19 pages, which is followed by another Addenda of two pages by the Rev. Dr. George Hickes.

The Catalogue of the Author's Museum commences at page 271, and extends to page 527; this is succeeded by an Appendix to the whole work, contained between pages 569 and 628; after which there is an Index of 18 pages, not numbered, that concludes the book.

In the Preface the Author mentions several remarkable persons as natives of Yorkshire, particularly Wickliffe, the Reformer; Bishop Coverdale; Bishop Walton, who published the London Polyglott; Mr. Poole, author of the Synopsis Criticorum; Christopher Cartwright; Francis Roberts; Dr. John Bramhall, Archbishop of Armagh; Dr. James Margetson, his successor; Dr. Samuel Pullen, Archbishop of Tuam; Dr. William Palliser, Archbishop of Cashel; Roger Ascham; Dr. George Hickes; Dr. John Tillotson, Archbishop of Canterbury; and Dr. John Sharp, Archbishop of York.

The Author proceeds to notice the division of Yorkshire into Ridings and Wapentakes, and then briefly examines the authorities for fixing the British *Caer Loid Coit* at Lincoln, and concludes with expressing his opinion that

it was seated where the present Town of Leeds now stands.

Under the Romans this part of Yorkshire was included in that division of Roman Britain called *Maxima Cæsariensis*, and under the government of the Saxons this place was yet of greater eminency, their Kings erecting here the *Regia Villa*, which was their seat during the Heptarchy, and some of those styled Monarchs of the Island resided here.

The author now enters upon the Topography of the Town and Parish of

LEEDS.

The greater part of the town stands upon the north side of the River Aire, and upon an easy ascent. Here was a Castle which was besieged by King Stephen in his march towards Scotland, in 1139, and in this Castle was lodged the unfortunate Richard II. some time before his assassination in Pontefract Castle.

The Guild Hall,* there, is to this day called by the Saxon denomination of *Moot Hall*. Dr. Kennet, in his Glossary, informs us that the *Folk-mote* was originally a convention of all the inhabitants, which, if within a city, or town, was called a *Burgh-Mote*, if of all the free tenants within a county, 'twas called a *Shire-Mote*, that in the County Folk-Mote all the knights and free tenants did their fealty to the King,

* Leeds was incorporated by King Charles the First in the second year of his reign, under an Alderman, nine Burgesses, and twenty-four Assistants. King Charles the Second, the year after his restoration, gave the town a new Charter, by which the corporation consisted of a Mayor, 12 Aldermen, and 24 Assistants, under which government, it yet continues. King James II. took this Charter from them and gave them a new one, but at the Revolution that of Charles II. was restored.

and elected the annual sheriffs on the first of October, till this popular election devolved to the King's nomination in the year 1315, in the reign of Edward II. after which the City Folk-mote was swallowed up in the Common Council, as the County's was in the Sheriff's Turn and Assizes.

THE CLOTH MARKET.

In a spacious street, which from the Bridge at the foot of it, over the river Aire, is called Bridge-gate, but more commonly, according to the dialect of this neighbourhood, Brig-gate, is held the famous Cloth Market, the life, not of the Town alone, but of these parts of England. The Market days are Tuesday and Saturday in each week, early in the morning. Broad Cloth to the value of several thousand pounds, is bought, and, generally speaking, paid for, in a few hours, with so much silence, that a low murmuring noise can only be heard through the whole market.

This market was formerly kept upon the Bridge, the Cloth being laid upon the battlements, every Tuesday and Saturday morning, till the 14th of June, 1684, when it was for greater convenience removed into the Broad Street.*

On a signal being given by a bell, the cloth and benches

* The Cloth Market was held in Brig-gate till about the year 1758, when a most extensive building was erected by voluntary subscription called *The Mixed Cloth Hall.* This building consists of a main body, and two wings, lighted by a great number of the largest sash windows that are any where to be seen, the colours of the cloth, being by this means, as distinguishable as in the open air. The markets are held as above mentioned, and begin at nine o'clock in summer and ten in winter, when all the six streets, as they are called, in this Hall, are filled with cloth, to a prodigious amount.

The White Cloth Hall is a lofty and spacious building; over one part of which is a very elegant Assembly Room, in the modern taste with Card and Tea Rooms neatly finished.

were removed, so that the street was at liberty for the people of other occupations, as Linendrapers, Shoemakers, Hardwaremen, Basket makers, the makers of various wooden vessels, Fruit of all sorts in great quantities, so that Halifax and other considerable markets are supplied from this. Above the market for Milk Cows, is the Fish Market; at the Cross there is a plentiful supply of Poultry, and the Corn Market is well stocked with Grain of all descriptions.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

This is the Parish Church of Leeds. It is a spacious fabrick, and of great antiquity. It is built in the shape of a cross, with a tower in the middle. The roof is supported by three rows of pillars, forming four ailes, which is one more than is usual.*

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

This Church was founded, finished, and endowed at the sole expense of John Harrison, Esq. a native of Leeds.

The old Church, St. Peter's, not having sufficient space to contain the inhabitants, this well-disposed man was induced to build and liberally endow a new Church, which was consecrated by Archbishop Neale, September 21st, 1634. The founder lies interred in it under a monument of black marble, with an inscription recording his munificent charities to this town. He founded a Hospital for the relief of indigent persons, a Free School, with a Chapel, the Church of St. John above mentioned, and a stately market Cross. He died on the 29th of October, 1636.†

* In this Church there is a fine painting of the Ascension of our SAVIOUR, by Parmentier.

† Besides these two Churches there have been two others erected since Thoresby's time; Trinity Church, a very elegant structure, and

The Author gives a numerous list of monumental inscriptions in both these Churches.*

TYTHING.—HUNDRED.

In speaking of one of the divisions of Leeds called the Main Riding, the author takes occasion to explain the

St. Paul's Church, founded about the year 1793, by the Rev. Miles Atkinson.

Here are also nine Meeting Houses of different denominations; two Baptist, one Sandimonian, one Quaker, four for the Dissenters, and one Methodist. There are besides in this parish eight Chapels.

By an account of the population taken in 1801, under the authority of an act of Parliament, it appears that this town and liberty, consisting of Leeds, Armley, Beeston, Bramley, Chapel Allerton, Farnley, Headingley, Holbeck, Hunslet, Potter Newtown, and Wortley, contained 11,258 inhabited houses, besides 341 which were not inhabited; 11,790 families composed of 53,162 persons, of which 25,504 were males and 27,658 females. There were 666 persons employed in Agriculture, and 20,367 in Trade, Manufacture and Handicraft.

In the year 1800 the Baptisms of the town of Leeds were 861 males and 881 females, making together 1742; the Burials, 756 males and 666 females, together, 1422; and the Marriages 500. If this account be correct, it follows that the proportion of deaths to the existing population of Leeds is as 1 to 37½, or that it would take rather more than 37 years to bury a number equal to the present inhabitants.

* About forty years ago an elegant and spacious edifice called the General Infirmary was erected at Leeds for the reception of the diseased poor. The first stone was laid by Edwin Lascelles, Esq. afterwards Lord Harewood, on the 10th of September, 1768, in the presence of the Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, &c. This humane design was begun by Subscription, and has ever since been well supported. Its use is exceedingly great in the relief it affords to numbers, not only in the town of Leeds, but also to others who come from the neighbouring and surrounding villages. The length of the building is 150 feet, the width 38. The Court is 186 feet by 30. The back court, with offices and gardens, 186 feet by 120.

ancient Saxon divisions of Counties into Tythings, and Hundreds or Wapentakes.

For the better conservation of peace and administration of justice, the Saxons ordained that every native and lawful man, should be ranked in some Hundred or Tything, when he was 14 years of age, or twelve as it was afterwords enacted in Canute's Laws. Every *Decuria* or *Tything* consisted of ten families which were under the care of the Tythingman, who was answerable for the masters, as they were for their families. Here, says Selden, we have the origin of the Court Leet. The Normans continued the custom, but called it Frank-Pledge. This view of Frank Pledge is continued in the Court Leet, to be held annually on the feast of St. Michael, by Magna Charta, the power of which was determined by the Statute of the 8th of Edward II. and the 1st of Edward III, so that now there is no other *Decuria* than the Court Leet, nor other security given for the King's Peace, or the party's good behaviour to his fellow subjects, than the person's own oath, when he performs fealty to the Lord of the Manor.

Ten of these *Decuriæ*, or Tythings, made the Centuria or Hundred; these in some places, particularly in the Northern Counties, are called Wapentakes, the reason of which denomination is distinctly mentioned in the Laws of King Edward the Confessor, viz. when a person received the government of a Wapentake, at the appointed time and usual place, the elder people met him, and when he had dismounted from his horse, rose up to him; then he held up his spear, and took security of all present according to custom; whoever came touched his spear with theirs, and by this touching of armour, were confirmed in one common interest; and from this circumstance we have the word Wapentake.

The next partition in those early days that was superior to the Hundreds or Wapentakes were the Trithings or

Ridings, as they are now called, of which there is express mention in the Laws of Edward the Confessor, Chapter 34. To these, appeals were made in such causes as could not be determined in the Hundred Courts, and what could not be concluded in the Riding, was carried to the County Court.

BONDMAN DAM.

" Of the Dams upon the river Are in this part of the Manor of Leeds, *Bondman Dam* ought especially to be mentioned, to excite our gratitude for the abolition of the old bond Law, that related to the *Terra Nativa*, whereby not only the lands and services, but the bodies of the natives, and their children after them were absolutely at the disposal of the lord, and were sold or given away by them at their arbitrary pleasure, till it was afterwards enacted, ' That no buying and selling be used hereafter in *England*, of *Men*, as of Cattle.' (Fox's Mart. vol. i, p. 120.) But to be a little more particular herein; the copyholds chargeable with the repairs of this, which to this day, is called the BONDMAN'S DAM, I take to be as ancient as the Conquest, if not before, and that they are the same with those that in Domesday Book were in the possession of the 27 Villans therein named. And it is very observable, that after more than 600 years, 22 of them are expressed by name in a bill exhibited by George Neville, Esq. as liable by their tenure to repair the said Dam.

" Now the Bondmen were of two sorts in those ages; first *Villans in Gross*, who without any determined tenure of Land, were at the arbitrary pleasure of their lords; and receiving their wages and maintenance at the discretion of the lord, were no better than absolute slaves, both themselves and their children, with whatever they had, being alienable at their pleasure.

"The other sort were of a superior degree, having some a cottage and land assigned to them; for which they were obliged to some stated offices, as this, to the repair of Bondman Dam, in compensation whereof, they, and their successors, in that tenure, are *Hopper-free*, that is, they have the privilege of having their corn ground immediately upon the emptying of the Hopper, though there should be never so many attending, whose corn was brought to the mill before theirs. Yet even these *Villans regardant* were conveyed as an appurtenance of the manor to every new lord, and had not power so much as to fell a tree in their gardens without the lord's leave."

The author having finished the history and description of the town of Leeds, proceeds to give an account of the villages and places in its vicinity, viz. Ossinthorp, Halton, Caldcotes, Gipton, Potter Newton, Chapel Allerton, Allerton Gledhow, Allerton Grange, Moore Allerton, Street Lane, Haw-Caster Rig, The Mosses, Hedingley, Burley, New Grange, Weetwood, Cookridge, Moor Grange, Kepstorn, Bar-grange, Kirkstal, Horsford, Newlathes, Rawden, Hawksworth, Bramley, the Wyther, Hunslet, Holbeck, Armley, Wortley, Farnley, Tonge, Beeston, Cross Flatts, Cat Beeston, New Hall, Snitall, Beeston Park, Pit Hill, Roids, Cottingley, Milnshaw, Churlwell, Hunslet Woodhouse, Middleton, The Hague, Bell Hill, Thwaites, The Lock, Thorp Hall, Temple Newsom, Skelton Grange, Elmet, Berwick in Elmet, Ledsham, Ledston, Sherburn in Elmet.

In Treating of the History of the Villages and places in the vicinity of Leeds, the author commences with

OSSINTHORP.

which he denominates the *Villa Regia*, because *Bede* places it *in regione quæ vocatur Loidis.*

A family of the name of Osmund, who resided here, shewed a strong inclination to have this village called Osmundthorp, and accordingly in most of the writings, wherein they or their descendants were interested, it is so written.

GIPTON.

Mr. Thoresby discovered here the remains of an ancient fortification, the outer trench of which, is 18 feet wide, the first camp about one hundred feet long, and 60 feet broad, the second is about 165 feet square. They are both surrounded with a deep trench and rampart. At this place there is a well of cold spring water which had been made convenient for the use of invalids before the author wrote.

CHAPEL-ALLERTON.

Nothing was more familiar in former ages, than for towns and territories to receive names from that sort of wood with which they abounded, as Elmet, &c. and all this tract of ground seems to have received its denomination from its abounding with *Alder* Trees.

STREET LANE.

Upon the moors here are the remains of Roman and Saxon Antiquities, which shew that these parts were known to and frequented by both those nations successively. Of the many words retained in the provincial language, none are more familiar than *Caster* and *Street*, from the Roman *Castrum* and *Stratum*, the latter of which is the word that Bede uses to signify the Roman Roads, and on these moors there are both a Street Lane, and *Haw-Caster-Rig*, where are yet visible remains of a Roman

Via Vicinalis, which came from the military way upon Bramham Moor. From that great consular road came a branch by Thorner and Shadwell, through this Street Lane, by Haw-Caster-Rig, to *Adel* or *Agel ocum*, where the vestiges of a Roman town, funeral monuments, &c. were of late years discovered, and thence by Cookridge, over the moors to Ilkley, a well known Roman Station.

THE MOSSES.

At a good depth in the Peat Pits are found Pitch Trees (commonly called *Firs*) oaks, and other trees, but not so considerable for bulk or number, as to merit a dissertation whether they were buried there at the Universal Deluge or by some other accident. The author says that he is very much of the opinion of Mr. Abraham de la Pryme (Philosoph. Trans. No. 275) late Minister of Thorn, that these trees were natives of the place, and cut down by the Romans, because the Britons, when defeated in battle, retired into such morasses and woods, and were secure, continually making sallies out and retreats in again, intercepting their provisions, taking and destroying their carriages, &c. with which the Romans were so tormented, that public orders were issued for destroying all their woods. The Emperor Severus is said to have lost 50,000 men in this work, which was performed partly by fire, and partly by axes, &c. cutting down such as remained.

COOKRIDGE.

Cookridge is deservedly famous for the noble and pleasant walks that Mr. Kirke contrived in his wood there; an avenue of four rows of trees leads from his house to that most surprising Labyrinth, which at once delights and amuses the spectator with its windings and variously inter-

mixed walks, which are so intricate, that those who are engaged in them, cannot without some difficulty extricate themselves, there not being less than 65 centres and about 300 views.

The Roman *Rig*, or *Via Vicinalis*, from the lately discovered station near Adel Mill, of which there is an account in the Phil. Trans. No. 282, passes through Cookridge. The vestiges of this town were discovered by a Farmer when ploughing, and there have been taken up here several curious fragments of Roman Antiquities. What was the name of the station here Thoresby was not able to discover, but he had an opinion that it was the *Pampocalio* of the anonymous Geographer of Ravenna.

The Church of Addle is of the most antique form, being built of small squared stones, like the Roman wall and multangular tower in York, and the inhabitants have a tradition that this church stood on the very place where the Roman Antiquities above mentioned were found. Several valuable Roman Coins have been ploughed up here, particularly of Vitellius, Vespasian, Trajan, and Hadrian.*

* The Roman Camp at Addle, which was, till within a few months past, very entire, has been recently levelled by the iron hand of a modern farmer, in order, as he has observed, that the ground might be turned to some profitable use. He has turned up a considerable number of mill-stones, about half a yard in diameter, and stones hollowed out in the form of bowls, large enough to receive these mill-stones, have also been dug up.

The Church of Addle has been completely altered according to the modern style of "repairing and beautifying." The fine Saxon gateway at the entrance, and a beautiful light ornamented arch within the Church, however, fortunately escaped these new Goths, and remain in their primitive state. In the vestry are two monumental stones lately brought from the camp.

KIRKSTAL.

At Kirkstal are the ruins of a venerable Abbey built by Henry de Lacy in the year 1147. The Monks were of the Cistercian Order. This order was exempted from the general payment of tithes, because their foundations were to be in such places as had not been tilled before, as woods or other waste grounds which by their industry became arable. This shews what the former state of this place was, which is said to have been a forest or woody grove, probably part of the Sylva Elmetæ, that was only inhabited by a few Hermits, who chose the most solitary retirements.

This monastery was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, whose image, with our Saviour in her arms, was upon the Seal of the Convent. By the ruins it appears to have been a most stately fabric. There were at the east end of the Church seven altars, as appears by the distinct Chapels, three on each side of the high altar.

The roof has been off the Church ever since the Dissolution of the House, but the Dormitory and some other places that have been converted to private uses, are covered. The tower also, which was built in the reign of Henry VII. was perfect, when Thoresby wrote, the stone being then smooth and good.*

* This Tower remained entire till the 27th of January, 1779, when three sides of it fell down in consequence of a high wind, and only the south side now remains. Part of an arched Chamber, leading to the Cemetery, and part of the Dormitory, are yet standing. There is not a single monument in this Church, and it has been observed that it does not stand due east and west (as indeed few churches do). Many of the mouldering walls are overshadowed with trees, and mantled with ivy.

The reader will find an account of this monastery and the benefactions to it, together with a ground plan of the buildings, drawn by Thomas Atkinson of York, and engraved by R. Ledger, in Burton's Monast. Ebor. p. 287—297.—The different Charters, &c. relating to it

ELMET.

The Author having completed his account of the town and Parish of Leeds, proceeds to give a short description of part of the territory about it, called *Elmet*. This tract received its name from the great woods of Elm, that then and many ages after abounded here, where doubtless was Bede's *Sylva Elmetæ*.

The Elm was in such high reputation amongst the ancients that it was sometimes carried in the most solemn triumph, and our Saxon ancestors particularly, were such admirers of well-spread trees, that they worshipped them.

The Author then proceeds to give short accounts of four towns in this district, viz. Berwick in Elmet, Ledsham, Ledston, and Sherburn in Elmet, of which there is nothing particular, except in the first.

BERWICK IN ELMET.

Here was a noble Granary of the Kings of Northumberland, and the nature of the soil, which produces excellent corn, and in great quantities, agrees well with the Etymology of the name, *Bere-wick*, as *Bere-tun villa frumentaria*. It is evident, as well by many ancient Charters of the Kings of those ages, as by modern Authors, that these Berwicks were frequently annexed as parcel of the Demesne to places of greater eminency. In the grants of Edward the Confessor, Tothill is called the *Berewick* of Westminster, and Ingulphus says Spalding was a *Berewick* of Croyland.

in Dugdale's Mon. Ang. vol. i, p. 854—862.—A good account of it, with three views, and a ground plan, in Grose's Antiquities, vol. iv. In Gough's Br. Topogr. vol. ii, p. 470, there is an account of different views &c. of the buildings, and of other particulars relating to it.—In Stevens's Continuation of the Monasticon Angl. vol. ii, p. 36, &c. there is a view of its ruins, and various charters and papers concerning this Abbey.

At this Village there is a remarkable Mount called the *Hall-Tower-Hill*, from which there is a good prospect of the surrounding Country. The inner Trench is two perches deep, and two furlongs and three perches round, and the Mount is six perches in the ascent. The circumference of the outer Trench is four furlongs.

On the north side of the Village, a considerable agger, part of the Roman road from Bramham-moor to Berwick, is to be seen, very high and steep on both sides.*

MR. THORESBY'S MUSEUM.

The Catalogue of Mr. Thoresby's Museum, which occupies more than half the volume, now commences.† This

* The author has made frequent references in the course of this work to the Historical and Biographical part of it. The Historical part is printed in the notes to his life in the Biographia Britannica, vol. vii, and several of the biographical articles to which he refers will be found in the History of the Church of Leeds, published in 1724.

† The Author's father, John Thoresby, a wealthy Clothier of Leeds, bought Lord Fairfax's valuable library and cabinet of Coins of his heir for £195. Lord Fairfax had purchased the Coins of Mr. Stonehouse, Rector of Darfield, who in the Civil war was turned out of his living, and imprisoned. His lordship continually increased this collection. Above one hundred of these coins were engraved in Bishop Gibson's edition of the Britannia, with Dr. Walker's and Mr. Thoresby's notes upon them. When Ralph Thoresby died, in 1725, they were brought to London, and on the death of his eldest son, late Rector of Newington, sold by auction in March 1764 for above £450. The printed Books, many of them enriched with Thoresby's Manuscript Notes, were purchased by T. Payne, Bookseller, at the Mews Gate, and retailed by a marked Catalogue. The Author's copy of the *Ducatus Leodiensis*, full of manuscript additions went into the hands of Mr. Gulston. The rest of the collection remained at Leeds, in 1734, neglected in a garret, having been refused by several on account of forty copies of the *Ducatus* inseparable from it, it was bought at length by two booksellers of Leeds, and afterwards partly by Dr. Burton of York, Author of the Monasticon Eboracense.

Tradescant was the first English Collector of Natural and Artificial

Museum was chiefly noted for the great variety of Roman and Saxon Coins which it possessed. The author begins with describing the Hebrew Coins in this repository, of which he had the Shekel, Half Shekel, and Selah. He had also several Greek Coins; of those he observes that the Coins of the Kings are more rare in brass than in silver; but of the Cities rarer in silver than in brass. The Grecians carried the art of coining to a height of perfection, even before the foundation of Rome, that the Romans even in their most flourishing times, could scarcely ever attain to.

The Roman Coins and Medals in this Collection amounted to about 1100. The most ancient Roman money was nothing but plates of copper, not only without reverses but without any impression at all. This *Æs grave*, as it was deservedly called, was so inconvenient, that they were forced to carry their Contribution-money in carts to the Treasury. From their weighing the ancient Roman money, the words *expendere*, *impendere*, are still used, but to avoid the trouble of weighing, a public stamp was set upon them, which some say was begun in Rome under Numa Pompilius, but Pliny says that the Roman Money was without any impression till the time of Servius Tullius, who caused it to be stamped with the image of an Ox, Sheep, or Hog, whence it was called *Pecunia* or *Pecude*. The Earl of Pembroke had in his Museum a Roman Coin of five pounds weight, and an entire Roman *As*, of a pound weight.

The first head which is met with upon the Roman Money is that of Janus: on the reverse of these pieces is the prow of a Ship.

Curiosities, in a private rank, (of whose Museum and Family, see an Account in the Librarian, vol. ii. p. 79.) and Thoresby the second. His credulity and want of judgment in collecting the curiosities must be charged on the infancy of those pursuits in England in the age in which he lived.

Four hundred and eighty-five years after the building of the city, the Romans first coined silver money, as they did gold 62 years after that. As the head of Rome, and the Deities, succeed that of Janus, so did Castor and Pollux on Horseback, or a victory driving a chariot, supply the place of the ship upon the reverse. Afterwards the Mint Masters begun to stamp their own names and titles upon them, and in the conclusion both their own exploits and the triumphs of their ancestors, so that medals became considerable, not only for their value as money, but curiosity, as containing Historical monuments of which they were the Depositories.

The consular medals are so called, not because they were coined by the Consuls themselves, but because they were struck in the time when the Commonwealth was governed by Consuls. Amongst the Roman Silver Coins are found some of iron or brass within and only covered with a thin plate of silver, which was the reason that to discover this fraud, they filed them in small notches, and called them *Numismata Serrata*. These indentings are a certain proof of their goodness and antiquity. They are not found after Augustus, though, that the cause ceased not then, is evident, from a plated coin of Trajan's in Mr. Thoresby's Museum.

Then follows a Catalogue of British, Runic, Saxon, and Danish Medals, in number 107; of Coins from the Norman advent to Queen Anne, containing 786; of the Medals and Money of Popes, Emperors, Kings, States, &c. of those of the Emperors of Germany and Kings of the Romans; of Spain, of France, Denmark, Sweden, Poland, Portugal, Belgium, consisting together of 405 pieces.

The Author having described the Medals and Coins in his Museum, proceeds to give a Catalogue and description of the Natural and Artificial Rarities in this,

Museum; which is followed by a list of the various editions of the bible he was in possession of; a Catalogue of his Manuscripts;* of ancient printed books, Autographs, Ancient Writings, and Antiquities.

List of Plates in Thoresby's Ducatus Leodiensis.

1. Head of the Author, engraved by Vertue.
2. Plan of the Walks in Mr. Kirke's wood at Cookridge, on the back of the Dedication.
3. Map† of the Country 20 [30 Statute] miles round Leeds, below which, on the same sheet, there is on a separate Plate, the navigable course of the River Aire, from Leeds to the Humber and the German Ocean, engraved by Sutton Nicholls.
4. View of Leeds from Holbeck Road; of Wakefield, from the London Road; the Ruins of Kirsktal and Fountains Abbeys, and a Map of the two Wapentakes of Skirack and Agbrigg and Morley, in the West Riding of the County of York, engraved by W. Lodge.
5. View of Leeds from the Knowstrop Road, drawn by F. Place.
6. South View of St. John's Church, engraved by J. Sturt after a Drawing by F. Place.
7. Monuments of R. Thornton, Esq. and Mr. Foxley in St. John's Church; of B. Wade, Esq. in Hedingley Chapel, and of Mrs. Midgley in St. Peter's Church.
8. South View of St. Peter's Church, drawn by F. Place.
9. Monuments of Mr. Thoresby, Mr. Sawyer, Mrs. Bar-

* Another Catalogue is in Cat. MSS. Ang. tom. ii, part i, p. 289.

† The Author describes this Map as the most complete that ever was engraven of these parts, and the first of any part of the north of England, drawn after the new method, like those of London, Oxford, and Cambridge.

stow, Alderman Calverley, Alderman Idle, and Mr. Dennison in St. Peter's Church.

10. Monument of Henry Thoresby, Esq. and his wife in Hackney Church, near London.
11. Scottish Coin of Mary, Queen of Scotland, and Henry Lord Darnley, p. 228. *l. p.*

    This piece was coined in the year 1566, and was current for 30 Shillings Scotsh, and afterwards for 50 Shillings.
12. Statue of Queen Anne in the front of the Guildhall at Leeds, engraved by J. Sturt.—This Statue is in white Marble, and is from the chisel of Andrew Carpenter of London. Alderman Milner was at the expense of it.
13. Arms and Quarterings of the *Family of Danby*, engraved by T. Pingo, p. 583.
14. Plate of Coins, p. 280.
15. Plate of Miscellaneous Antiquities.
16. Roman Antiquities found at Cookridge, p. 162. *l. p.*

Also small plates on the letter-press of the arms of the following Families, viz.

Of Lord Somers, p. 18; John Boulter, Esq. and Sir John Cutler, p. 136; Walker of Headingley, p. 152. Lord Darnley, p. 220.

List of the Pedigrees in Thoresby's Ducatus Leodiensis, alphabetically arranged.

The Arms of each family are engraven on small plates, except those marked with an Asterisk.

* Akeroyd of Foggathorp and Leeds, p. 260.
Anderton of Anderton, p. 184.
Armitage of Kirklees, Baronets, p. 91.
Arthington of Arthington, p. 5.
Appleton of Middleton, Baronets, p. 131.

Atkinson of Leeds, p. 80.
* Barlow of Barlow, in Lancashire, p. 253.
Bathurst of Canterbury and Leeds, p. 13.
Baynes of Knowstrop, p. 106.
Beckwith of Clint, p. 132.
Beeston of Beeston, p. 207.
* Bethel of the County of Herts, p. [110.]
Bevot of Leeds, p. 20.
Bland of Kippax Park, Baronets, p. 93.
Bland of London and Beeston, p. 208, and 583.
Blythman, of Leeds, p. 7.
Bourchier, formerly Barons Bourchier, Berners, &c. p. 123.
Boyle, Earl of Burlington, p. 64.
* Boyle of London, p. 65.
Brerehays of Brerehaugh, near Harewood, and Brearey of Leeds, p. 125, 126.
Breres of Hamerton Hall, Leeds, p. 71.
Bright of Leeds, p. 78.
* Bright of Carbrook and Badsworth, p. 78.
Brudenell, Earls of Cardigan, p. 153.
Busfield of Leeds, p. [6.]
Carey of Hunslet and Castle Carey, Viscounts Falkland and Lords Hunsdon, p. 178.
Calverley of Calverley, and Esholt, Baronets, p. 116.
Clapham of Bethmesley, p. 218.
Clayton, of Clayton-hall and Leeds, p. 256.
Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, p. 62.
Clough of Thorp Stapleton, p. 225.
* Cooke, alias Gale, of Beeston, p. 210.
Cooke of Campsal, p. 75.
Copley of Copley, Batley, and Doncaster, p. 9.
Danby of Danby, p. 202.
Darcie, Earls of Holderness, p. 226.
Dickinson of Leeds, p. 259.

Dynely of Bramhope, p. 34.
* Everingham of Everingham and Armley, p. 185.
Evers, Lord Evers or Eure, p. 17.
Fairfax, Viscounts Fairfax of Emley, and Barons of Cameron, p. 67.
Fairfax of Menston, p. 68.
Fairfax of Steeton, p. 69.
Farrer of Ew-wood, p. 196.
Fawkes of Farneley, p. 186.
Fletcher of Cockermouth, p. 179.
Folkingham of North Hall, p. [113]
Foxcroft of Foxcroft p. 156.
* Freston of Altoftes, p. 124.
Gale of Scruton, p. 203.
* Gale, alias Cooke, of Beeston, p. 210.
Gascoigne of Gawthorp, and Parlington, p. 176.
Gill of Norton, p. 78.
Greenwode of Greenwode, Leghe, and New Lathes, p. 167.
Hardwick of Hardwick, p. 122.
Harebred of Blacktoft, and Ledsham, p. 236.
Harrington, of Harrington, p. 199.
* Harrison of Leeds, p. 12.
Hastings, Earls of Huntingdon, p. 224.
Hawkesworth of Hawkesworth, p. 170.
Hewley of Cheshire, p. 211.
Hickes of Nunnington, p. 138.
* Hill of Beeston, p. 210.
Hodgson of Newhall and Leeds, p. 75.
Hopton of Hopton and Armley, p. 186.
Howard Duke of Norfolk, p. 145.
Hungate of Saxton, p. 247.
Hutton of Priest Hutton and Marske, p. 173.
Ibbetson of Leeds, p. 148.
Idle of Bulmer, p. 188.

Ingleby of Ripley, p. 191.
Ingram, Viscounts Irwin, p. 230.
Iveson of Leeds, p. [110.]
Killingbeck of Killingbeck and Allerton Grange, p. 13
Kirke of Buslingthorp and Cookridge, p. 158.
Kitchingman of Thorkleby and Leeds, p. 258.
Langton of Langton, p. 200.
* Latimer, Barons Latimer, p. 213.
Lawson of Little Usworth, Durham, Baronets, p. 8 and 250.
Lawys or Lewys, of Marre, p. 243.
Layton of West Layton and Rawdon, p. 262.
Leedes of Northall, p. [112] [113]
Leghe of Baggiley in Cheshire, p. 221.
Leke, Earl of Scarsdale, p.
* Lindsey, of Leathley, p. 82.
Lowther of Leeds and Swillington, p. [5].
Matthews, p. 253, 254.
* Mauleverer of Potter Newton, p. 118.
Mauleverer of Allerton Mauleverer, p. 188.
* Metcalf of Leeds, p. 22.
Midgeley of Midgeley, p. 21.
Milner of Pudsey and Halifax, p. 172.
Milner of Leeds and Nun-Appleton, p. 216.
Morris of Elmsall and Leeds, p. 74.
Neale or O'Neale of Ireland, and of Bolton, p. 21.
Neville of Hornby Castle, p. 182 and 200.
Neville, Lords Latimer, p. 213, 214.
Osborne, Duke of Leeds, p. 2.
Parker of Browsholme, p. 128.
Passelew of Ridlesden and Newton, p. 121.
Pawson of Leeds, p. 77.
Peirse of Peirse Hall, 251.
Perrot of London and Leeds, p. 76.
Pickering of York and Leeds, p. 212.

Pigot, p. 114.
Poole of Sykehouse and Drax, p. 74.
Portington of Portington, p. 99.
* Power, p. 260.
Pridsey of Bolton near Gisburn, p. 258.
Rawdon of Rawdon, p. 168.
Richardson of North Bierley, p. 20.
Rockley of Rockley, p. 25.
Rodes of Great Houghton, p. 94.
Rokeby, p. 255.
Saltonstall of Halifax, p. 236.
Savile of Savile Hall and Potter Newton, p. 113.
Savile, Earls of Sussex, p. 152.
Scudamore of Leeds, p. 35.
Sharp of Little Horton, p. 36.
Simpson of Leeds, p. 19.
Skargill of Thorp Hall, p. 224.
Skelton of Ossinthorp, p. 110.
Smith of Knaresborough, p. 21.
Spencer of Leeds, p. 104.
Stanhope of Horsford, p. 166.
Stapleton of Carleton, and Wighill, p. 188
Sterne of Mansfield, p. 215.
* Stewart, Kings of Scotland, p. 227.
Sykes of Leeds, p. 3 and 34.
Tempest of Tonge, p. 204.
Thoresby of Thoresby and Leeds, p. 71.
Thornhill of Thornhill and Fixby, p. 115.
Thornton, of Thornton and Tyersall, p. 22.
* Todd of Leeds, p. 27.
Tomlinson of Burne and Birdforth, p. 24.
* Totty of Allerton Gledhow, p. 120.
Veteriponte or Vipont, Lords of Westmoreland, p. 62.
Wade of King Cross and New Grange, 155.
Washington of Adwick, p. 102.

Watkinson of Ilkley, p. 77.
Wentworth of Woolley near Barnsley, p. 197.
Wentworth of Wentworth Wood-house, Earls of Strafford, &c. p. 241.
Wharton of Wharton, Earl of Wharton, p. 252.
Whyte of Shottesham and Leeds, p. 257.
* Williams of Flint, North Wales, p. 253.
Wilson of Leeds, p. 4.
Witham of Ledston, p. 240.
Wombwell of Wombwell, p. 69.
* Wood of Cambridgeshire and Beeston, p. 207.

VICARIA LEODIENSIS: or the History of the Church of Leedes in Yorkshire, containing an Account of the Learned Men, Bishops and Writers, who have been Vicars of that Populous Parish; with the Catalogues of their Works, Printed and Manuscript. To which are added the Lives of several Archbishops of York, and other eminent Persons, Benefactors to that Church, with many other things interspersed relating to the City and County of York. And Archbishop Thoresby's Memorable Exposition of the Decalogue, Creed, and Lord's Prayer. With an Appendix of Original Records and Manuscripts. By RALPH THORESBY, of Leeds, F. R. S. London, 1724.

This volume is printed in octavo, and may be considered as an Appendage to the Author's greater work, of which an account has just been given. Its Contents are disposed in the following order. After the title there is a Dedication in three pages dated at Leeds July 5th, 1723, to Sir William Dawes, Bart. Archbishop of York, in which the Author says the retrieving of the memories of those

valuable persons, who have filled the vicarage of Leeds, is what he chiefly had in view. Then follows a Preface of twelve pages, after which there is a Postscript of two more. The account of the parish Church of St. Peter's, and the Lives of the Vicars, &c. extends from page 1, to 199, after which an Appendix continues the work to p. 238. The Index occupies six pages, and the "Conclusion," four more, ending with page 248.

It commences with an account of St. Peter's Church, and the author having given a close Catalogue of the Vicars, proceeds with an account of their Lives. The first of whom he makes any mention is Geoffrey de Sponden, who was instituted in 1281. There had been two before him, but their names only occur in the Catalogue, and after Geoffrey he omits four others. 2. John Snagtall, 1394; 3. Robert Passelew, 1408. Four more are here omitted. 4. Thomas Clarell, 1430; 5. William Eure, 1470; 6. John, Bishop of Ross, 1482; 7. Martin Collyns, 1499; 8. William Eure, 1508; 9. John Thompson; 10. Alexander Fasset, 1559; 11. Robert Cooke, 1590; 12. Alexander Cooke, 1614; 13. Henry Robinson, B. D. 1632; 14. Peter Saxton, A.M. 1646; 15. William Styles, 1652; 16. John Lake, D.D (afterwards Bishop of Chichester) 1661; 17. Marmaduke Cook, D. D. 1663; 18. John Milner, B. D. 1677; 19. John Killingbeck, B.D. 1690.

There are also biographical Accounts of the following persons, interspersed under separate heads among those of the Vicars of Leeds—Richard Middleton, designed to be Vicar of Leeds, 1614; William Lister, Vicar of Wakefield; Robert Moore of Guiseley; William Pullen, Rector of Ripley, died 1681; Richard Stock, Rector of Kirkheaton, Dr. John Favour, Vicar of Halifax; Christopher Saxton; who constructed the Maps for Camden's Britannia, whom that writer styles *optimi Chorographi*; William Cooke,

LL. D. Chancellor of Ely; Dr. Matthew Hutton; Dr. Edwin Sandys; Dr. Toby Matthew; the three latter Archbishops of York; Frances Matthew, wife of the Archbishop; Henry, Earl of Huntingdon, Lord President of the North in 1574; John Thoresby, Archbishop of York.

Besides the biographical Sketches of the persons abovementioned there are the following Articles—Inscription on the Horn, by the delivery of which Ulphus endowed the Church of York with all his lands; William Scot's gift of the site of the Vicar of Leeds's present House; The surrender of the Priory of the Holy Trinity at York, 1538: the ecclesiastical State of the Parish of Leeds in the time of John Thompson, Vicar; the Rectory of St. Peter's, Leeds, given by King Henry VII. to Christ Church, Oxford; The same King's Grant of the advowson of St. Peter's; the state of Religion in the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign; the state of the Town and Parish of Leeds as to Religion in 1590; concerning the Tithes of the Town and Parish of Leeds; and of the Advowson of St. Peter's; designed alterations as to the Churches and Chapels in the parish of Leeds, 1650; concerning the Modus for Tithe Hay; a List of the Lords President of the Council of the North, never before printed.

The Appendix contains Archbishop Gray's endowment of the Vicarage of Leeds; copies of the original Grants of William Scot, above mentioned; and of King Henry VIII. of the Advowson of St. Peter's Church; Admission of a Vicar by the Commissioners of Queen Elizabeth, at her royal visitation; Archbishop Hutton's Award concerning Tithes, 1596; the decree of King James I. concerning the Advowson of St. Peter's; Archbishop Thoresby's Exposition of the Ten Commandments, Creed and Lord's Prayer, with a Glossary explaining the obsolete words. "The Conclusion," relates to a new Church erected at Leeds in the year 1723.

Archbishop Thoresby's Exposition of the Ten Commandments, &c. is a very curious paper; and may be considered as one of the first efforts in conjunction with Wickliffe, who was his particular and intimate friend, to make the common people acquainted with religious matters in their own language. The author says that he inquired for this work in vain for a long time, and at length found it amongst the records in the Archbishop's Registrar's Office, at York, and by the favour of the late Archbishop Sharp, transcribed it. Archbishop Thoresby obliged the clergy of his Province to read this paper as he himself says, "In Inglis for commune profet, that the underloutes might be lered to knaw God Almighten, and so come to that blisse that never more blynnes." This paper may be considered as an authentic specimen of the language and orthography of the age in which it was written, by one of the most learned men of his time. He died in the year 1373.

Bishop Weseham, according to Pegge's Life of that Prelate, had *entreated* his clergy, a century before this, to do the same which Archbishop Thoresby *obliged* the clergy of his province to comply with.

A List of the Plates, in Thoresby's Vicaria Leodiensis.

1. A View of the Church of the Holy Trinity, built in 1723.
2. Map of the Country 20 miles round Leeds,
3. Map of the River Aire,
4. South View of St. Peter's Church,

The Three latter plates are the same that the Author has inserted in the Ducatus.

5. Whole Length of Archbishop Thoresby, from a Window in the Cathedral Church at York.*

* "A description of the Choir of St. Peter's Church in Leeds, York-

An Essay on the Varieties of Architecture observable in the Structure of Parish Churches, at different periods.

The following Observations on the different styles of Architecture used in erecting PARISH CHURCHES in England from the introduction of Christianity into this Island, to the beginning of the sixteenth century, are in part taken from Dr. Ducarel's Anglo Norman Antiquities and Mr. Dallaway's Treatise on Ecclesiastical Architecture, and from an examination of several Churches in the East and West Ridings of the County of York. In comparing these observations with the two Authors just mentioned, it will be observed that I do not implicitly take all which they state as facts not to be controverted, and I shall have occasion from personal and attentive examination of several Churches, whose eras of Building are well known, not only to correct, but I hope, to add something to what has been so industriously brought together on this subject.

The Churches originally built in England, at the time

shire, at Evening Prayers"; is printed among the poetry in the Gentleman's Magazine, for August 1738, p. 429.

The north view of St. John's Church, the view of the town by Place, and the Thoresby Monument by Strutt, are among Dr. Rawlinson's plates at Oxford.

A large east View of Leeds from Chaverler Hill, by J. Buck, was engraved by Harris.

There is a south view of this town by Buck, 1745.

A South-east prospect of the Mixed Cloth Hall at Leeds, designed delineated, and superintended by John Moxson, was engraved by Joseph Wolfe, of York.

A view of the General Infirmary, built by Mr. Carr of York, and drawn by Wilkinson, was engraved in 1771. *Gough's Topog.* ii. 437.

A Guide to Leeds was published in 12mo. about 1798. There is a short account of this town and the adjacent neighbourhood in Harwood's History of Knaresborough and in Gent's History of Ripon.

when Christianity was introduced among the Saxons, were in all probability, constructed in a similar manner to the houses of the Britons, of wood, and covered with thatch.* It is certain that many Churches are mentioned by the Historians of that period as being built of wood,† in various parts of the island, and a Church is yet remaining at Greensted in Essex, built in the manner here alluded to; its sides and ends being entirely composed of large stakes or piles of wood.

The Saxons were converted to Christianity in the early part of the 7th Century. What Dr. Ducarel mentions of their altering some of their Pagan Temples into places of Christian Worship must be taken with considerable doubts. It is certain that soon after their conversion to Christianity, they began to build both Parish, Conventual, and Cathedral Churches with stone,‡ and that some of these edifices

* There were several churches in Norwich about 30 years ago which had thatched roofs. At present, Dec. 1806, there is one, All Saint's Church, the roof of which is covered with thatch, The Church of Burnstead in Norfolk has also a thatched roof.

A wooden Church is mentioned by Malmsbury * in his Life of Aldhelm, Bishop of Sherborne, in Dultinge, a Village in Somersetshire, where Aldhelm died. It belonged to the Abbey of Glastonbury, and the Monks there rebuilt it of stone.

Bede † tells us that *Finan*, Bishop of Lindisfarne, built there a Church for his Episcopal See, composed wholly of sawn oak, and covered with reeds, according to the fashion of the Scots; and that Eadberct, one of his successors there, took off the reeds, and covered the whole with sheets of lead. *Bentham's Ely, p.* 17.

† In Domesday Book, it is said that at *Begeland* in Yorkshire, in the Fee of Robert Malet, there is *Ecclesia Lignea*, a Church built of wood.

‡ We are told that Ethelbert, King of Kent, about the year 610,

* Angl. Sacra, vol. ii. p. 23. † Hist. Eccl. lib. iii. cap. 25.

are remaining at this day. Where Christian Churches were erected near the sites of the Saxon Heathen Temples, there can be no doubt that they were built of the materials which those Temples afforded. This appears to have been particularly the case at the Village of Goodmanham, near Market Weighton in Yorkshire, at which place the Saxons had a very celebrated Temple for the worship of their gods. I shall have occasion again to mention the Church at this Village, as I proceed further with these observations.

The leading peculiarities of that style of Architecture which is denominated Saxon, and which was in use from the early part of the 7th century to the time of the Norman Conquest, are circular arches, incircled by mouldings of great* variety, as the indented, the zig-zag, the small squares, some alternately deeper than others, and the flourished with small beads, which latter was usually employed on the capitals of the pilasters. The pillars which support these circular arches, are round, short, and very massive; the walls are of such great solidity, that buttresses were not necessary;† the windows, especially in small Churches, are small and square topped; and the Churches are generally built with one aile which was on the north side.

built a Church in the City of London; and the year following, Sebert, King of the East Saxons, built a Church at Westminster, which was consecrated by Melitus, first Bishop of London. *King's M. A.* 4. 70, 71.

* See King's Mun. Antiq. 74. 75. 77. 84.

† Sir Christopher Wren (Parentalia, p. 297.) says, that "these ancient Structures," mentioning several, "were *without Buttresses*, only with thicker walls;" and Mr. Bentham (Hist. of Ely, p. 34.) says, that "the circular arch, round-headed doors, and windows, massive pillars, with a kind of regular base and capital, and *thick walls without any very prominent Buttresses*, were universally used to the end of King Henry the First's reign."

In the Antiquarian Repertory there is a Paper by the late Mr. Astle on the origin of Parish Churches, in which he says that "the oldest Churches are of small extent and low structure, with no Tower or Steeple, but instead of that a little arch at the west end, to hang a couple of very small bells in, whose ropes are let down into the Church by holes bored through the roof."

I recollect four instances of this sort in Yorkshire, and more will be easily recollected by every person who has attended to these buildings. Wressle Church near Howden was one of this description, but it has lately been rebuilt and now altered; the Chapels of Hook and Armin, near the same town, and the Church of Allerthorp near Pocklington, have similar small arches, in which hang two bells with the ropes descending through holes in the roof for the purpose of ringing them.

The Church at Goodmanham is said by Dr. Stukeley to have been built by Paulinus, Archbishop of York, on the destruction of the Pagan Temple at the same Village. It is extremely probable that the stones of which the walls of this Temple were constructed (for it is not certain that buildings of this sort had covered roofs, but that the Temples or places of worship were merely pieces of ground inclosed by a wall) were made use of in building the church. It is a small low structure, having circular arches, round which there is a moulding of simple zig-zag work; the pillars are round, short, and solid; the windows small and square topped, and it has one aile to the north. The Church at Hayton near Pocklington, and of Aughton near Howden, have also one aile on the north side, and are in other respects similarly constructed with that described at Goodmanham.

Mr. Dallaway observes that the latest device, which became common just before the Saxon style was abandoned, was a carving round the heads of arches, like trellis

placed in broad lozenges, and considerably projecting. If Mr. Dallaway means the period when the Saxon style was abandoned, to be that when the pointed arch was introduced, he is certainly in an error relating to this ornament. Round the outer member of the circular arches of the Conventual Church of Selby in Yorkshire, which was built by William the Conqueror, nearly two hundred years before the Saxon style, or semicircular arch was abandoned, which church is an admirable specimen of the Norman style of Architecture, the trellis above described is common and frequently used. The porch of the Church of St. Margaret's at York is another specimen, and one of the best now preserved to us. This porch originally belonged to the Church of St. Nicholas in that city, and was removed to St. Margaret's about the year 1645. The arch is circular, and is highly ornamented with figures representing the signs of the zodiac, with zig-zag work, and with the heads of various animals.

After the Normans became established in England, they built a great number of Monasteries and Churches, in a style since denominated after them. The nave of the Church of Selby in Yorkshire, which was built by William the Conqueror in 1069 is a fine specimen of this style, and merits a description of its several parts.

The Church is built in the form of a cross, having a square tower in the intersection, and a chancel, transept and nave. The chancel has been re-edified in the style of the pointed arch, since the original building was erected, a mode of reparation which was common at the period when this was done.

The nave has an aile on each side of it, formed by two rows of massive columns, very tall, some of them round, others square sided, with circular ends, some clustered; and all of them supporting circular arches; one of the circular columns has a lozenge-shaped ornament, round the whole length.

Here are two peculiarities which may serve to shew the improvements the Normans made in the Saxon style. In the Norman there is an aile on each side the nave, but in the Saxon there was only one aile, which was on the north side; the columns in the Saxon Churches were short, but in the Norman they are tall and of different shapes. We shall have to distinguish other and greater peculiarities than these as we proceed.

Over each arcade of the nave is an open Gallery, composed of circular pilasters, supporting similar arches, and over these another row of pilasters supporting like arches, but of smaller dimensions. These galleries were unknown to the low Saxon structures, and are another peculiarity incident to the Norman style; they were afterwards adopted by the architects of the pointed arch style, in the Churches erected by them, as I shall describe when I come to speak of that period.

The entrance from the outside to the west, is under a circular arch, composed of several members profusely ornamented with trellissed or lozenge-formed figures, with zig-zag work and indented lines. The wall of this end is finished square* at the top, with pinnacles and battlements.

The tower is also built on circular arches, but the ancient tower fell down about the year 1696, and the present one was rebuilt soon after by a subscription among the inhabitants.

* Mr. Bentham (Ely, p. 39.) says, that "the spires and pinnacles with which our oldest Churches are sometimes, and more modern ones are frequently decorated, are not very ancient. The towers and turrets of Churches built by the Romans, in the first century after their coming, were covered, as platforms, with battlements or plain parapet walls; some of them indeed built within that period, we now see finished with pinnacles or spires; which were additions, since the modern style of pointed arches prevailed; for before we meet with none."

This building was the Conventual Church of the Benedictine Abbey founded there by William the Conqueror. When I come to speak of the pointed arch style I shall have occasion to mention a peculiarity in this Church in corroboration of what I shall advance on the subject of altering the Norman to the more fashionable and prevailing pointed arch.

The Church of St. Bartholomew the Great, in London, is another specimen of the Norman style of Architecture. The Temple Church, though built after a different plan, is in the arches, of similar construction; it was finished in 1185.

The west front of Lincoln Cathedral, built by Bishop Remigius in the reign of the Conqueror, is a fine specimen of this style; this front is full of the ornamental mouldings round the arches which were so profusely used during the period this style was in use. Lincoln is indeed full of the ruins of Ecclesiastical buildings erected in the Saxon and Norman styles.

The Norman continued to be the prevailing style of Architecture made use of in the erection of Churches and Monasteries till about the middle of the reign of King Henry III. To the enormous circular pillars, and semicircular arches, the narrow lancet-shaped windows, and groined roof, arising from simple cross springers succeeded at once without any gradation of style; though in some of the Parochial Churches, something like gradation is observable. The arches are only bluntly pointed, being neither so lofty nor so sharp as those in some of the Abbey or Cathedral Churches, even of the same period; and on the first introduction of this style, several of the leading parts of the old building, where the Church was re-edified, were left standing in the same places. Thus the principal part of the walls, the pillars, and the capitals, will be found in several Country Churches to be the original parts of the building erected in the time of the Saxons, and the arches and roofs, built according to

the pointed arch style, have been erected on them, so that though they gained in height, they were not enlarged either in length or breadth.

This was frequently the case in conducting the reparation of Churches fallen into a state of decay, where the lower parts of the building were of sufficient strength; and of this I can produce numerous instances. I will begin first with the Church at Doncaster which bears strong marks of this re-edification, and that at one of the most early periods of the use of the pointed arch.

The pillars are octagonal, and their bases very massive and square, rising about a foot above the floor; this may be accounted for by sinking the floor at some period considerably lower; the capitals are plain and entirely without ornament, and some of the windows are square topped. The arches that form the ailes are bluntly pointed, and there are windows above the arcade, but this was before the introduction of a gallery over the arcade, which was a later invention and will be described afterwards.

The tower is built in the florid style, apparently about the time of Henry VIIth. It stands upon arches considerably more pointed and higher than the others, consisting of many members, having the capitals roseated, and altogether of different construction from the rest of the Church.

There are here parts of three distinct and separate periods of building. The foundations of the Church are clearly Saxon. I would not wish to lay any stress on the date of the Font, 1061, though it carries with it an appearance of being very ancient; it is rather remarkable, there is no mention of a Church in Doncaster in Domesday Book, but it is well known that several Churches in various parts of the Kingdom are omitted being inserted in that Record.

The Church at Hatfield, about six miles from Don-

caster, has other peculiarities of the Saxon style, which the former has not. The chancel has pointed arches, supported by octagonal columns; the nave has also pointed arches, but supported by circular massive pillars, with square capitals. The west door is under a circular arch, as is also the inside door of the porch. Several of the windows are square topped, while others are under pointed arches. This Church appears to have been considerably enlarged at the time of its re-edification; being built in the form of a cross, having a chancel, nave and transept.

The Church at Bubwith near Howden is another instance of reparation in a different style from the original building. The arches of this Church are bluntly pointed, supported by round, short, solid pillars, having octagonal capitals. There is a circular arch, with the usual ornaments of the Saxon style, which divides the chancel from the nave.

These instances may serve as proofs of the original buildings having been altered to correspond with the prevailing style of Architecture then newly introduced, but that these alterations were always the effect of caprice, or a desire to follow the fashion, cannot be admitted. It was found that the semicircular arch during the period of the Saxons, that is, previously to the Norman Conquest, did not allow of sufficient height; the Churches were low, dark and incommodious, and these inconveniences being felt and observed, after the Norman style was introduced, for the Architects of that period by carrying their pillars higher and erecting two heights of galleries over the arcade, certainly gave an idea of constructing lofty buildings that should be more light in their general form, and by reducing the clumsiness of the pillars and arches, should be able to give a symmetry to the whole unknown to the Architects employed during the period of the Saxons.

Accordingly about the year 1250, we begin to find the

pointed arch introduced into Ecclesiastical Architecture; the slender shaft, insulated, or the pillar formed of four clustered pieces; the windows of three lights, also under pointed arches, and with small columns as mullions, and the roof intersected by ribs of stone work, studded with carved knots.

This style, which has been generally, but vaguely, denominated Gothick, has been the parent of several varieties in successive centuries, the discriminating characters of which can be pretty well ascertained, and having entirely banished the Saxon and Norman or semicircular arched styles, they were never again adopted, either simply or analogously.

During the reigns of the two first Edwards, that is, from 1272 to 1326, the prevalence of the pointed arch became decided. With incredible lightness, it exhibited elegance of decoration and beauty of proportion in the multiplicity of its arcades and pillars. A favourable specimen of the manner which distinguished the early part of the 14th century, both as applied to roofs and arcades, is the Conventual Church of St. Augustin, now the Cathedral of Bristol.

The Collegiate Church of Howden, in the East Riding of the County of York, which was endowed in 1266, on its being re-edified, may be considered as a good specimen of the first mode of building, in the pointed arch style. The nave of this Church, which is the oldest part, has two ailes divided by two rows of pillars, (five in each) composed of four equal cylinders, each ribbed in front, supporting bluntly pointed arches. The capitals are octagonal, the arches of various members, and the whole light, well proportioned and beautiful.

There is an open row of galleries over each arcade, with windows of two lights, in imitation of the galleries adopted

in the Norman style. Mr. Dallaway speaks of these galleries as being introduced sixty years after this, but they who take all their examples and proofs from our Cathedral Churches only, will be liable in point of dates to make some errors. All the windows of the nave are under pointed arches, composed of three lights each, except the principal window to the west, which has four; and the tracery various, light, and elegant.

The building of the nave is without much ornament, and with heavy buttresses; the windows and doorways of the west end, a delineation of which is in Grose's Antiquities, are finished with archings of many members, arising from beautiful pilasters, the centre and buttresses terminating in lanthorn pinnacles, finished with tabernacle work. In the principal buttress, on each side of the west door, is a niche in which there is a Statue, the first representing St. Paul and the other St. Peter.

The nave of Howden Church bears strong marks of having been rebuilt out of the materials of a former edifice. Indeed there are historical proofs of a Church at this town at a very early period, and we are told that Osare, sister of Osred King of Northumberland, had a tomb of wood erected to her memory in it. However, in Domesday Book Howden is mentioned as having a Church and a Minister.

As I shall have occasion to return to this Church when I come to a later period of the pointed arch style, I will finish my description of it under that variety which I shall have to mention about the latter end of the fourteenth century.

Mr. Dallaway observes that the equally clustered pillar, with a low sharp arch, prevailed in the first year of Edward III, anno 1326, over which was placed a row of open galleries, but in the specimen just adduced it is certain that

these peculiarities were used on the first introduction of the pointed arch style, and certainly continued during the whole period of its use.

About the middle of the long reign of Edward III, or 1350, under the auspices of that celebrated Architect, William of Wykeham, we find the earliest instances of a variety or peculiarity in this style, which in its eventual perfection attained to what is now distinguished as the pure Gothick.

But a few years previously to this the capitals of the columns became more complicated, the vaults were studded with knots of foliage at the interlacing of the ribs, the western front was enriched by numerous statues, and the flying buttresses in the lofty Cathedral Churches were formed of segments of circles, in order to give them lightness, and were rendered ornamental by elaborate finials. This exuberance tended to the abolition of the first peculiarity of the pointed arch style, and as ornament became more studied, and the principles of constructing the arch better understood, a more pure and perfect style of building succeeded under so able an architect as William of Wykeham.

In order to form a criterion for distinguishing this pure gothick, it is proper to observe that the pillars became more tall and slender, and were placed nearer to each other, by which means a very lofty lancet-shaped arch was formed and the columns composing the cluster were of unequal size. The windows, particularly those at the east and west, were made considerably wider, and the upper parts of them ramified into a great number of intersections, with quaterfoils, rosettes, and various other figures, all bearing on the points of the mullions, which divided the windows into three or four lights. The roof had hitherto not exceeded a certain simplicity of ornament, and no tracery was spread

over the grains of the vault, which rested on brackets carved into grotesque heads.

From 1326 to 1400 the large and lofty central tower and the cloisters richly panelled and having a most delicately fretted roof were added to many of the Cathedral and Conventual Churches. Some of the ancient belfreys were detached from the principal edifice,* and the Belfrey of Salisbury Cathedral lately stood alone in the Church Yard.†

Bells, no doubt, at first suggested the necessity of Towers. Towers promised to the imagination something noble and extraordinary, in the uncommon effects they were capable of producing by their requisite loftiness and a variety of forms;—the hint was improved, and towers were built not only for necessary use, but often for sym-

* The *Campanile*, or that particular Tower allotted for the use of Bells, was sometimes a distinct separate building of itself; but more commonly adjoined to the Church, so as to make part of the fabrick, usually at the west end. *Bentham's Ely, p. 30, note 2. Mon. Ang. vol. i. p. 995. line 42.*

† On the north side, *detached from the Church*, stands a lofty and strong belfrey. *Camden's Brit. by Gough, edit.* 1789, *vol.* i. *p.* 90.

The *neighbouring Belfrey* must have been the production of the first Architect, for there never was the least provision made about any part of the Church for Bells to hang in. The walls and Buttresses of this building, are of a like kind with those of the Chapter House and Cloisters. It has in the centre a single pillar composed of Purbeck marble, lying in its natural bed, which supports the vast load of the floors, the bell frame and bells, the timber tower, the spire above, and its covering of lead. 'Tis wonderful to find this pillar as firm now, as the builders could possibly leave it; but it illustrates their care, in observing to lay the stones, of which it is composed in the same natural position as found in the quarry. *Description of Salisbury Cathedral, pub. by Collins*, 1787.

This Tower or Belfrey was taken down by the present Bishop of Durham, when he presided over the See of Salisbury. J. S.

metry and ornament, in different parts of the fabrick, and particularly when the plan of a cross was adopted, the usefulness of such a building appeared in the intersection of the cross, adding strength to the whole, by its incumbent weight on that part.*

The Tower of the Church at Howden, is a fine structure, and has been mentioned by all writers to have been erected by Bishop Skirlaw about the year 1390. This tower has evidently been intended to hold bells, from the large stone brackets in the upper part of it, which at present support the frame in which eight bells are hung. Mr. Dallaway observes that one of the distinguishing peculiarities of the middle of the fifteenth century is the perpetual recurrence of armorial bearings; but it is certain they were used considerably earlier, for the arms of Bishop Skirlaw are not only in this tower, but in various parts of the building. There are also in the tower several coats, which lead to the supposition that though it was built under the auspices of Bishop Skirlaw, yet that many benefactors had contributed thereto.

Whilst I am on the subject of Towers, it may be proper to observe that the pointed arch style was the means of introducing spires erected on a low quadrangular Tower. The first spire of stone erected in England was that of Salisbury Cathedral, in the year 1258, but there had been one of wood, covered with lead, placed on the Tower of St. Paul's Church in London thirty-six years previously to this. J. S.

* Bentham's Ely, p. 30.

PUBLIC RECORDS.

An Account of the Records in the Treasury of the Court of the Receipt of the Exchequer, preserved in the ancient Chapter House of the Abbey of Westminster. By the Right Hon. GEORGE ROSE, *M. P. Keeper of the said Records.*

[Continued from p. 142.]

MISCELLANEA.

INQUISITIONES POST MORTEM.

Authentic Transcripts or duplicates of Inquisitions Post mortem, from the erection of the Court Wards in the 32d of King Henry VIII. 1540, to the abolition of the Court.

FINES, &c.

Fines, and all original and Special Writs, Proclamations, Writs of Entry, Exigents, Posteas, Writs of Covenant, Concords, Summons, Mittimus, Seisin, Venires, Inquisitions upon Outlawries, Elegits, Writs of Inquiry, Bills against Attornies and Privileged Persons, Writs ad Eligendum Coronatores; and other Writs of a like nature; some as early as the Reign of King Henry II, 1180, and some as late as the Revolution.

WRITS.

A Register of Writs, a Roll of 1140.

GAOL DELIVERIES.

Gaol Deliveries, from the beginning of the reign of Edward I. to the end of the reign of Henry VI, 1460; and a few in the reign of Edward IV.

CLAUS ROLLS AND PATENT ROLLS.

A Roll containing Extracts from the Claus Rolls and Patent Rolls, in the reign of King Henry III.

SIGN MANUALS.

Sign Manuals, in the reigns of Henry VII, Henry VIII, Philip and Mary, and Queen Elizabeth.—There are others at the Tower, and in the Rolls Chapel.

POPES' BULLS, &c.

A considerable number of Popes' Bulls. Among these there is one of Clement VII. confirming the title of Fidei Defensor to Henry VIII. with a Seal of Solid Gold.

Books containing Enrolments of some of their Bulls, Deeds of Lands conveyed to them by the King, &c. Leagues, &c.—These Books are often referred to in Rymer by the title of Liber A, and Liber B.

Several Books for and against the Supremacy of the Pope.

MONASTERIES.

Several Surrenders of Monasteries and other Religious Houses—of York House, St. Alban's, and several other Lands to Cardinal Wolsey—of others for the endowment of the Cardinal's Colleges at Oxford and Ipswich—and of some Priories.

Reports relative to several Monasteries by visitors in the reign of Henry VIII.

Statement of enormities committed in several Monasteries, in Letters to Lord Cromwell, in the time of King Henry VIII.

Visitations of Monasteries.

Surveys of dissolved Monasteries.

Tenures of all the Monasteries, Priories, Castles, Manors, &c. held of the Queen in Capite in Gloucestershire, in the 18th of Elizabeth.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE.

Foundation of Magdalen College, Oxford, in the reign of Henry VI.

MORTMAIN.

Rolls of Land given in Mortmain, in London, from the 7th to the 30th of Edward I.

License to Cardinal Wolsey, for appropriating Lands to his College at Ipswich.

CARDINAL WOLSEY.

Accounts of Pensions to Cardinal Wolsey, from the Pope, the French King, &c.

A Book containing several enormities committed by him.

COURT ROLLS OF MANORS.

Court Rolls of Manors, formerly in Possession of the Crown by Attainder, Escheat, Exchange, Forfeiture, Purchase, or other Causes; chiefly from Edward I. to Henry VIII.

FORFEITED ESTATES.

Some Surveys and Accounts of Forfeited Estates in the reign of Henry VIII.

ATTAINTED PERSONS.

Inventories of Goods of attainted Persons, in the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII. and Records of their Attainder.

MINT.

An Assay Roll of the Mint in the reign of K. Edward I. —Indentures between the Crown and Masters of the Mint in the reigns of Edward III, Henry VI, Edward IV, Richard III, Henry VIII, Edward VI, Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth, and Charles I, with various other papers relating to the Mint.

PIPE ROLL.

A Pipe Roll in the reign of King John.—The others of this period are in the Court of Exchequer.

CORONERS' ROLLS.

Coroners' Rolls, or Inquisitions, in the reigns of Edward I, Edward II, Edward III, Richard II, and Henry IV.

RAGEMAN.

A Bag intituled Rageman, containing a variety of Miscellaneous Deeds, &c. and amongst others the following, viz.

Extract. Inquisitionum fact. per preceptum Domini Regis in Comitatibus Norf. Suff. &c. &c. &c. &c. Et Concessionibus Vicecom. Coronat. Escaet. et aliorum Ballivorum Domini Regis, &c. Anno Regis Edw. 1mi. tertio.

Roll, 12 Hen. 7 Rebelliones in diversis Comitatibus.

Divers. Cart. Libertatum fact. per Reges Angliæ.

Testa de Nevil Com. Heref. &c. &c. &c.

Carta Johis. Comitis de Warren. de diversis Maneriis in Com. Surr. &c.

Libertates Alexandri Regis Scotiæ in Com. Cumbriæ, &c. Concess. per Regem Henricum Angliæ.

Compotus Revencionis Reginæ Phillippe 18 Edw. 3.

Articuli ad inquirendum de Concessionibus Officiorum.

Articuli de quibus inquirendum scilicet Rageman, quindecima Bonorum Mobilium Ducum, &c. Decima Bonorum Mobilium Civium, &c.

Concordia inter Regem et Barones pro Electione Vice com. Hen. 3.

Rotulus Escaetorum Annis 5 et 8 Edw. 2.

Rotulus tempore Hen. 3. diversarum Pecuniæ sum. debit. ei.

Terræ Normannorum seisit. in Manu Domini Regis tempore Regis Henrici tertii vel ante, in divers. Comitibus.

Exchequer, Extracta Amerciamentorum coram Justiciariis et quomodo levanda sunt.

PATENT ROLLS.

A Patent Roll of King John, Edward II. and some in Henry VI.

TREASONS.

A Bag intituled Treasons, containing Papers relating to the Insurrections in Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, and the Duke of Richmond's matters in the North, in the reign of Henry VIII.

MINES OF GOLD AND SILVER.

Leases of Mines of Gold and Silver, in Gloucestershire and Somersetshire, from King Richard II.

Bundles of Letters relative to Mines in England, with Instructions and Contracts in the reign of Henry VIII.

TIN WORKS.

Covenants with the Commoners for Tin Works in Devon and Cornwall, 14th of Henry VIII. 1522.

DUCHY OF CORNWALL.

Transcripts of Charters, Letters, &c. relating to the Duchy of Cornwall, and Letters and Warrants of the Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, and Earl of Chester, in Edward the Third's Time, containing Presentations to Churches, Fines, Grants, &c.

STAPLE OF CALAIS.

Accounts of the Staple of Calais in the reign of Henry VIII. and previous thereto.

JEWEL ACCOUNTS.

Jewel Accounts in the reign of Henry VIII. and before that Time.

Indenture of Annexation of Jewels to the Crown, with two Schedules annexed in King James the First's reign, containing the Jewels remaining in the Tower.

[*To be continued.*]

BOOKS PUBLISHED IN SEPTEMBER, 1809.

Bathurst—A Sketch of the Ecclesiastical Establishment, in a Sermon, preached at Yarmouth. By the Rev. Henry Bathurst, LL. B. 2s.

Bayley—Vacation Evenings; or Conversations between a Governess and her Pupils. Being a Series of Original Poems, Tales and Essays. By Catherine Bayley. 3. vol. 12mo. 10s. 6d.

Cambrian Traveller's Guide, containing the collected information of the most Popular and Authentic Writers, relating to the Principality of Wales, &c. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Christian (The) Advocate, designed to Plead the Cause of Primitive Christianity. 8s. 6d.

Cobbett—The Life of William Cobbett, written by Himself. 2s. 6d.

Cursory Remarks upon British Tactics, and on Matters relating to the Defence of the Country.

De Luc—An Elementary Treatise on Geology, determining the Fundamental Points in that Science. By J. A. De Luc, F. R. S. 8vo. 12s.

Education—The Principle of the System of Education, in the Public Schools of England, as it respects Morality and Religion, favourably but impartially considered. 2s. 6d.

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Isdell—The Irish Recluse, a Novel. By Sarah Isdell. 3 vol. 13s. 6d.

Jones—The History of Brecknockshire. By Theophilus Jones. 3 vol. royal 4to. 7l. 9s. 6d.

Knight—An Essay on the Cultivation of the Plants belonging to the Natural Order of Proteæ, with their Generic, as well as Specific Characters, their Synonyms, and Places were they grow wild. By Joseph Knight, F. H. S. 4to. 10s. 6d.

Lion (The) and the Water Wagtail, a Mock Heroic Poem, small 8vo. 5s.

Mercy. A Poem on Lord Erskine's Bill for preventing Wanton Cruelty to Animals. 1s.

Patriot's (The) Looking Glass. 3s. 6d.

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Sadler—Sir Ralph Sadler's State Papers, containing his Letters and Negociations with King James V, in 1540 and 1553; a Collection of curious and important Documents concerning Queen Elizabeth's private Negociations with the Scottish Reformers in 1559; Letters and Papers concerning the Grand Northern Rebellion in 1569; and Documents concerning the Confinement of Queen Mary in England. By Walter Scott, Esq. 2 vol. 4to.

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Spain—Iberia's Crisis, a Fragment of an Epic Poem, in three Parts, written in Spain, with Notes. Royal 8vo. 5s.

Wilson—The Philosophy of Physic, being a Natural History and Cure of Diseases, By the Rev. W. Wilson. 5s.

THE LIBRARIAN.

No. 17.—1st November, 1809.

THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE CONVENTUAL AND CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ELY; from the Foundation of the Monastery, A. D. 673, to the Year 1771. Illustrated with Copper Plates. By JAMES BENTHAM, A. M. F. S. A. &c. &c. Cambridge, 1771. quarto.

Res ardua, vetustis novitatem dare, novis auctoritatem, obsoletis nitorem obscuris lucem, fastiditis gratiam, dubiis fidem, omnibus vero naturam, et naturæ suæ omnia.

Plin. Nat. Hist. Lib. I.

This work opens with a Dedication, contained in two pages, to the Bishop of Ely (Dr. Keene), which is followed by a List of Subscribers comprised in four more. The Preface succeeds, occupying five pages, after which follows a Table of the Contents in three. The work then commences and extends from page 1, to 289; a List of the Plates, and directions to the Binder, then follow, and are contained in three pages. An Appendix of Charters, &c. fills 52 pages, numbered *1 to * 52, and the Index consisting of 18 more, * 53 to * 70, concludes the volume. Between pages 224 and 225, there is a title for the second volume, if the possessor should think proper to have this work bound in two volumes, but as it is not very bulky in one, the reader will find it more convenient in the latter form. There is also a leaf follows this second title, containing an Inventory of the jewels &c. belonging to the late priory of Ely; it is not paged, but has the signature † 2.

The Cathedral Church of Ely is allowed to be one of

the most curious monuments of ecclesiastical antiquity in this kingdom. The author, in this volume, has divided its history into five periods; the first begins with the foundation of a church and monastery at Ely, by Etheldreda Queen of the Northumbrians, in the year 673, and shews the state of it under several Abbesses, till the destruction thereof, by the Danes in 870; the second contains the state of this church whilst in possession of the secular clergy to the year 970; the third takes in the refounding of the monastery for monks, by King Edgar in 970, with the government of it, under ten succeeding Abbots; the fourth Begins with the conversion of the Abbey into a bishoprick, by King Henry I. in 1109, and includes the succession of Bishops to the dissolution of the monastery under King Henry VIII.; and the fifth commences at the establishment of a Dean and Prebendaries by that King, in 1541, extending to the year of the publication of this History, 1771.

The temporal jurisdiction, which the Bishops of Ely have always enjoyed, is such a striking circumstance in their history, that the author has extended his inquiries on that head, and as his subject naturally led him to consider the particular modes of building used in this church and monastery, he has enlarged his reflections by some general observations and inquiries into the state of Architecture at different periods.

This work commences with an Introduction, in which is contained a general and succinct account of the advancement and progress of Christianity in this kingdom, previously to its settlement among our Saxon ancestors, at which era our history properly begins. This Introduction is divided into six sections; first, on the settlement of Christianity in Britain; second, Of the ruin of the British Church by the Saxons; third, Of the Conversion of the Saxons; fourth, the East Angles converted to Chris-

tianity; fifth, Historical remarks on the Saxon churches; sixth, improvements in architecture by the Normans.

The particular time when the Heathenism of the Britons began to be extirpated by the preaching of the gospel has been the subject of controversy with several learned men of our own nation; among whom are Bishop Godwin, Mr. Camden, Archbishop Usher, and Bishop Stillingfleet. Most of our church historians, before Bishop Stillingfleet undertook that province of inquiry, had carried this memorable event so high as the reign of the Emperor Tiberius: an opinion by no means consonant either to the circumstances of the British affairs at that time, or to the scriptural account of the spreading of the gospel. Accordingly Bishop Stillingfleet resolves it into a mistake concerning the sense of a passage cited from Gildas the British Historian, whose words rightly understood, evidently place the bringing in of the gospel at a later period, namely after the triumph of Claudius Cæsar over the Britons, and before the middle of the Emperor Nero's reign, that is, between the years 44 and 61 of the christian era, during which interval Britain was reduced to a Roman Province, and a communication opened between the Roman Empire and this Island; which intercourse would naturally contribute to the extension of the gospel in these parts.

The fifth and sixth sections are on the subject of the Saxon and Norman ecclesiastical architecture. The observations and historical facts given in these two sections relating to the public knowledge of ancient architecture have been always very generally and justly valued. If some part of what is taught in them was already known to some few persons of taste and curiosity, it was then first collectively communicated to the public. By what has appeared since on the same topics, it has been confirmed, illustrated and extended, but it has not been disproved or corrected. These observations have been of considerable

use to Captain Grose in the Preface to his Antiquities of England and Wales, and to the Rev. Mr. Millers in his description of the Church of Ely, published at London in 1807. They have also been copied into a collection of Essays on the Architecture of our Churches, extracted from various authors, and published by Taylor, in 1802.

The Life of St. Etheldreda and of the other Abbesses of the Monastery of Ely, succeeds the Introduction. She was a princess of distinguished piety in the seventh century, and was the daughter of Anna King of the East Angles and Hereswitha his queen. She was born about the year 630, at Ixning, now a small village in the western parts of Suffolk, bordering upon Cambridgeshire. She was married to Tonbert, a principal nobleman among the East Angles, whom Bede calls Prince of the *South Girvii*, in the year 652, and had the isle of Ely settled on her in dower. Tonbert died in 655, when she came into full possession of the isle of Ely, according to the settlement made before her marriage with that Prince. She was afterwards prevailed upon to marry Prince Egfrid, son of Oswy, King of Northumberland, and Monarch of the English Nation, and it became a constant tradition in that age, and confirmed by several historians, who wrote in or near those times that the princess Etheldreda after this marriage lived a pure virgin in the Northumbrian Court about twelve years.

In the English and Latin Chronicles it is recorded that Etheldreda began her buildings in Ely, in the year 673, and in a short time assembled a congregation of persons of both sexes fearing God and living under a regular course of life. By this account it does not appear that this monastery was of any particular order, properly so called, and it is highly probable, that in our ancient Saxon monasteries every founder prescribed such rules for the government of their respective societies, and the Abbots or Abbesses

added such others, as they thought best and most conducive to the advancement of religion and the glory of GOD. That the Benedictine rule was known very early among the Saxons appears by Eddius in his Life of Bishop Wilfrid, for he expressly says that Wilfrid introduced it, and improved the English Church by it.

It was Etheldreda's first design to have repaired the old Church of Cratendun, about a mile from the present city of Ely, which had been founded by King Ethelbert, and was then in ruins; but a more commodious situation being made choice of, her monastery was built upon the latter, and the inhabitants of Cratendun, not long after, deserted their village, and began building the present city on the ground adjoining her new erections. She died in the year 679, amidst the religious of her monastery of both sexes.

An account now follows of St. Sexburga, the second Abbess; St. Ermenilda, the third; and St. Werburga, the fourth, who is the last Abbess whose name is conveyed down to us; though it appears that the monastery of Ely continued under an uninterrupted succession of Abbesses, and in the regular observance of that order and discipline first established by St. Etheldreda, 197 years. About the year 870, some roving parties of Danes discovered this place of retirement and seeming security, which was soon followed by an hostile invasion and descent on the Isle, and ended in the utter destruction of the monastery.

After this the Church and all the buildings continued for some time in ruins, and the place destitute of divine service. However, a few years after its destruction eight of the clerks who had been plundered returned to the place, and having repaired the ailes of the Church, as well as circumstances would permit, they set up again the public worship of GOD in it, and the secular clergy continued there in succession till the reign of King Edgar.

THE RESTORATION OF THE MONASTERY AT ELY, BY KING EDGAR.

In the old English Monasteries every Founder, Abbot, or Chief Governor made such rules and regulations for the government of their respective houses, as they thought proper ; so that there were almost as many distinct orders and rules for the monks, as there were religious societies in the kingdom. A reformation in that respect was judged expedient, and therefore new regulations were now begun. The *Benedictine* rule was held in greatest esteem by these reformers, and that rule, as taught and professed in the monastery of Fleury in France, had been procured by Ethelwold, now Bishop of Winchester, when he had been Abbot of Abingdon. This rule was made the basis of those regulations ; and a constitution was established in a Synod held at Winchester, and confirmed by the King, which all monasteries were enjoined to observe.

Shortly after this, King Edgar sent for Bishop Ethelwold, and informed him he intended to restore the monastery, and settle a Convent of Monks there, on which, the Bishop readily undertook the management of the affair ; and having provided a number of monks, gave orders for repairing the church, and other buildings of the monastery, and erected several new offices for their habitation. On his return he agreed with the king for the surrender of the *whole district of the Isle of Ely*, by way of purchase and exchange, for the use of the intended monastery. Edgar gave him his royal charter, by which it appears, that the king in consideration of 60 hides of Land, £100 in money paid down, and one crucifix of gold given him, and the Bishop having undertaken to provide a number of monks to supply the ancient monastery of St. Etheldreda ; did surrender the *whole district of the Isle of Ely*,

20 hides of land within the same, all at that time parcel of the royal estate, and subject to his treasury, with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging, with the dignity and Soke of the two hundreds within the Isle, and five hundreds within the province of the East Angles, (now the hundreds of Plomesgate, Wilford, Thridling, Carleford, Colnes, and Loes in Suffolk, and called St. Etheldreda's Liberties) with the power and authority of trying all causes; also the fines and forfeitures for transgression of the laws in all secular causes in all the lands and manors that do now belong to the monastery, or that shall hereafter belong to it, either by purchase, gift, or other lawful acquisition; also the fourth part of the profits of the County of Cambridge; and also the villages of Meldeburn, Armingford, and Northwold, and 10,000 Eels, part of the royal revenues, due from the village of Willan, for the endowment of the monastery of Ely, for the maintenance and support of the Monks, and to supply them with necessary food and clothing.

This is the substance of King Edgar's Charter, which is now, and ever since that time has been, the ground of that temporal power given to the church of Ely, and at this day vested in the Bishop; though it is certain it had originally been given to the Church and Monastery of Ely, by St. Etheldreda; but on the destruction of the monastery of the Danes was resumed by the Crown, and was again restored to the church by King Edgar. This charter is dated in the year 970.

An account of the Abbots of the Benedictine monastery now follows, beginning with Brithnoth, Prior of Winchester, who was appointed by the King the first Abbot of Ely. Elsin was the second, to whom succeeded Leofwin, also called Oschitel, then Leofric, Leofsin, Wilfric, Thurstan, Theodwin, after whose death the administration of the Abbey was granted to Godfrey, one of the Monks, who governed the monastery in all repects as if he had been Abbot, except the name, for seven years.

On his being promoted to be Abbot of Malmesbury, in 1081, he was succeeded at Ely by Simeon, Prior of Winchester, on whose death in 1093, the monastery remained in the king's hands till King Henry the First, in 1100 appointed Richard, grandson of Gilbert, Earl of Ewe in Normandy, to be Abbot. On his decease, in 1107, the administration of the Abbey, during the vacancy was granted to Hervey, Bishop of Bangor. Two years after this, the King erected this Abbey into a bishoprick, and Hervey was nominated the first Bishop of this new See.

The author, at the conclusion of his account of the Abbots of Ely, gives an account of the several members the Abbey consisted of, and the principal officers belonging to it. As the greater monasteries of the same order had similar establishments, this will give the reader a distinct and accurate view of the monastic economy of an Abbey of Benedictine Monks.

This convent regularly consisted of seventy Monks, that number having usually been in the time of the Abbots, and was designed to have been continued after its change into a Bishoprick; however it was not often complete, for there were seldom more than fifty in the monastery. They had all one Common Hall or Refectory, where they had their refections or meals, and one common Dormitory divided into Cells, in which they all took their rest, except the principal officers, who had separate apartments assigned them, within the precincts of the monastery, and kept a kind of family of servants and attendants by themselves.

The PRIOR was the chief officer in this monastery, but in subordination to the Bishop. I am now speaking of this as an episcopal Abbey, for where that was not the case, the Abbot was the chief officer, and the Prior was subordinate to him. He may be called the *Custos* of the order, being appointed to superintend all the inferior officers and members of the society; to see that every one in their se-

veral places and stations regularly performed their duty, according to their rule, and the local statutes and ordinances that were given them. He had his hall, chambers, study, and other apartments, which were called the Prior's Lodgings; a private chapel, with chaplains to attend him; a kitchen also, and other offices, with servants and attendants, distinct from the common ones of the society; and presided in great state, being usually called Lord Prior. This chief officer seems to have been put in, and removed by the Bishop as he saw occasion, but afterwards elected by the monks, who were only obliged on every vacancy to apply to the bishop for his leave to proceed to an election, and after the election so made, to present the elect to the bishop for his confirmation.

The four next officers were always appointed by the bishop, and removable at his pleasure.

1. The Sub Prior, who was the Prior's deputy or substitute, and assisted him whilst present, and presided in his absence; he had convenient apartments to himself, and sufficient revenues appropriated to his office, for finding him in necessaries and proper attendants.

2. Sacristan, or the Sacrist. He had the care of the books, vestments, plate, and other ornaments belonging to the Church; of providing the elements for celebration of the Holy Sacrament, and finding wax candles and tapers used in divine service; and likewise of burying the dead. This officer was also of special trust in this monastery, having also the charge of the fabrick of the church and other buildings, and keeping them in repair: on which account the revenues belonging to his office were proportionably large.

3. The Cellarer, whose office was to provide and lay in all the common provisions of the monastery, flesh, fish, fowl, eggs, spices, cheese, salt, and other necessaries for the monks in the common hall or refectory; for which

purpose he received a certain allowance out of the common treasury of the monastery.

4. The Chamberlain, who provided all necessary clothing for the monks, and their beds and bedding in the Dormitory.

Other officers of the monastery, who were chosen by the Prior and Convent, were,

The Almoner, who had the charge of distributing the alms of the monastery. All the broken meat and bread left at the Prior's table, in the Refectory, the Infirmary, and at the hostle for entertainment of strangers, was delivered to his servants, and given daily to the poor: he visited the sick and poor people at their houses, and relieved them according to their necessities; he also distributed the bread and alms, on the several obits and anniversaries kept in the monastery.

The Precentor, or the Chantor, presided in the Choir Service, as Master of the Organ, Singers, and Choristers, and paid them their salaries: his place in the choir was in a conspicuous seat, on the south side or right hand, thence called the chantor's side; and in solemn processions this officer was always distinguished among them by the richness of his cope. In this monastery he was also chief Librarian, and had within his office the *Scriptorium*, a room where writers were employed in transcribing Books for the Library, and Missals and other books used in divine service; this room was furnished by the Precentor with vellum, parchment, paper, inks, colours, gums, and other necessaries for Limners, used in illuminating their books; and leather, and other implements, for binding and keeping them in repair.

The Hostilar was to receive strangers and travellers coming to the monastery, and entertain them with meat and drink, firing, and proper attendants and lodgings, according to the state and condition of the guests; for which purpose

he had within his apartments a separate hall, parlour, bed-chambers, all of them properly furnished; a kitchen also and other offices for their accommodation. Persons of rank and eminence resorting to the monastery were usually entertained by the Prior, in his lodgings.

The care of the infirmary, where the sick and infirm monks resided, was intrusted to an officer called *Infirmarius*. The Infirmary was not tied up to the strict rules observed in other parts of the monastery; the monks, whose state of health required their residence here, were allowed to eat flesh at all convenient times, and were provided with proper diet, physic, and attendants, and all things necessary for their condition, and there was a private chapel for those who were able to attend.

There was also an officer called *Pitantiarius*, whose duty it was to take care that the *Pittances* of the monastery were served up at proper times. These pittances were extraordinary dishes either of fish, flesh, fowl, dried and preserved fruits, according to the season, given to the monks, chiefly on festivals, anniversaries, and obits observed in the church; for most of the Bishops and Priors, and others, besides the alms left to be distributed to the poor on those occasions, left also some further sum for the better refection of the monks, at the same time; and this officer received that money, and took care that it was duly expended, and the dishes regularly served up in the hall.

The keeper of the Granary was to buy in, and deliver out the wheat, malt, and other corn, for the use of the Prior and convent.

The Treasurer received all the rents and revenues of the monastery, not appropriated to particular purposes; and paid the common expenses, under the direction of the Prior.*

* In addition to what Mr. Bentham has written respecting the economy of the Benedictine Monastery at Ely, the following additions will not be disagreeable to the reader.

The author now proceeds to give an account of the Bishops of Ely, beginning with Hervey, the first Bishop.

The habit of these monks was a black loose coat, or a gown of serge reaching down to their heels, with a cowl or hood of the same, and a scapulary; and under that, a white habit, as large as the former, made of flannel, with boots on their legs; and from the colour of their outward habit they were generally called black monks.

For a representation of the different costumes of the Benedictines, see Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. i, p. 1,—Stevens's Continuation of the Monasticon, vol. i, p. 164, 169, 183.—Wright's Monasticon Epitomized, p. 1, 11.—Monasticon Abridged, p. xv.—Dugdale's Hist. of Warwickshire, p. 99, 799.

The regulations of the Benedictine Monastery at Durham were as follow: The Monks were obliged to perform their devotions seven times within the twenty-four hours; 1, at Cock-Crowing, or the NOCTURNAL; This Service was performed at two o'clock in the morning; the reason for pitching upon this hour is taken partly from David's saying, *At midnight I will praise the Lord*, and partly from a tradition of our Saviour's rising from the dead about that time. 2. MATINS; these were held at the first hour, or, according to our computation, at six in the morning. At this time the Jewish morning sacrifice was offered; the Angels likewise were supposed to have acquainted the women with our Saviour's Resurrection about this hour. 3. The TIERCE, which was at nine in the morning, when our Saviour was condemned and scourged by Pilate. 4. The SEXTE, or twelve at noon. 5. The NONE, or three in the afternoon; at this hour it is said our Saviour gave up the ghost, besides which circumstance, it was a time for public prayer in the Temple at Jerusalem. 6. VESPERS, at six in the afternoon; the evening sacrifice was then offered, in the Jewish Temple, and our Saviour is supposed to have been taken down from the cross at this hour. 7. The COMPLINE; this service was performed after seven, when our Saviour's agony in the Garden, it is believed began. The monks going to bed at eight, had six hours to sleep before the Nocturnal began: if they went to bed after that service, it was not reckoned a fault, but after Matins they were not allowed that liberty.

At the tolling of the bell for prayers, the monks were immediately to leave off their business; and herein the Canon was so strict, that those who copied books or were clerks, in any business, and had begun a text letter of the alphabet, were not allowed to finish it. Those who were

1109, and ending with Dr. Matthew Mawson, the fiftieth Bishop, who died at Kensington on the 23d of No-

employed abroad about the business of the house, were presumed to be present, and excused other duties; and that they might not suffer by being elsewhere, they were particularly recommended to the Divine protection.

The Monks were obliged always to go two together; this was done to guard their conduct, to prompt them to good thoughts, and furnish them with a witness to defend their behaviour. From Easter to Whitsuntide the primitive church observed no fasts; at other times the religious were bound to fast till 3 o'clock on Wednesdays and Fridays: but the twelve days in Christmas were excepted in this Canon. Every day in Lent they were enjoined to fast till six in the evening: during this solemnity, they shortened their refreshments, allowed fewer hours for sleep, and spent more time in their devotions; but they were not permitted to go into voluntary austerities, without leave from the Abbot. They were not to walk in the refectory at meals, but hearken to the Scriptures read to them at that time. The Septimarians, so called from their weekly offices of readers, waiters, cooks, &c. were to dine by themselves after the rest. Those who were absent about business, had the same hours of prayer prescribed, though not the same length of devotions. Those sent abroad, and expected to return at night, were forbidden to eat till they came home, but this Canon was sometimes dispensed with. The Compline was to be solemnly sung about seven at night: The service concluded with this verse, *Set a watch, O Lord, before my mouth, and keep the door of my lips.* After this service the monks were not allowed to talk, but went to bed immediately. They were all to sleep in the same Dormitory, but not two in a bed. They lay in their clothes. For small faults they were excluded the public table, but for greater were debarred religious commerce and the service of the Chapel; and those conversing with a person under such censure, were liable to the same punishment. Incorrigible criminals were expelled the monastery. When a brother was again received after expulsion he lost his seniority, and was placed the last in the Convent. Every monk was to have two coats and two cowls, and when they had new clothes, their old ones were given to the poor. Each had a table book, a knife, a needle, and a handkerchief. The furniture of the bed was a mat, blanket, rug and pillow. The Superior was never to dine alone; so, when there were no strangers, he was

vember, 1770. An account of the Priors of Ely, from the founding of the Bishoprick succeeds, in which it is observed, that soon after the change took place, the monks, who according to the custom of other Conventual Cathedrals in this kingdom, constituted the Chapter, had a distinct part of the Abbey lands and estates assigned them for their maintenance; and the Bishop, who succeeded in the place of the Abbot, had the rest of the estates, and with them also retained many of the privileges, honours and authority, which formerly belonged to the Abbot. In many respects indeed he was still considered as their Abbot, but having the care of a diocese added to that of the monastery, the immediate government of the Monks devolved on the Prior, who was then the first person in the monastery, and held the same rank as the Deans of Cathedral Churches, in which the Chapters consisted of secular Canons. He presided in the Chapter, was the *Custos* of the order, and by his office was to inspect the behaviour of the other members of the society, and to see that all performed their duty in their several places and stations. This chief officer of the monastery was at first put in by the bishop, but afterwards came to be elected by the monks; he had a num-

to invite some of his brethren to the table.—Such were the regulations of the Benedictine Monastery at Durham.

Of this order were all our Cathedral Priories, (except Carlisle) and most of the richest Abbies in England.

The Reader will find in Stevens's Continuation of the Monasticon, vol. i, p. 161, &c. The Life of St. Benedict, the Patriarch of the western Monks; 2. The Progress of his Order, and the Excellency of his Rule; 3. a Catalogue of the Popes, and sovereign Princes that were of this Order; 4. Kingdoms &c. converted to Christianity by these Monks; 5. Catalogue of the Benedictine Congregations in England. 6. Catalogue of the English Learned Men of this Order. Besides these here are a great number of other particulars relating to the History of these Monks, in the same volume.

ber of servants and attendants to himself, and likewise his proper hall, chambers, and other necessary apartments, which were called the Prior's Lodgings, fit for his family, and distinct from those of the common society. Here he kept hospitality, and frequently invited the other members of the society to his table, occasionally, in their turns, or as he thought proper; and entertained all strangers of rank coming to the monastery. He was usually styled Lord Prior, and in some reigns of our kings, was summoned to sit in parliament.

Robert Welles, otherwise Steward, was the last Prior of this church. When the King and Parliament, in the year 1539, had resolved on the suppression of Monasteries in general, as one necessary step towards a reformation of religion; this Prior readily complied with those measures; and not only persuaded the Monks of his own Convent, but was very active in bringing over other Abbots and Priors to surrender their houses to the king. Accordingly on the 18th of November that year, he, and the monks of the Convent, surrendered the whole site of the monastery of Ely, with all their goods and chattels, and all estates, rents, profits and revenues thereto belonging, into the hands of the King's Commissioners, for the King's use, by an instrument sealed with the Conventual Seal, and subscribed by their hands. After which the Prior and Monks had each of them pensions assigned for life, or until they were provided for by some preferment of as great, or greater value than their pensions. The late Prior had an appointment of £120 a year; and was made guardian of the goods, plate, ornaments, and furniture of the church and monastery, left there by the Commissioners.

An inventory now follows of the plate, jewels, and ornaments of the church, belonging to the late Priory of Ely, which were left in the custody of the Guardian there, after

the surrender of the monastery into the King's hand. This Inventory is printed from a manuscript now remaining in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

This is succeeded by an account of the New Foundation of the Church of Ely by King Henry VIII. in the year 1541; who then granted his royal charter for erecting the Cathedral Church of the late monastery of St. Peter and St Etheldreda at Ely, into a Cathedral Church by the name and title of *The Cathedral Church of the Holy and undivided Trinity of Ely*, to consist of one Dean a Priest, and eight Prebendaries Priests, with other ministers necessary for celebrating divine service therein. And ordained the said Cathedral Church to be the episcopal See of the Bishop of Ely and his successors, with all the honours and privileges of an episcopal See and Cathedral Church.

The Book of Statutes given to the Church by King Henry VIII. is dated June 20th, 1544, and being sent to Ely, accompanied with a letter to the Dean and Canons, signifying the King's pleasure, that on the receipt thereof, they cause the same to be openly and distinctly read in their presences in the Chapter House; and that the oath of all the other ministers be read and declared unto them immediately after which, that every man for himself, all the company, swear to the observance of the same according as by the said statutes is prescribed. By this act, was fully completed the foundation of the Church Ely, in its present form of Government, under a Dean Chapter.

An account of the Deans of Ely now follows, beginning with Robert Steward, alias Welles, M. A. the last Prior this monastery, who surrendered it to the King, and his reward on being nominated in the Charter for founding the church, the first Dean thereof. It ends with Hugh Thomas, D. D. the 19th Dean. This is succeeded

by a list of the Prebendaries of the eight stalls, and of the Archdeacons of Cambridge and Ely, with a short account of each Prebendary and Archdeacon.

After concluding these clerical lists the author proceeds to give a general description of the Cathedral Church of Ely and other buildings. There is not perhaps any one fabrick in this kingdom that exhibits a larger, more elegant, or a more magnificent display of what is called Gothic Architecture than this Cathedral, or that will better illustrate the history of this kind of building in England.

The principal entrance into the church is at the west end, by a handsome vestibule, formerly called the Galilee, leading under a grand and lofty tower, and so onward through the nave. This vestibule was built about the year 1200, by Eustachius, the fifth bishop of Ely. The tower was flanked on the north and south sides with a building in the manner of a transept, and indeed the use of these two buildings was to produce the same effect with the great cross or real transept, that is to act as a counterpoise to the lateral pressure of the arches which support the tower. The building on the north side fell down, and was attempted to be renewed but never finished.

The passage through the nave is very grand: the arcades are lofty, but the roof appears to disadvantage, for want of a proper ceiling.

On advancing through the nave, the view gradually opens into a magnificent octagon, rising up with a dome, and terminated by an elegant and well illuminated lantern. This octagon, if not singular, is unequalled by any thing of the kind. Its construction, though bold, was owing to the prudence of the Architect,* to prevent the misfortune which has arisen in some churches, and pai-

* This was Alan de Walsingham, one of the monks, at that time Sacrist, and afterwards Prior of the Convent.

ticularly in this, in the year 1322. In the middle of this church, as in all or most of our cathedrals, anciently stood a lofty stone tower, supported by four large pillars; these by the united pressure of the arches both of the nave and transept, wanting a proper counterpoise, gave way: the tower fell down and demolished the choir under it.

The north and south transepts are of a style of building different from the preceding; they were built in the reigns of William Rufus and Henry the First, and are the oldest parts of the church. The arches here and of the nave are circular; the pillars large, but not more so than the weight they sustain seems to require. They are handsomely diversified, though without affectation of *little* ornaments.

The nave was in building from about the middle of King Henry the First's reign, and appears to have been completed before the year 1174.

The space comprehended within the three arches standing eastward of the octagon is highly embellished; the vaulting is divided into regular compartments by various ribs springing from the capitals of the pillars; at the intersections of which are elegant foliage and flowers of curious workmanship. The arches of the second arcade and the windows above them, are embellished with tracery work of such elegance and delicacy as seem scarcely consistent with strength.

The Cathedral Church in its original dimensions, extended little further than the beginning of the present choir, viz. three arches beyond the octagon in a direct line, and then ended in a circular form, so that the foundations of this circular end are now within the choir. Bishop Northwold took down this circular end about the year 1235, and lengthened the church to the eastward six arches farther; which space, anciently called the Presbytery, is now occupied by the present choir, begun to be removed

hither in the year 1769. Nothing can be conceived more elegant than this part; the ornaments are rich, but majestically plain and simple; the strength and gracefulness of the whole being equally consulted. It was begun to be built in 1235, and finished before 1252.

The removal of the choir into that part of the church called the Presbytery, is allowed by the best judges to be one of the most useful and ornamental improvements that could have been effected. The Presbytery itself made full one third of the Cathedral, but of a far more laboured and finished style of building; and in respect of elegance, proportion, and decorations, may justly be accounted one of the choicest and most perfect remains of gothic architecture. This stately and sumptuous part of the fabrick was first built in order to extend the church to a more convenient length for the reception of the high altar, but particularly to make room for the magnificent shrine of St. Etheldreda, and for such like gainful and superstitious purposes, therefore of course fell into disuse at the Reformation. By the introduction of the choir into it, it is now become the most useful part of the church, and contributes in the highest degree to the beauty and magnificence of the whole. The spacious octagon formed in the centre of the transept, covered with an elegant dome and lantern, and carried up to the height of 142 feet within, is now seen, as it deserves, in its proper point of view, in the same manner as the dome of St. Paul's, London.

In the year 1321, that most curious structure, adjoining the north transept, formerly called St. Mary's Chapel, now used as a Parochial Church for Trinity Parish, was begun to be built. The architect was Alan de Walsingham, mentioned before, and it was finished in 1349. For quantity and variety, as well as delicacy of sculpture, perhaps few ingle chapels ever exceeded it; the vaulting is bold, but delicate, and requiring great care for its preservation. The

elegance of this building could not preserve it from being mangled by the ignorant rage of fanatics. In Mr. Bentham's time, the large remains of its sculpture were miserably clogged, daubed, and obscured by white-wash!! This sculpture, besides a great variety of flower-work, foliage, and ornaments about the niches, enriched with statues, appears to have represented, in high relief, many parts of Scripture History.

There are two other Chapels at the east end of the two side ailes of the church, which, though different in kind, are both of elegant construction and richly ornamented. That on the north is the chapel where Bishop Alcock was intombed, and was built about the year 1488. The other is on the south, and is the Chapel of Bishop West, built for the like purpose about 1530.*

* The reader will find a long Catalogue of references to different authors who have mentioned any thing respecting the monastery of Ely in Nasmith's edition of Bishop Tanner's "Notitia Monastica," Cambridge, 1787, folio.

Mr. Gough (Brit. Topogr.) describes the following pieces as treating of the Isle of Ely, either in the whole or in part.

1. The Site of the Isle of Ely, described by Thomas, a Monk of this Monastery, in the middle of the twelfth century, which may be considered as one of the oldest essays in British Topography.

[A very ancient copy of this manuscript is preserved in the Church Library at Ely; it consists of three parts, the first concerning the site of the Isle of Ely, with some acconnt of St. Etheldreda, and three succeeding Abbesses; the second of the times of the Abbots; and the third of the times of the two first Bishops, ending with the death of Nigel, who died in 1169.]

2. Browne Willis, in his account of this diocese, 1730, p. 391, says, "Dr. Knight, author of the Lives of Erasmus and Colet, designed to perpetuate the history of the church of Ely, in obliging the world with a folio volume of its Antiquities, which it is to be wished may soon be finished." Dr. Knight's intention was probably frustrated by death.

3. The State of the Diocese, written in Latin by Bishop Wren, is among the Harleian manuscripts, No. 6885.

The Appendix contains several Charters granted by different Kings of England to the Monastery of St. Etheldreda,

4. Mr. Bentham published "Queries offered to the consideration of the principal inhabitants of the City of Ely and Towns adjacent, and of all the Gentlemen elsewhere, who have any estates, or interest in, or regard for, the south part of the Isle of Ely. Cambridge, 1757," octavo.

5. A neat plan of the Turnpike-road between Ely and Cambridge was engraved on a half sheet, for Mr. Bentham, about 1762.

6. A Vindication of the Jurie, who upon the 19th day of May, 1653, gave their Verdict in the Upper Bench at Westminster against the Inhabitants at *Haydenham* in the Isle of Elye, concerning Common, which they pretended to have in a March called the Delffs and Ose-Delffs in Haydenham aforesaid. By Francis Taverner, Esq. owner of a portion of pasture ground in the said Ose-Delffs, 1653. London, 1653," 4to.

7. "An Abridgment of a Book ready to have been printed above one year since, the title whereof was, the Approvement of the Delff, sometimes parcell of the wasts of the Manour of Lynden in Haydenham in the Isle of Ely. London, 1656," quarto.

8. The Pedestal of St. Ovin's Cross, formerly at Haddenham, is engraved in Stukeley's Itinerarium Curiosum. It has since been placed in the Church of Ely by Mr. Bentham. A short account of it is given by him in his history page 53.

9. Dr. Stukeley says that Carausius had a very exact Map of the Isle of Ely. Hist. of Caraus. II, 130, 142.

10. The Society of Antiquaries have two Drawings by Vertue, 1739, of Bishop Cox's Funeral, 1581, from paintings on board in the bishop's Palace at Ely.

11. A Section and Plan of the Choir, designed and drawn by Mr. Essex, and engraved by P. S. Lamborne, was published separately before the book; with printed Reasons for removing the choir to the east end, drawn up and published by the Dean and Chapter, in order to obtain Contributions, 1760.

12. An Extract from Mr. Bentham's Letter to the Dean of Exeter, concerning the Discovery of Bones in the Choir, and of Roman Antiquities at Littleport near Ely, is in Archæologia, II, p. 364.

Dr. Stukeley (Archæologia I, p. 43), says that St. Wilfrid, Archbishop of York, was the Architect of the Church built at Ely, by St. Etheldreda.

beginning with Edgar, and proceeding with Edward the Confessor, William the Conqueror, and Henry I.—Privi-

In the Archæologia, vol. IX, p. 151, there are several Extracts from the Accompts of the Cathedral of Ely, made by Mr. Bentham, relating to painting in oil before the discovery of Van Eyck.—Vol. X, p. 151, a description of a Mosaic Pavement in the Prior's Chapel at Ely, with a plate of it, by Mr. Gough.—In the same volume, p. 226, are some Observations by Mr. Astle on a Charter of King Edgar's in his possession relating to the Monastery of Ely. Mr. Bentham has printed this Charter in the Appendix to his History.—XII. p. 161, 166, Short notes on the style of Architecture of Ely Cathedral by Mr. W. Wilkins, of Norwich, with specimens of its capitals, and mouldings of the arches.—XIV. p. 105, An account of Prior Camden's Chapel at Ely, by W. Wilkins, jun. illustrated with five plates, the fifth being a representation of the Mosaic Pavement, of which a description had been given before by Mr. Gough.

An account of the Diocese and Cathedral of Ely, will be found in Browne Willis's "Survey of Cathedrals," vol. ii, p. 331; in which volume are these plates, viz. 1. West View of the Cathedral, the north side of which is in ruins; this is said by Mr. Millers to be a very indifferent plate. 2. South View, and 3. A North East View of the Cathedral, with St. Mary's Chapel; 4. Ground Plan of the Cathedral. In this Plan is seen the Site of the old Choir, which Mr. Bentham does not sufficiently explain; it occupied the space under the present octagon, and was removed in the year 1770, into the east part of the Cathedral, before called the Presbytery, and now the Choir. There are also the places of the monuments as they stood before in the Presbytery. These four plates were drawn and engraved by J. Harris.

In Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. i, p. 87, there are two views of Ely Cathedral, engraved by Daniel King, one from the south, and the other from the North. The Charters, &c. relating to this Monastery are contained between pages 87 and 96.

In Buck's Antiquities there is a large South East View of the City of Ely drawn in 1743.

In 1807 the Rev. George Millers, M. A. one of the Minor Canons of Ely, published the second edition of a description of this Cathedral Church, with some account of the Conventual Buildings. An account of this volume will be found in p. 222 of this Number.

leges granted by Pope Victor II.—Remarks on the Tabula Eliensis (see pl. 13,)—Various Letters to and from Pope Paschal II, relating to the erection of the Monastery of Ely into a Bishop's See.—Dissertation on the Charter of Henry I. and a defence of it against Mr. Selden's and Mr. Wharton's Objections—Charter of Bishop Hervey, whereby the possessions of the Church were divided between the Bishop and the Monks. A Translation of this Charter is given in p. 133 of the History.—An Historical Account of the Royal Franchise of Ely, by the Rev. Mr. Warren—Collection of Records referred to in this Historical Account—Arbitration between John, Bishop of Ely, and William, Prior of Ely, in 1417, relating to their respective rights;—Grant of an Annual Pension by Bishop Gray in 1478 to Dr. William Lempster a Physician—Installation of John Morton, Bishop of Ely—Service at the Installation of Bishop Morton—Mandate of Bishop Goodrick, in 1535 to all the Clergy of his Diocese, with orders to erase the name of the Pope out of all their books, and to publish in their Churches, that the Pope had no further authority in this kingdom—Injunctions from the same Bishop to his Clergy, dated at Ely, October 21st, 1541, to see that all Images, Relicks, Table Monuments of Miracles, Shrines, &c. be so totally demolished and obliterated, with all speed and diligence, that no remains or memory might be found of them for the future.—Petition of Matthew Parker, Archbishop Elect of Canterbury, Edmund Grindall, elect of London; Richard Cox, elect of Ely, William Barlow, elect of Chichester, and John Scory, elect of Hereford, to Queen Elizabeth, praying that she would forbear making the exchange of their Manors and Lands for Tenths and impropriate Rectories—Reasons for making a Bishop of Elie, from the Harleian Manuscripts, No. 6850. These reasons appear to have been drawn up by Sergeant Puckering, sometime

Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, by way of petition for himself, in recompense of his services—The Boke of the erection of the King's new College at Elye, with the name and portion of Livinge assigned to the Deane, and all other officers appointed for the accomplishment of the same, from a Manuscript in the Library of Bennet College Cambridge.—Observations on the Arms of the Bishops of Ely, in a Letter from Mr. Cole of Milton.—Monumental Inscriptions in Ely Cathedral; exclusive of those of the Bishops and other dignitaries, which are inserted under their names in the body of the work.

A List of the Plates in Bentham's History of the Cathedral Church of Ely.

1. South East View of the Cathedral Church of Ely.
2. Head Piece to the Dedication, Arms of Bishop Keene.
3. Head Piece to p. 1; Augustin the Monk, Missionary from Pope Gregory the Great, Preaching to Ethelbert, King of Kent, A. D. 597.
4. Plan and Elevation of the Remains of the old Conventual Church, built by St. Etheldreda, during the Heptarchy, A. D. 673, and repaired in King Edgar's reign, A. D. 970.
5. Two Door Ways of the said Church.
6. South Door into the Cathedral.
7. South Door from the West end of the Cloister.
8. The Effigies of St. Etheldreda, Foundress of the Conventual Church and Convent adjoining, taken from a Painting in Glass in the Bishop's Palace at Ely.

The Historical Reliefs on the eight Pillars of the Dome, in four Plates, viz.

9. 1. St. Etheldreda's marriage with Egfrid, King of Northumberland.
   2. Her Receiving the Veil at Coldingham Abbey.
10. 3. A Legendary Story of her.

4. Another of the same kind.

11. 5. St. Etheldreda constituted Abbess of Ely.
6. Her Death and Interment.

12. 7. Translation of her Body.
8. Another Legendary Story, relating to her.

13. *Tabula Eliensis*, being the Names, Effigies, and Arms of the forty Knights, quartered on the Monastery of Ely by King William the Conqueror, with the Names and Effigies of the Monks their Companions, taken from an ancient painting in the Palace at Ely.

14. The Arms of the See of Ely, and of the Bishops (ending with Bishop Keene).

15. Remains of the Monuments of Bishop Barnet; and of Hugh de Northwold, builder of the Presbytery, being that part of the Church where the New Choir is placed.

16. Monument of Bishop Kilkenny.

17. Monument of Bishop De Luda.

18. Monument of Bishop Hotham, Builder of the three Arches eastward of the Dome.

19. Monument of Cardinal Lewis de Luxemburgh, Archbishop of Rouen, and perpetual Administrator of the Bishoprick of Ely.

20. Remains of Bishop Gray's Monument.

21. Inside View of Bishop Alcock's Chapel and Gravestone.*

22. Monument of Bishop Redman.

*There is a Portrait, (quere if genuine,) of Bishop Alcock in Wilson's Memorabilia Cantabrigiæ, p. 171.

Granger mentions an engraved Portrait of this Prelate, and in Jesus College, Cambridge, of which he was the founder, there is a whole length of him, kneeling, with a book; on a table a Mitre and Crosier.

In Gough's Sepulch. Mon. vol. ii, p. 345, there is an engraving of an inscription found in Bishop Alcock's Chapel, which has his name and the date of the year when he began that building.

23. Monument of Bishop Stanley.
24. Inside View of Bishop West's Chapel and Monument.
25. Gravestones of Bishop Goodrich and Dean Tindal.
26. Monument of Bishop Heton.
27. Monument of Bishop Laney.
28. Monument of Bishop Gunning.
29. Monument of Bishop Patrick.
30. Monument of Bishop Moore.
31. Monument of Bishop Fleetwood.
32. Monument of Bishop Greene.
33. Monument of Bishop Butts.
34. Monument of Dean Cæsar.
35. View of the elegant Marble Font and Cover, given to the Church by Dean Spencer.
36. Monument of Dr. Charles Fleetwood, Prebendary of Ely.
37. Monument of John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, and his two wives.*
38. Monument of Robert Steward, Esq.
39. Monument of Sir Mark Steward.
40. Plan of the Cathedral.
41. Inside View of the Dome and Lantern.
42. Geometrical Elevation of the South side of the Cathedral, taken in the year 1756.
43. A Section of the Cathedral from East to West.
44. A Section of the Dome and Lantern through the Great Cross.
45. Elevation of the East end of the Cathedral.
46. Perspective View of St. Mary's Chapel, adjoining to the Cathedral, now used as a Church for Trinity Parish.
47. Inside View of the same.

* There is in Gough's Sepulch. Mon. vol. ii. p. 226, a plate and Description of this monument.

48, 49, 50. The following subjects are engraved on this plate in three divisions; viz.

48. 1. The Shrine of St. Etheldreda.
2. Plan of the Altar and Shrines.
3. Specimens of ancient Gothic Ornaments, &c. in the old Conventual Church.

49. 1. Plan of the Cathedral Church as originally built.
2. Plan of the Cloisters adjoining, showing the several Alterations they have undergone.
3. Site of the Old Chapter House.
4. Plan of the Conventual Church.
5. Plan of the Convent adjoining.

50. 1. View of the West Side of *Ely Porta*, the present Gate Way into the College.
2. Section of the Old Chapter House.
3. Plan of the Same.

[*This Account has been written from a Copy in the Library of the London Institution, which has belonged to the Rev. C. Weston, M. A. who has made a few notes in the margin. This volume was published at the price of* £1. 11*s.* 6*d. sewed; and by Subscription at One Guinea. It has lately been sold, on account of its scarcity, as high as Sixteen Guineas. The Plates were all presented to the Author.*]

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE REV. JAMES BENTHAM, M. A. AND F. A. S.

Author of the History of the Cathedral Church of Ely.

Mr. Bentham was the son of the Rev. Samuel Bentham, a very worthy Clergyman of the Diocese of Ely, who was descended from an ancient family in Yorkshire, which has produced an uninterrupted succession of Clergymen from the time of Queen Elizabeth. Having received the rudiments of classical learning in the Grammar School of Ely, he was admitted of Trinity College, Cambridge, March

26th, 1727, where he proceeded B. A. 1730, and M. A. 1738, and was elected F. A. S. 1767. In the year 1733 he was presented to the Vicarage of Stapleford in Cambridgeshire, which he resigned in 1736, on being made Minor Canon in the Church of Ely. In 1767 he was presented by Bishop Mawson to the Vicarage of Wymondham in Norfolk, which he resigned in the year following for the rectory of Feltwell St. Nicholas in the same county. This he resigned in 1774 for the Rectory of Northwold, which in 1779 he was induced to change for a Prebendal Stall in the Church of Ely, though he was far from improving his income by the change. But his attachment to his native place, with which church the family had been connected without any intermission for more than 100 years, surmounted every other consideration. In 1783 he was presented to the Rectory of Bowbrickhill, by the Rev. Edward Guellaume.

From his first appointment to an office in the Church of Ely, he seems to have directed his attention to the study of Church Architecture. It is probable that he was determined to the pursuit of ecclesiastical antiquities by the eminent example of Bishop Tanner (a prebendary of the same Stall which Mr. B. afterwards held) who had honoured the family with many marks of his kindness and friendship. For researches of this kind Mr. Bentham appears to have been excellently qualified. To a sound judgment, and a considerable degree of penetration, accompanied by a minuteness and accuracy of inquiry altogether uncommon, Mr. B. added the most patient assiduity and unwearied industry. The short Essay which he has given in the fifth and sixth sections of his history of the Church of Ely, on the various specimens of Church Arthitecture used in England to the time of the Reformation soon attracted the attention of those who had turned their thoughts to the subject. This essay was favourably received by the public,

and has been frequently cited and referred to by most writers on Gothic Architecture.

When the Dean and Chapter of Ely had determined upon the general repair of the fabrick of their Church, and the judicious removal of the choir from the area under the dome to what was called the Presbytery at the east end, Mr. Bentham was requested to superintend that concern as clerk of the works. This employment gave him a thorough insight into the principles and peculiarities of these ancient buildings, and suggested to him the idea of a general history of ancient architecture in this kingdom, which he justly considered as a desideratum of the learned and inquisitive Antiquary.

To a laudable spirit, animated by a zeal for his native place, truly patriotic, is to be referred his steady perseverance in recommending to his countrymen, under all the discouragements of obloquy and prejudice, the plans suggested for the improvement of their fens by draining, and the practicability of increasing their intercourse with the neighbouring counties by means of turnpike roads; a measure till then unattempted, and for a long time treated with a contempt and ridicule due only to the most wild and visionary projects, the merit of which he was at last forced to rest upon the result of an experiment made by himself. With this view, in 1757, he published his sentiments under the title of "Queries offered to the consideration of the principal Inhabitants of the City of Ely, and towns adjacent, &c." and had at length the satisfaction to see the attention of the public directed to the favourite object of those with whom he was associated, and in 1763 an act was obtained for improving the road from Cambridge to Ely. Similar powers and provisions were in a few years obtained by subsequent acts, and the benefit extended to other parts of the isle in all directions, the success of which has answered the most sanguine expections of its advocates.

With the same beneficent disposition, Mr. B. in 1778, submitted a plan for inclosing and draining a large tract of Common in the vicinity of Ely, called *Gruntifen*, containing nearly 1300 acres, under the title of "Considerations and Reflections upon the present state of the Fens near Ely, &c. Cambridge, 1778," octavo. The inclosure, however, from whatever cause, did not *then* take place, but some of the hints therein suggested have formed the ground work of many of the improvements which have since obtained in the culture and drainage of the fens.

Mr. Bentham died at his Prebendal House in the College of Ely, on the 17th of November, 1794, at the advanced age of eighty-six. He was universally respected in the society of that place, where he constantly resided, for his piety and humility, for the gentleness and amiable simplicity of his manners, and his unwearied endeavours to promote the interest and welfare of his native City and Isle, through the whole course of his life. He left only one son, the Rev. James Bentham, Vicar of West Braddenham, in Norfolk.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ELY; with some Account of the Conventual Buildings. Illustrated by Engravings. By GEORGE MILLERS, M. A. Minor Canon. London, 1807.

Res Antiquæ laudis et artis. VIRG. GEORG.

This volume is printed in royal octavo, and, though not expressed in the title, is the second edition of a former publication of the same author, intended by him as a guide to strangers in visiting the Cathedral Church of Ely. It is dedicated to the Hon. and Rev. Dr. James

Yorke, Bishop of that Diocese. This is followed by a Preface of five pages, a Table of Contents and List of the Plates in three more. An Introduction succeeds, commencing with page 1, which is followed with the Characteristics of English Church Architecture, and afterwards by a Description of the Cathedral Church of Ely, and the more remarkable ecclesiastical buildings in that City, which concludes with page 175.

The materials of this little work are disposed in the following order; first, a sketch of the principal Characteristics of ENGLISH CHURCH ARCHITECTURE, in the several ages into which it is usually divided; with a few introductory remarks to the whole; and, subjoined to each part, an enumeration of the specimens now to be seen at ELY, of the work of that age to which it relates.—Secondly, a particular survey of all the buildings, with such remarks and further information, as may seem usefully explanatory.—Thirdly, a short account of some ancient buildings, not constituting a part of the Convent, but particularly connected with it.—An Appendix follows containing a Chronological List of all the dignitaries on each establishment, Conventual and Cathedral, from the foundation to the year 1807, a Summary Chronology of the erection, principal improvements, and reparations of the buildings—and a Table of the principal dimensions of the church.

The plates which illustrate the descriptions of the author are such as had either not been given by Mr. Bentham, or were not correctly and adequately executed by his engraver. Of the latter sort indeed there is but one, the Prior's entrance. Of the rest not one is to be found in the History of Ely. The Author's Friends contributed the engravings, and they are a handsome specimen of their liberality. They are from the drawings of G. Shepherd, (except the ground plan by Bond) and engraved by Woolnoth.

List of the Plates in Millers's Description of Ely Cathedral.

1. The West Front.
2. Soffitt and Capitals of a Saxon Arch in the Conventual Church.
3. Ornaments of the Norman Style.
4. Ornaments of the early English Style.
5. Ornaments of the Ornamented English Style.
6. The Arch of Communication between the Church and Lady Chapel.
7. The Prior's Entrance.
8. Vault at the end of the Conventual Church.
9. North Arch of Entrance to the Parish Church of St. Mary.
10. Ground Plan of the Cathedral Church of Ely.

By comparing this plate with that in Willis's Cathedrals, the alterations which have been made in removing the Choir to its present situation will immediately be seen.

Summary Account of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

The Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society have recently published a concise statement, exhibiting the result of the most important proceedings of the Society, from its establishment in 1804, to May 1809. The following account of the OBJECT and CONSTITUTION of the association is premised.

The OBJECT of the British and Foreign Bible Society is, distinctly and exclusively, to promote, in the largest practicable extent, the circulation of the Holy Scriptures both at home and abroad. By a fundamental law and regu-

lation of the Society, the copies circulated in the languages of the United Kingdom are those of the authorized version only, without note or comment.

The CONSTITUTION of the Society comprehends all denominations of Christians, who profess to regard the Holy Scriptures as the proper standard of religious truth.

The TRANSACTIONS of the Society may be perspicuously arranged under the distinct heads of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC; the former comprehends its connexions with the Continent of Europe, Asia, and America; and the latter, its proceedings within the United Kingdom.

FOREIGN PROCEEDINGS.

EUROPE.

Amongst the effects produced on the Continent of Europe, by the example, influence, and operations of the BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY, the establishment of Societies having the same object, may be regarded as one of the most beneficial and important. These are as follows:

GERMAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

This association, originally established at Nurenberg, and since advantageously transferred to Bâsle in Switzerland, was formed at the recommendation of the Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society, accompanied by the promise of a pecuniary grant on its incorporation. The funds of the Society have since been liberally applied, to aid its operations, in printing—

First, An edition of 5,000 copies of the German Protestant New Testament; these were immediately disposed of, at the very moderate price of five-pence each copy.

Secondly, A very large edition of the entire Scriptures

by standing types; and there is reason to believe that this work is now in circulation, as from the progress made in it, in October, 1808, it was confidently expected that it would be completed by the end of that year. The demands for this Bible strongly prove how much it was wanted, for they were so numerous, that it was expected they would exhaust the first impression, and that a second and third would be required.

Thirdly, In promoting a large distribution of the *French* Protestant Bible in various parts of France and Switzerland, by providing copies for this purpose. To render the circulation more extensive in future, a set of stereotype plates for a French Bible is now preparing in England for the use of the German Bible Society.

To the preceding facts may be added the information transmitted by the Committee of the above Society, that a company of active Christians at Bâsle, without any particular designation, had determined to print an edition of the New Testament to accommodate the wants of the Grison Mountaineers, in their peculiar dialect.

BIBLE SOCIETY AT BERLIN.

This Society was also constituted on the precedent, and by the recommendation and pecuniary encouragement of the British and Foreign Bible Society, under the auspices of persons of high rank, and with the express approbation of the King of Prussia, who assisted its funds by a donation.

The efforts of this Society have been directed to two important undertakings, the printing editions of the Scriptures in the Bohemian and the Polish dialects.

The *Bohemian* Bible has been completed, and the whole impression, with a very trifling exception, has been circulated among the Protestant congregations in Bohemia and Silesia.

The *Polish* Bible, consisting of 8,000 copies, with 4,000 extra New Testaments, is now in the press, under an engagement with a printer to complete the whole by Midsummer, 1810.

Both these works have been promoted by ample contributions from the British and Foreign Bible Society, and could not, indeed, have been accomplished without its aid.

EVANGELICAL SOCIETY AT STOCKHOLM.

This Society, which has been lately incorporated under the sanction of the King and Privy Council at Stockholm, owes its origin to the zeal and suggestion of certain Corresponding Members of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Its objects are, the circulation of the Scriptures, and the distribution of Religious Tracts; but by a fundamental rule of its Institution, *each object will have its separate fund*, and a distinct account of its income and expenditure. The connexion of the British and Foreign Bible Society, with the Society at Stockholm, is of course restricted to that part of its object which respects the circulation of the Scriptures; and a grant of £300 has already been made to it, for the express purpose of printing the Swedish Bible on standing types.

If the establishment of Associations for promoting the circulation of the Holy Scriptures may be considered among the most beneficial effects produced by the British and Foreign Bible Society, its other proceedings on the continent of Europe, with a view to the same object, are not deficient in utility and importance.

ICELANDIC NEW TESTAMENT AND BIBLE.

Three thousand copies of the Icelandic New Testament have been printed at Copenhagen, at the expense of the

Society; a very considerable part of the impression had been forwarded to Iceland previous to the commencement of hostilities. The sum of 300 has also been voted by the Society, in aid of a fund raising in Demark for printing the whole Bible in the Icelandic dialect; but the execution of this work has been unavoidably, but it is hoped temporarily only, interrupted by the continuance of the war.

TURKISH NEW TESTAMENT.

The Missionaries deputed by the Edinburgh Missionary Society, to Karass, on the borders of the Caspian Sea, have been for a considerable time engaged in preparing a Version of the New Testament in the Turkish dialect, which is vernacular among a population of nearly thirty millions, extending from the banks of the Wolga to the shores of the Euxine. To enable them to print 5,000 copies of it, the Society has furnished, at its own cost, a proper set of types, and the necessary paper, which have reached the place of their destination.

GOSPEL OF ST. MATTHEW IN THE CALMUCK DIALECT.

A Donation from the Society, with the promise of further aid, has induced the Ministers of the United Brethren at Sarepta, to begin a translation of the Gospel of St. Matthew into the Calmuck dialect; and it is confidently hoped, that they will extend their labours to the whole of the New Testament.

From the preceding statement it appears that the Society has contributed to promote, in Europe, editions of the Scriptures, or portions of them, in the

German, Bohemian, Polish, and
Icelandic, Calmuck, Turkish

languages and dialects.

ASIA.

The field of exertion in Asia, is most extensive; and the operations of the British and Foreign Bible Society, with respect to this portion of the globe, have been proportionate.

To promote the translation and publication of the Scriptures in the dialects of India, the Society has actually remitted £2,000 to Bengal, and is further under engagements to supply the sum of £1,000 annually for three successive years.

Editions of the Scriptures in the following oriental dialects are now preparing in India:—

Hindostanee,	Malayalim,
Bengâlee,	Sanscrit,
Persian,	and
Mahratta,	Chinese.

Of these versions, some had previously issued from the Missionary press at Serampore on the banks of the Ganges, independently of the aid of the Society.

AMERICA.

That the influence of the British and Foreign Bible Society should be felt in America, was naturally to be expected; and it has accordingly produced the formation of a

BIBLE SOCIETY AT PHILADELPHIA.

The origin of this Society, as stated in an Address by it to the American public, "is unquestionably to be attributed to the example offered and the efforts made by the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Its immediate object is "the distribution of the Scrip-

tures in Pennsylvania, and in those
Jersey and Delaware, which are c
vania," but with an ulterior view o
tablishments throughout the severa
Union. The British and Foreign Bi
raged its operations by a do
enlarged in proportion as they are
complied with an application of the
for copies of the Scriptures in Wel
German, at the cost prices, for
diate distribution.

STENIAC IN NOVA

A resolution to form a Bible So
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and Foreign Bible Society, and m
carrying it into complete executio

DOMESTIC

PROCEEDINGS WITHIN THE U

The transactions of the British
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a nature to admit of such an arran
will communicate an adequate idea
tent. They may, however, be gen
following heads:

I. Assistance afforded to other A
same object.

II. The supply of Copies of the
whole or in part, in various l
Distribution, according to the cir
veral cases.

III. The active zeal excited by the Institution of the British and Foreign Bible Society in various parts of the United Kingdom, for the diffusion of the Holy Scriptures.

This zeal has displayed itself in the establishment of,

1. A Bible Society at DUBLIN, denominated the HIBERNIAN BIBLE SOCIETY; from which four Branch Societies have sprung, at Belfast, Limerick, Duncannon, and Londonderry, respectively.

2. A Bible Society at CORK, which has also given rise or encouragement to similar Associations in that city, and,

3. An Association of the Presbyterian Ministers of the General Synod of ULSTER, for the purpose of procuring and distributing the Scriptures among the poor of every religious denomination within their respective bounds.

The same laudable zeal has also been conspicuously and most beneficially displayed, in the formation of Societies and Associations for the express purpose of aiding the funds of the British and Foreign Bible Society. They are as follows:

1. An Association of the different denominations of Christians in GLASGOW.

2. One in LONDON, for the purpose of contributing to the funds of the British and Foreign Bible Society, by small monthly subscriptions.

3. An Association of the different denominations of Christians in the town of BIRMINGHAM and its vicinity.

4. An Association at READING, Berks, with the designation of "THE READING AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY."

5. A Bible Society at NOTTINGHAM and its vicinity, from whose zeal and activity the British and Foreign Bible Society has every reason to expect material assistance.

By the liberality of Individuals, the Society also possesses a very valuable and useful collection of Bibles and Testaments in various languages.

IV. The Editions of the Scriptures which have been printed by the Society are,

English, various Editions.—Welsh Bibles, 20,000; and Testaments 30,000.—Gaelic Bibles, 20,000; and Testaments, 10,000.—French Testaments, 9,000; besides 2,000 purchased.—Spanish ditto 10,000.—Portuguese ditto 5000. —Italian ditto, 5000.—Mohawk Version of St. John's Gospel, 2,000.—Dutch, Danish, and Modern Greek editions of the New Testament are now in the press. The English and Welsh Bibles and New Testaments are all printed from stereotype plates under the direction of the University of Cambridge.

The total number of Bibles and Testaments issued by the Society, exclusive of those printed on the Continent, is 54,454 of the former, and 105,975 of the latter.

PUBLIC RECORDS.

An Account of the Records in the Treasury of the Court of the Receipt of the Exchequer, preserved in the ancient Chapter House of the Abbey of Westminster. By the Right Hon. GEORGE ROSE, *M. P. Keeper of the said Records.*

[Continued from p. 191.]

SURVEYOR OF WORKS.

Accounts of the Surveyor of the Works in the reign of King Henry VIII. and before that time.

LORD TREASURER.

The Lord Treasurer's Account of Money received and paid in one year, the 12th of Henry VIII.

WARDROBE.

Accounts of the Wardrobe, of the same year as the preceding, and in the same Book.

HAMPSHIRE.

Return of the Commissioners, in the 12th of King Henry VIII, of the whole number of men in each Parish of Hampshire, capable of bearing Arms; distinguishing Archers from Billmen, with the numbers of Harness, &c. and the Property and Press-money of the several men made by the said Commissioners to the Star Chamber.

BLACK BOOK OF THE EXCHEQUER.

In this Book is contained the Dialogus de Scaccario de Necessariis Scaccarii Observantiis, written by Gervase of Tilbury in the reign of King Henry II; also the oaths and admittances of the Officers of the Receipt of the Exchequer, and many other Miscellaneous Matters. There is a modern book, beginning in 1698.

KNIGHTHOOD.

Books of the Statutes of the order of the Garter, and of St. Michael. The latter sent by Francis I. to King Henry VIII.

KING HENRY VII.

Instructions from Henry VII. to the Persons whom he sent to treat for his marriage with the young Queen of Naples.

Several Books respecting the foundation of his Chapel, magnificently covered and gilt.

KING HENRY VIII.

Proceedings respecting the Divorce of Henry VIII. from Queen Catherine.

Letters and Cyphers of Ambassadors and Public Ministers to him, to Cardinal Wolsey, and to Lord Cromwell: and from Cardinal Pole to the King and his Council.

Instruments of several Bishops, and of the University of Cambridge, acknowledging the King's Supremacy.

WILLS.

The Wills of Richard II, Henry V, Henry VII, and Henry VIII.

IRELAND.

Papers relating to the Affairs of Ireland. Among these are Bundles of Letters of Advertisement to the King and Council of the state of Ireland.

Account of the Treasurers and Auditors of Ireland, and the usual subsidy granted to the King of one Bushel of Salt brought into that Kingdom.

A great Roll of Pardons and Grants made by King Henry V. to the Inhabitants of Ireland.

Two Deeds of King Edward III, granting the Realms of Ireland and Gascoigne, the Earldom of Chester, and other Lands, to Edward his eldest son.

Mavult Collector Denariorum pro Terra Sancta in Hibernia pati Supplicium Carceris quam in Hibernia crucifigi, 1256.

An Order made by King Edward III, in the 43d year of his reign, what Customs should be paid him in Ireland, in his Custom House there.

RENTALS.

Rentals of Divers Lands.

FENS.

Inquisitions concerning the Fens in Nottingham and Derby, in the reign of Edward III.

DEEDS of SALE.

Deeds of Sale of Lands, Gift, Purchase and Exchange, beginning with the reign of King Edward I.

MUSTERS.

Musters of Men at Arms, Hobilers, and But-men in divers Shires, in the reign of King Henry VIII.

PRIVY SEALS.

Privy Seals for Loans of Money in the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII.

THE BUILDING.

The Building in which these Records are preserved, is in remarkably good condition, and is admirably well calculated for their Preservation. It is so perfectly dry, that there is not the slightest appearance of damp in the wettest weather in winter, and is secure from Fire except from any danger which may be apprehended from a small dwelling house nearly adjoining to it on one side, and a Prebendal House on the other. No repairs or further accommodations are necessary.

Considering the very great antiquity of many of the Records, they are in general in very good PRESERVATION; and except the Writs, which have been considered as of very little value, are arranged in order of time.

INDEXES.

To the Rolls of Parliament there is no INDEX, but a complete general one was making to the whole in the year 1800, and was then in great forwardness.

To the Rolls of the Curia Regis there are partial Indexes.

To the King's Bench and Common Pleas Rolls there are Indexes.

The Assize Rolls, the Quo Warranto Rolls, and the Placita Coronæ, are distributed into bags for the several counties to which they belong; and there are Indexes to much the greater part of them. The whole seeem to have been

carefully examined at different periods, and Indexes made to such of them as appeared most useful.

To the Placita Foreſtæ and Perambulations there are Indexes.

Of the Star Chamber Records, some of the Bills, Answers, Depositions &c. are remaining; few in the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII. and Edward VI. Those in Queen Elizabeth's time appear to be the most perfect, to which Indexes have been lately made, and the whole will be completed, as there is much useful matter respecting property in the Depositions.

To the Books and Papers belonging to the Court of Requests, there are no Indexes; and the Proceedings are few, in a bad state, and appear to be of little value.

Of the Court of Wards and Liveries, there are Indexes to the Decrees, and also to the Transcripts of the Inquisitions.

Domesday Book there are Indexes to.

Of the Treaties and Transactions with Foreign Powers there are Calendars, which are printed in the Calendars of Ancient Charters, published in quarto in 1774.

And of the Miscellaneous Books and Papers in this Office, there are Calendars.

Mr. Rose says that he knows of no Catalogues or Indexes to any of the Records in this Repository which exist elsewhere, except some Indexes to the Rolls of the King's Bench and Common Pleas in the Library of Lincoln's Inn, and some Calendars and Indexes to Records of the Court of Wards and Liveries mentioned in the memorial of Mr. Grymes, p. 140, of the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons in 1732.

In the year 1732 there were three Clerks on the Establishment of this office, but now there are four. Since that year considerable improvements have been made in the building, and the undermentioned Records removed hither.

Domesday Book; the Parliament Rolls and Statute Rolls; the Patent Rolls; the Quo Warranto Rolls; some of the

Iter Rolls; the Rolls containing Statuta Walliæ; Roll containing Extracts out of the Claus Rolls, of Matters relating to Wales; some of the Court Rolls; the Black Book of the Exchequer; Book of Proceedings before the Lieutenants of the Chief Justices in Eyre of the Forests North of Trent, in the 31st of Henry VIII. And Claims and Perambulations in Charles the Second's Reign; Rolls of Lands given in Mortmain in London; some of the Surveys of Lands which formerly belonged to the Crown; Books of Tenures of all the Monasteries, Priories, &c. and all the Records of the Court of Wards and Liveries, and of the Court of Requests.

And since the last report was made, in the year 1732, it appears there have been removed from the Custody of the Keeper of the Records in this Treasury, the following relating to the Mint.

An Assay Roll in the reign of Edward I; Indentures between the Kings and the Masters of the Mint in the reigns of Edward III, Henry VI, Edward IV, Richard III, Henry VII, Henry VIII, Edward VI, Queen Elizabeth, and Charles I, with various other papers relative to the Mint.

A Box containing old Assays of Gold and Silver; small wedges of Silver; old small Weighrs; old Rolls of the Trial of the Pix; Warrants and accounts thereof; and the Assays of several Kings' reigns.

Establishment of the Mint, with several old Stamps of Coins, viz. the Rose Noble, the Spur Royal, &c.

Standards of Weights, Avoirdupoise and Troy; with those of measures.

These are now in the Custody of the Chamberlains of the Exchequer, in a Room, the entrance into which is from the passage leading from the Cloysters to this Office.

[*To be continued.*]

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. Mr. Dibdin has just completed the first volume of his long promised edition of Ames's and Herbert's *Typographical Antiquities of Great Britain*. It is expected to make its appearance in the course of the ensuing month, [December]. The first volume will contain: 1. *Ames's Preface*, with copious notes. 2. *Memoirs of Ames*, by the late Richard Gough, Esq. with additional notes; and a plate of Ames's arms, and another of his portrait in miniature. 3. *Herbert's Preface*, with notes. 4. *Some Account of William Herbert*; with a plate of his arms, and another of his portrait in the Oriental dress. 5. *Preliminary Disquisition concerning the Rise and early Progress of Engraving and Ornamental Printing*; containing a great number of curious and splendid wood-cuts, being fac similes of ancient Prints and Ornamental Capital Letters. 6. *The Life of Caxton*, with copious notes, and three portraits of him, with an etching of his biographer, Mr. Lewis. 7. *Account of Books Printed by William Caxton*; This latter division forms the bulkier part of the volume; making, with the Supplement, upwards of 400 pages; and being adorned with a number of wood-cuts, which are fac similes of those to be found in Caxton's books. The entire volume will contain about 600 pages; and exclusively of the cuts incorporated in the text, there will be four copper plates of the different types used by Caxton, and five mezzotinto ones of portraits: namely of Ames, Herbert, Maittaire, the Earl of Oxford, and Dr. Mead, as well as a copper plate fac simile of a unique print, singularly illustrative of the early history of engraving. This first volume will include the whole of Mr. Lewis's Life of Caxton, with corrections and additions; and is intended to form a broad basis of the history of printing, literature, and bibliography, in the fifteenth century, as far as these subjects are connected with an account of the books printed within the same period.

Continued Annually. The Gentleman's Mathematical Companion for 1810, No. 10, price Two Shillings, stitched.

There is now printing at Bala in North Wales, an edition of Henry's Bible, in the Welsh Language, and also Calmet's Dictionary of the Bible, in the same Language. Nothing can give a stronger proof of the increasing Literary Abilities of the Welsh People, than this Cultivation of the National tongue.

BOOKS PUBLISHED IN OCTOBER, 1809.

Abernethy—Surgical Observations. Part I. On the Constitutional Origin and Treatment of Local Diseases, and on Aneurisms. By John Abernethy, F. R. S. 8vo. 7s.

Amos—A Letter to the Lord Mayor, on General Medical Relief to the Diseased Poor of the City of London. By James Amos, jun. 2s. 6d.

Asiatic Researches, or Transactions of the Society instituted in Bengal. Vol. X. 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d.

Bank—Substance of the Proceedings of the Proprietors of the Bank of England, Sept. 21, 1809, on the Dividend and on the Situation of their Affairs. 1s.

Barrington—Historical Anecdotes and Secret Memoirs of the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland. By Sir Jonah Barrington. Part I. Imperial 4to. 1l. 1s.

Bawdwen—A Translation of the Record called Domesday, for the Counties of York, Lincoln, Derby, Nottingham and Rutland. By the Rev. W. Bawdwen, 4to. 2l. 2s.

Belfour—The Lyceum of Ancient Literature, or Biographical and Analytical Account of the Greek and Roman Classics. By the Rev. O. Belfour, 12mo. 8s.

Bonaparte—The First Book of Napoleon, the Tyrant of the Earth, written in the 5813th year of the World, and 1809th of the Christian Æra. By Eliakim the Scribe. 8vo. 6s.

Burgess—The Arabick Alphabet; or an easy Introduction to the Reading of Arabick. For the use of Hebrew Students. By the Lord Bishop of St. David's. 1s.

Chinese Prayer; Translated for the Mental Improvement of Fanatics of every denomination. By Homo Medicinæ. 1s.

Clarke and Lewis—The Travels of Captains Clarke and Lewis, from St. Louis, by way of the Missouri and Columbia Rivers to the Pacific Ocean, in 1804, 5, and 6. 8vo. 9s.

Covent Garden Theatre—The Statement of a few Facts, and an Impartial Appeal on the Question at Issue between the Public and the Proprietors of this Theatre. 1s.

——————— A Short Address to the Public, on raising the Prices at C. G. Theatre and engaging Madam Catalani.

——————— The Thespiad. 2s. 6d.

Cursory View of the late Administration, with a few Remarks on the Strictures of the Quarterly Review on Mr. More's Publication. 1s. 6d.

De Lisle—A Soldier's Offspring, or the Sisters. By Emma De Lisle. 2 vols. 12mo. 10s.

Evans—The Doctrine of Philosophical Necessity considered, in Reference to its Tendency. By the Rev. John Evans. 1s.

Eyre—The Vintagers; a Musical Romance, in Two Acts. By E. G. Eyre. 1s. 6d.

Frantic (Sir) The Reformer, or the Humours of the Crown and Anchor. 4s.

Feron—A Complete Treatise on Farriery, comprising the modern Practice of the Veterinary Art, &c. &c. By J. Feron, Veterinary Surgeon to the 12th Dragoons. Royal 8vo. 1l. 1s.

Grafton's Chronicle; or History of England. To which is added his Table of the Bailiffs, Sheriffs and Mayors of the City of London. 2 vol. Royal 4to. 4l. 4s.

Graves—The History and Antiquities of Cleveland in the North Riding of the County of York. By the Rev. John Graves. 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d. Royal Paper, 2l. 2s.

Hassell—The Speculum; an Essay on the Art of Drawing in Water Colours. By J. Hassell. 1s. 6d.

Haworth—Lepidoptera Britannica, sistens Digestionem Novam Insectorum Lepidopterorum quæ in Magna Britanniæ reperiuntur, Larvarum Pabulo, Temporeque Pascendi; Expansione Alarum; Mensibusque Volandi; Synonymis atque Locis Observationibusque Variis. Autore A. H. Haworth, F. L. S Part II. 8vo. 10s.

Italian (The) Marauders, a Romance. By Anna Matilda, 4 vol. 1l.

Jubilee—An Address to the Inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland on the Jubilee. 1s.

Kerr—A Statistical, Agricultural, and Political Survey of Berwickshire. By Mr. Kerr. 8vo. 10s.

Klopstock—Solomon, a Sacred Drama, Translated from the German of Klopstock. By Robert Huish. 5s.

Knight—On the Cultivation of the Plants belonging to the Natural Order of Proteæ, with their Generic as well as Specific Characters, and Places where they grow wild. By Joseph Knight, F. H. S. With a beautifully coloured Plate. 4to. 10s. 6d.

Lloyd—Brighton, a Poem, Descriptive of the Place and Parts adjacent, with other Poems. By Mary Lloyd. 7s.

Luxmoore—Practical Observations on Strictures of the Urethra, &c. By Thomas Luxmoore. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

Martin—Petrifica Derbiensia, or Figures and Descriptions of Petrifactions collected in Derbyshire. By W. Martin, 4to. 2l. 12s. 6d.

Matilda Montford, a Romantic Novel. 4 vol. 1l. 1s.

Maunde—Journal of the Military Operations during the Blockade and Siege of Genoa. By J. Maunde. 8vo. 6s.

Memorandums and Narratives, Civil, Military, Naval, Parliamentary, and Ecclesiastical; including Accounts of Pensions, &c. as extracted from the Papers laid before the House of Commons, and other authentic Documents. 4to. 1l. 1s.

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No. 18—1st December, 1809.

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF CORNWALL. The Air, Climate, Waters, Rivers, Lakes, Sea, and Tides; of the Stones, Semi-Metals, Metals, Tin, and the manner of Mining; the Constitution of the Stannaries; Iron, Copper, Silver, Lead, and Gold, found in Cornwall. Vegetables, rare Birds, Fishes, Shells, Reptiles, and Quadrupeds; of the Inhabitants, their Manners, Customs, Plays or Interludes, Exercises, and Festivals; the Cornish Language, Trade, Tenures, and Arts. Illustrated with a New Sheet Map of the County, and twenty-eight folio Copper-plates from Original Drawings taken on the Spot. By WILLIAM BORLASE, A. M. F. R. S. Rector of Ludgvan, and Author of the Antiquities of Cornwall. Oxford, 1758.

——— *Natale solum dulcedine captos Ducit,*

This volume is printed in folio and its contents are arranged in the following order. After the title there is a Dedication to the Nobility and Gentry of the County, contained in four pages; An Introductory explanation of the origin of the work in six more; a List of Subscribers which occupies four pages; and the Table of Contents three. The Work commences with page 1, and ends with 326. The Errata and List of Plates, fill the next leaf, which concludes the volume.

Respecting the rise and completion of this work, the author says, that being solicited to make a collection of Cornish fossils for some learned persons, Dr. Boerhaave, Dr. J. F. Gronovius, Linnæus, and the late Dr. Isaac Lawson then resident at Leyden, and finding the Natural Products

of Cornwall much commended, he became more and more fond of collecting, till his Specimens tempted him to inspect and describe them. Mr. Ray and Mr. E. Lhuyd, both most deservedly eminent in Natural knowledge, had been in Cornwall in quest of what was remarkable, and stayed there some time. The former has diligently taken a list of the Fish and Plants; and though Antiquity participated the attention of the latter, yet he made some discoveries in each department, and thereby concurred in rendering them less difficult to those, who were to succeed him in the same researches. Dr. Woodward's Method and Catalogue of Fossils, afford many critical descriptions of a number of Specimens from Cornwall, and many useful Theories deduced from them. Some scattered Memorandums on the Cornish Metals, Mines, &c. are to be found in the Transactions of the Royal Society, and the late Mr. Hutchinson made some just observations on the Strata and Lodes of this County.

The method which the principal divisions of this work are thrown into, is such as the several parts of the Treatise suggested, and is not confined to any system; nor are the subjects treated under the general heads, classed and digested according to the method of any other writer. However, the author acknowledges his obligations to the celebrated Linnæus, who with a brevity and happiness, peculiar to himself, was indefatigable in digesting the several products of Nature into the regularity and comprehensiveness of system.

This Work contains views of the seats of several Gentlemen who expressed a desire to have them engraved; the fronts were all measured, and except two, are drawn and engraved, from the same scale. In the other plates, the subjects engraved, are either of the natural size, or according to the scale annexed to the plate, for want of which regulation, great obscurity has attended

the engravings of some of the best authors, whilst fish, and birds, cattle, and fossils, are represented without due relation to the size of each other.

A few pages of this volume were printed in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society. In the descriptive part of it the Author has been obliged to the Survey of Cornwall published by Carew in the year 1602, though he has not been slavishly copied. Mr. Scawen's Manuscript relating to Cornwall, also afforded some materials, especially in what related to the Cornish Language.

The Natural History of Cornwall is divided into twenty seven chapters, though twenty-six are only mentioned in the Table of Contents. The first chapter contains a general description of the county. Cornwall is the most westerly county of Britain, resembling in form a Cornucopia; it is bounded on the north by the Bristol Channel, and on the south by the British Channel, which two parts of the ocean meeting, as it were in a point, at the West, enclose all but the eastern part, which abuts upon Devonshire, being divided therefrom by the River Tamar. It measures in length rather more than 78 miles; its breadth varies from 43 miles, its widest part, to 5 miles, its narrowest, from Mount's Bay on the south to St. Ive's Bay on the north.

It need not be here observed that Cornwall is famous for Tin and Copper Mines. The high lands in the east, bordering upon Devon, formerly produced some tin, but now there is very little of that metal east of St. Austel. From St. Austel westward to Kenwyn, Gwenap, Stythien, Wendron, Breag, on the south; and to St. Agnes, Redruth, Illogan, Camborn, Gwinear, in a straight line through Lannant, Senor and Morvah, to the parish of St. Just on the north, the tin and copper grounds maintain a breadth of about seven miles at a medium.

Caradon Hill, near Liskeard may be reckoned among

the highest grounds in Cornwall, being found to be 1186 feet above the level of the sea, but Routor and Brownwilly must be still higher, the former being the first land discovered at sea by ships bearing for England.

The second chapter treats of the Air and Weather in Cornwall, where the author says a dry summer is a rare thing; and when other parts of England suffer by drought this county has seldom reason to complain. The winters in Cornwall are far milder than in any other part of England, though when they are more than usually cold in other parts of the Island, Cornwall feels it in proportion to its climate and marine situation. In the year 1755 the mercury in Fahrenheit's Thermometer was not under 40°, and in December 1756, during a hard frost not lower than 39°.

The third chapter is on Waters in general, and of those of Cornwall in particular; and here the author takes notice of some chalybeate wells in this county, but observes that as to saline, aluminous, hot, bitter, or sulphureous waters, he had not met with any of those descriptions.

The fourth chapter is on the Rivers, and Navigable Creeks in Cornwall. The *Tamar* rises in the Parish of Morwinston, in the most northerly part of the county, about three miles from the sea coast, and is so inconsiderable at its source, that Dr. Borlase says, it was with some difficulty he found it. It is on the summit of a moor, from whence the ground declining to the north, makes way for part of the water to run northerly, which is the head of the river *Turridge*, navigable a little above the town of Bideford; and the ground shelving away on the other side at the same time to the south forms the beginning of the *Tamar*, which at th distance of ten miles becomes considerable enough to give name to the small parish and village of North Tamerton. In its passage to the sea it receives the *Werington*, the *Aterey* which runs under the walls of Launceston, the *Lowly*, the *Inny*, the *Tavy*, and, washing the foot of the

ancient Borough of Saltash within half a mile, is joined by the river Lynher, and passing straight forward forms the noble harbour of Hamoaze; where, making two large creeks one called St. John's, the other Millbrook, at the west, and Stonehouse Creek, at the east, after a course of about forty miles nearly south, the Tamar passes into the sea, having Mount Edgcumbe for its western, and the lands of Stonehouse and St. Nicholas Island in Plymouth Sound for its eastern boundary.

The river Tamar was, by the appointment of King Athelstan in the year 938, to be the general boundary of the Cornish Britons, but when the Normans came in they made some regulations that in some instances destroyed this natural boundary.

The author then describes the course of the river *Lynher*, the *Tidi*, the *Seaton*, the *East Loo*, the *Dulo* or *West Loo*, the *Fâwy*, the *Fal*, the *Hêl* or *Heyl*, the *Low*, the *Heyl* in Penwith, and the *Alan*, sometimes called the *Camel*.

These Rivers were formerly navigable much higher up than they are now, the reason of which is, that their beds are raised several feet perpendicular by the earth, sand, and gravel from the hills. This is natural in all places, in proportion to the quantity of rain, the declivity of the ground, and the largeness of rivers, but in this county it is much promoted by digging and streaming for, stamping and dressing, the mineral productions of the earth, all which are performed at the waterside, and the refuse all washed into the rivers, and thence into the harbours. This is a growing evil, and has been complained of by Leland and Carew, but still remains unredressed.

The fifth chapter is on the Lakes and Seas of Cornwall. The lakes may more properly be called pools, as there is none sufficiently large to be worthy of the name. The author here takes occasion to describe the unusual agita-

tion of the sea on this coast, on the first of November, 1755, the day on which Lisbon was destroyed by an earthquake. He afterwards describes the effects of a violent shock of an earthquake felt in the western parts of Cornwall on the 15th of July, 1757. In the sixth chapter he treats of the Soils, Clays, and Steatites of this county, and of the latter sort describes several varieties. In the following chapter he mentions the different sorts of sand, and in the next the ancient and present (1758) State of the Husbandry of Cornwall.

The ninth chapter is on the Stones found in this county; the author here describes quartz, cockle (which is a black stony matter), elvan, killas, slate, and freestone. He then gives an account of five sorts of Granite; white, dusky or dove coloured, yellow, red, and black; and then mentions the Cornish Marble, which is not remarkable either for its beauty or use. In the tenth chapter he describes Stones of Ornament and Curiosity found in Cornwall, viz. pebbles, of which he mentions seven sorts by the different colours of their grounds, flints a stone that some naturalists have denied to this county; porphyry, of which he notices five sorts, but says that he has only been able to find these porphyries in nodules; stalactites and alabaster; talc, and asbestos. He then describes some small beautiful Gems, sometimes found among the tin grains, and specifies the topaz, ruby, chrysolite, and amethyst; however what have been found of these are so small as not to be of any value.

The eleventh chapter is on the general Basis of Stone, which according to the knowledge of the times in which Dr Borlase wrote, is spar, crystal, and diamond. He then gives a detailed account of the Crystals called *Cornish Diamonds*, which he says of all our bastard diamonds in this nation are esteemed the best. The twelfth chapter

treats of the Semi-Metals, found in Cornwall; among these the author enumerates, bismuth, speltre, zinc, naptha, antimony, lapis calaminaris, and molybdæna; the specimens of which he says are just enough to whet the appetite of the curious, but hitherto (1758) not enough to awaken the industry or fix the attention of the owners. In the year 1754, the Society of Arts in London offered a premium of thirty pounds for the best cobalt discovered in England. On this some cobalt was found in the land of Francis Beauchamp, Esq. in Gwenap, and the mineral being sent to London in December that year, was honoured accordingly with the premium. He then observes, that of all the fossils, which are mineral only, and not metallic, mundic, or as it is better known among naturalists by the name of marcasite, offers itself in greatest plenty, being every where almost intermixed with tin, lead, and copper, but sometimes found making a lode or vein by itself without any metal near it.

The thirteenth chapter is on the Veins or Fissures in which metals are found, their properties, origin and use. There seems to be some uniformity in the direction of the Cornish Fissures, pointing as they generally do, east and west. In the coal and lead mines throughout England, they generally do the same; there are, however, so many fissures in contrary and more oblique directions, that no uniformity in general can be presumed. The four principal veins of Potosi run north and south, and those of Oruro, reckoned the second best in Peru, have the same course, though on a different side of the mountain. At Schemnitz, in Hungary, the veins of silver ore run north and south, other rich veins north east; all veins keeping not to the same point, even in the same mine. Of the gold mines in Schemnitz some run to the north, and some to the east. In the mines of Gottenberg, in Bohemia, the veins of silver and copper run south.

The fourteenth chapter is on Lodes, their properties, parts, and inclinations. Whatever fills a vein or fissure, whether clay, stone, mineral, or metal, is called a *Lode.**

In this chapter the author enters into a philosophical argument on the fracture or dislocation of the Lode, by the subsidence of the strata, and gives various instances of such fractures in Cornwall.

In the five following chapters the author gives an account of the Metals found in Cornwall. He begins with tin.† How anciently tin has been raised in Cornwall

* Lode is an Anglo Saxon word, signifying *to Lead;* load-stone, the leading or directing stone; Load Star, the Polar Star, from its serving as a mark of direction to the early navigators.

† In the year 1794, the Board of Agriculture published a Report relating to that of the County of Cornwall, written by the Rev. Mr. Fraser. In this report was contained an Account of the Mineralogy of the County, from which I extract the following particulars.

Polgooth, the most considerable of the *Tin Mines* in the county, lies about one mile and a half west of St. Austle, and has produced on an average of eight or nine years preceding 1794 about two thousand five hundred blocks per annum. This mine remains still as rich as ever. There are some others working in this neighbourhood, but not of much consequence.

In the Parish of St. Agnes, and its adjoining parish Perranzaboloe, there are a great number of mines, the joint produce of which is very great.

Kenwin, Kea, and Gwenap, afford considerable quantities of tin. In Gwenap is the mine called Poldice, very ancient and deep. It has yielded sometimes one thousand blocks yearly. It may now with more propriety be denominated a Copper Mine. In this and many other tin mines, when they get to a great depth, the tin wears out, and leaves a lode or vein of copper.

Huel Virgin is another instance of this kind. In Redruth, from Huel Pever, a portion of Northdowns, and in some other parts of the parish, tin is produced. In this parish the ancient mine of Treleigh Wood, though long neglected, will probably be worked again. In Wendron, north-east of Helstone, the Tin Mines are numerous, and

cannot be precisely determined, but this county and the Scilly Isles, nine leagues distant from it to the west, were

though not individually large, the ancient and present quantities are high. Between Helstone and Marazion are the tin parishes of Sithney, Breague, Germo, &c. &c.

Immediately beyond Penzance is a tin mine worked under the sea. The shaft through which the miners go down to work, is situate nearly one hundred yards below high water mark. During the greater part of the flood and ebb tides if the works were to give way they would be exposed to inevitable destruction. Further westward from Penzance there are only small scattered mines until you come to St. Just, in which stands Cape Cornwall, one of the western promontories. In this there are several mines, the ancient and present produce of which is very considerable. North and north-east of Penzance to St. Ive's Bay are many mines, and generally much tin, but not at present so productive as of late years; from hence there is little until you reach St. Agnes again.

The above may be considered as a general view of the tin mines in the county. It is also necessary to mention the Stream Works, by which is meant the operation of washing the soil in the valleys, which is found to contain tin in the form of small particles or grains, supposed to be the detritus or abraisions from the greater lodes, either at the first formation of the earth, or subsequent revolutions.

These are principally in the parishes of Lanlivery, Luxilvan, St. Blazy, St. Austle, St. Mevan, St. Stephen's, St. Columb, St. Enoden and Ladbrook, east and north-east of Truro from five to twenty miles, The principal stream mine in the county is at Carnon, about half way between Truro and Penrhyn. West of this there are few stream mines.

All tin ores are brought into metal *in the county*, in blocks, of from two hundred and three quarters to three hundred and three quarters each.

The annual produce of tin for seven years, from 1786 to 1792, both inclusive, was about 22000 blocks, amounting nearly to £10 10s. per block, exclusive of duties, in the whole affording a produce of £330000.

From the steam ore is produced what is called Grain Tin, amounting to 5 or 600 blocks per quarter, and sometimes more. The superior price of this tin above the common tin at different times has been from four to twelve shillings per cwt.

traded to for tin by the Phœnician colonies of Spain, several hundred years before Christ. The Grecians and Romans al

Native gold has been found in some stream works, and also, but more minutely blended, in some mines of tin.

Of the *Copper Mines*, I shall enumerate the principal ones. In Gwenap, two to three miles south of Redruth, and from seven to eight or nine miles south west from Truro are the Consolidated Mines, United Mines, Poldice, Huel Unity, Huel Jewell, Tresavan, with some of less note.

In Redruth, and its vicinity North Downs, a consolidation of various old mines, in which the adventurers have sunk to this time much beyond £80000, with small prospect of its being returned. In this neighbourhood are some smaller mines.

In the parish of Illogan there is Cook's Kitchen, in the land of Sir Francis Basset, the most profitable mine in the county. During the eight years preceding 1794 it produced, after paying the costs, a clear profit of £80000, and is likely to be lasting. Near this are the mines of Tincroft, Cherry Garden, and some others. In Camborne, a little to the west of these, Straypink, Huel Gons, Camborne Vean, &c. In Gwinear, still west, are Hueland, Prince George, Huel Carpenter, &c. South from these in Crowan, Huel Treasury, Crowan, and Oatfield, &c. From these a few miles westward are others, as Huel Leeds, Retallack, Stalamonin, &c.

To these if we add Huel Musick, Huel Rock, &c. in St. Agnes, inconsiderable, Gunmies Lake mine near Hengston Down, in the eastern part of the county, yielding about 20 tons of ore per month, I believe the list will comprehend all that are worth mentioning of the productive copper mines at present worked in the county.

The produce of the whole of the copper mines amounts to about 40000 tons of ore, yielding on an average about 11¼ in the hundred, and consequently producing about 4700 tons of copper. The greater part of the copper ores are sent out of the county to be smelted, and the price is very variable; but taking the ore at £8 per ton, the produce of the copper mines will amount annually to about £320000.

There are several old mines now unwrought, and which seem to carry a probability of being at some future period renewed, but it is necessary to observe, that many of the present are become so deep and expensive that they cannot be expected to continue many years; and that it is likely the setting on of those supposed worth being renewed, may

soon as they applied themselves to marine expeditions, studiously insinuated themselves into the same traffick.

not take place until the present deepest and most expensive are given up.

There are also some *Lead Mines* in different parts of the county; but they are not much worked at present, nor is their produce great; although the ores in general, I am informed, produce a pretty considerable proportion of silver. The principal are Huel Pool, and Huel Rose, near Helstone. A few small ones on the Bristol Channel, in Perran Cubert, &c. and on the same coast, north-east of Padstow, in St. Minver, St. Cue and Endilion, in which last parish was also the most considerable mine of antimony which this county has produced.

Of *Iron Ore* there is abundance in many parts of the county. Many tons have indeed been lately sent to Wales, which the proprietors say is so rich, that they have not been able to find out a proper flux for it. Probably the contents of the Ore they have received have not been sufficiently investigated.

It is difficult to arrive at any very accurate estimate of the number of people employed in the Mines of Cornwall, some stating the number of men as high as 22000, others not more than 8 or 9000. Including the Streamers who are a distinct body from the Miners, the number of men, women and children employed in raising the ore, washing, stamping and carrying it, amount to about 16000. These men have better wages than any other labourers in England. They marry young and have large families. In a narrow slip, of barren country, where the purposes of Agriculture, would not employ above a few thousand people, the mines alone support a population of from between 50 and 60000, exclusive of the artizans, tradesmen, and merchants in the towns of St. Austle, Truro, Penrhyn, Falmouth, Redruth, Penzance, &c.

To this must be added the number of Seamen carrying and recarrying the produce of the mines, the coals, hemp, powder, timber, iron, tallow for candles, grain, flour, and the various other supplies to the mines, which altogether constitute the mining business a trade of great national importance.

Mr. Fraser concludes with saying, that a very full account of the mines will be soon published in a new edition of Pryces "Mineralogia Cornubiensis" by Mr. Bunnellack who has had near fifty years experience in all the branches of mining, and will no doubt give much interesting information.

[This work not having been yet published, and the original edition very

Some tin was formerly found in Gallicia and Lusitania, but this seems to have been little in quantity, in an arenaceous state, with a few shodes or single separate stones intermixed.

To Cornwall therefore the commerce for tin principally tended, and here solely continued till about the middle of the thirteenth century of the christian æra, when a tinner of this county being disobliged by Richard, Earl of Cornwall, and King of the Romans, went into Germany, found the same metal, and taught the Saxons how to distinguish, search for, and dress their tin; and in Saxony, and some other places, there were at the time Dr. Borlase wrote, such workings as supplied some of those inland parts, but the quantity was small, and the expense of raising it and carrying it by land great. On the coast of Malabar some tin was discovered and brought into Europe. Alonza Barba tells us, that, in the Spanish West Indies, tin is discovered in several places, but the working of it is neglected, because of the neighbourhood of richer metals; but the tin of Cornwall is superior in quantity and quality, and facility of exportation to that of all the rest of the world.

Tin is found either collected and fixed, or loose and detached. In the first case it is either accumulated in a lode, or in a floor, that is, a horizontal layer of ore, or it is interspersed in grains and bunches in the natural rock. In the second and more dipersed state, it is found either in single separate stones, called shodes, or in a continued course of such stones, called the Beuheyl, or *Living Stream*, that is a course of stones impregnated with tin; or lastly, it is found in an arenaceous pulverized state.

scarce, a person well versed in Mining would do the Public an acceptable service in undertaking to republish Mr. Pryce's book. Mr. Bunnellack is probably dead since the above was written.]

Tin is also found among the slime and sands of rivers, and of the sea-shore. This was probably the first position in which tin was discovered; for בדל in the Chaldee signifies slime, mud, or dirt; and when the Phœnicians came here, and saw this metal in its slimy bed, they called it *The Mud*, by way of eminence, and thence has the name Tin, in Cornu-British *Stean*, in Latin *Stannum*, proceeded, and is still continued.

Five towns are appointed in the most convenient parts of the county for tinners to bring their tin to every quarter of a year to be coined. These towns are Liskeard, Lostwithiel, Truro, Helston, and Penzance, which last was added to the four ancient towns, in the time of Charles II. for the conveniency of the western tinners. In the time of Henry VIII there were but two coinages in a year, viz. at Midsummer and Michaelmas, but two more were added at Christmas and Lady Day, for the conveniency of the tinners, for which they pay an acknowledgement, called Post Groats, of four pence for every hundred of white tin, then coined. When the tin is brought to the coinage town, the officers appointed by the Duke of Cornwall assay it, by taking off a piece of one of the under corners of about a pound weight, partly by cutting and partly by breaking; and, if well purified, stamp the face of the block with the impression of the seal of the Duchy, which stamp is a permission for the owner to sell, and at the same time an assurance, that the tin so marked, has been purposely examined and found merchantable. The stamping of this impression by a hammer, in like manner as was anciently done to money to make it current, is called coining the tin. Every hundred of white tin so coined, pays to the Duke of Cornwall the sum of four shillings before the property can be disposed of, and this makes up a considerable annual revenue.

The Stannary Court, or Parliament of Tinners, was constituted by a charter of King Henry VII, in which he also confirmed all the former privileges enjoyed by the tinners. By this charter it was declared that no law, relating to the tinners should be enacted without the consent of twenty-four Gentlemen Tinners, six to be chosen by a Mayor and Council in each of the Stannary divisions. This charter was confirmed by Queen Elizabeth in the 20th year of her reign, and it being found inconvenient that the consent of the whole twenty-four should be required, it is declared at the meeting of every convocation or parliament of tinners that the consent of sixteen Stannators shall be sufficient to enact any law. Accordingly when more than ordinary difficulties occur, and either new laws for the better direction of the tinners and their affairs, or a more explicit declaration and inforcement of the old ones become necessary, the Lord Warden, by commission from the Duke of Cornwall, or from the Crown if there be no Duke, issues his precept to the four principal towns of the Stannary districts, viz. Launceston for Fawy-moor; Lostwithiel for Black-moor; Truro, for Trewarnheyl; and Helston, for Penwith. Each town chooses six members, and the twenty-four so chosen, called Stannators, constitute the Parliament of Tinners.

In the year 1674, some terms and claims, insisted upon by the Crown, meeting with great opposition, the Stannators being under difficulties, named to the then Vice Warden six persons for each Stannary, and desired they might be summoned by the Vice Warden to meet and consult with that convocation. Since that time it is usual, but not necessary, for every Stannator to name an assistant, and the twenty-four assistants are a kind of standing council, and assemble in a different apartment, and are at hand to inform their principals of calculations, difficulties,

and the state of things among the lower class of tinners, such as the Stannators could not otherwise be so well acquainted with.

The Stannators for the more orderly dispatch of business choose their Speaker, and present him to the Lord Warden to be approved. Whatever is enacted by this body of tinners, must be signed by the Stannators, the Lord Warden, (or his deputy the Vice Warden who presides in his absence) and afterwards either by the Duke of Cornwall, or when there is no Duke by the Sovereign. When thus passed an enactment of the Parliament of Tinners has all the authority with regard to tin affairs, that an act of the Legislature of the whole kingdom has in other business.

[I think it proper in this place to correct an error which Dr. Borlase has fallen into in respect of the title of Duke of Cornwall: he says "that the eldest son of the King is Duke of Cornwall without grant or investiture; but if this son dies, and leaves children, his eldest son *cannot be Duke of Cornwall* WITHOUT GRANT, but the title remains in the Crown."

The fact is, the title is in the King's *eldest son* ONLY, he being Duke of Cornwall as soon as he is born, if his father be then King of England; but if not he is Duke of Cornwall *eo instante* that his father is King of England. And it is not in the power of the Crown to do away this right without an act of the Legislature.]

The author having concluded his account of the tin mines proceeds to mention the Iron Works in Cornwall. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth there were no Iron Mines, it is said, in all England, except in Gloucestershire, and those not discovered many years before; but this was not for want of iron, neither could the discovery of these mines be the first, for we have undoubted proofs that the Romans wrought iron mines in England. There are many iron lodes in Cornwall found in working for tin, but not

one that the author ever knew of that was worked to effect, although in some of them the ore is very rich and near the surface.

With that useful metal Copper, Cornwall has for some ages been reckoned to have been plentifully stocked, but it never produced any considerable profit to the owners till the beginning of the last century. In the year 1757, the mine called the Huel Virgin, in the parish of Gwenap, in the month of July and August threw up Copper in the first fortnight's working that sold for £5700, and in the next three weeks and two days as much as sold for £9600. To raise the first mentioned quantity it cost the adventurers no more than £100, and for the second a small sum more in proportion to the quantity raised.

It is reported that Edward I. and Edward III. reaped considerable benefit from the silver found in these parts, since which several gentlemen have searched for the same metal at several times, but without success; and in the sixteenth century, one Mr. Burchard Craneigh, a German, seems to have had the direction of some mines carried on to raise this valuable metal. Silver found in Cornwall, by itself, unmixed, and free from tin, copper, or lead, the author says he never saw but once, and that was found native, about the size of a walnut, in Huel Cock, a copper work in the parish of St. Just.

Lead and tin were anciently reckoned only two different states of the same metal. Tin was called *Plumbum Album*, and esteemed the purest; and what we call Lead was the *Plumbum Nigrum*. Several lead mines have been anciently and lately worked in Cornwall; and in many places it is discovered among other metals, but in too small quantities to yield much profit. The veins of lead in this county generally run east and west, but are not large in dimensions, nor so lasting as the veins of this metal in some parts of Wales, in Derbyshire, and other parts of

England, and seldom or never yield much lead, excepting when they are crossed by other lodes, and then they make what the miners call a Bunch or bank of ore, just in the place where the fissures intersect. Though the general course of the lead veins be, as has been already mentioned, east and west, yet, the widest and richest lodes of this metal in Cornwall are observed to run north and south.

It has been questioned whether there was ever any gold worth notice in Britain, and Cicero says, that according to his information, there was neither gold nor silver in Britain; but Strabo and Tacitus, who must have had better information, confess both, and the latter intimates, that these precious metals were the Roman motives to conquer Britain. Carew, in his Survey of this County informs us, that some little quantities of gold were found in his time, but very inconsiderable in value, and Mr. Scawen who wrote about the middle of the seventeenth century, says, that "Gold has been made out of the Cornish Tin Works." Mr. Boyle, (Phil. Trans. No. XIX.) observes that "he had by him some fine gold, which never endured the fire, taken out of tin ore," most likely from Cornwall; for Sir Humphrey Mackworth, in the Preface to his "Curiosities of England" says, "the tinners of Cornwall do now frequently find little quantities of gold and silver among the tin ore, and Queen Anne in 1702 granted a patent to Mr. Robert Lydall of Truro, for separating gold and silver from tin, by precipitation in a reverbatory furnace, by some peculiar fluxes."

In the year 1753 some persons of the parish of St. Stephen's Branel, streaming for tin in the parish of Creed, found among the tin as much gold as when separated and melted weighed an ounce. The largest piece of gold found in Cornwall was in the possession of the late William Lemon of Carclew, Esq.; it weighed fifteen penny-weights sixteen

grains, and was brought to him in September, 1756, having been found in the parish of Creed.

The six following chapters, from the twentieth to the twenty-fifth, treat of the Natural History of this county in the Vegetable and Animal Kingdoms. The twenty-sixth chapter, treats of the Inhabitants, their customs, pastimes, festivals, manners, language, tenures, &c. The author here gives an account of the plays or interludes, the subjects of which were taken from Scripture, and performed in the Cornish tongue, in places called *Rounds*, which were a kind of amphitheatre, with benches either of stone or turf. The design of these plays was the instructing of the common people in the meaning and excellency of the Holy Scriptures, which it must be owned was executed in a coarse and rude manner.

There are two manuscripts in the Bodleian Library which contain some Interludes, or as the author calls them *Ordinalia*. The first, in parchment written in the fifteenth century, exhibits three *Ordinalia;* the first treats of the Creation of the World, the second of the Passion of our Lord Jesus Christ, the third of the Resurrection. The other manuscript is on paper, written by William Jordan, in the year 1611. This has only one *Ordinale,* of the Creation of the World and the Deluge. There is a third book written in Cornish, on vellum, which Mr. Edward Lhuyd, late Keeper of the Museum at Oxford, received from John Anstis. *Esq.* Garter King at Arms. It treats of the PASSION in metre, but not in dramatic dialogue, and is intitled Mount Calvary

The poetry is the least exceptionable part of these interludes. A person called the *Ordinary* was the chief Manager; every thing was done as he prescribed, and spoken as he prompted. The persons of the drama are numerous being in the first *Ordinale* of the Creation no less than fifty-six in number; in the second sixty-two; and in the third

sixty. Princes, Patriarchs, Saints, Angels, (good and bad) and even the persons of the EVER BLESSED TRINITY are introduced. Unity of time, action, and place, is not at all attended to; the first mentioned play runs through a space of time from the Creation to King Solomon's building the Temple, and incongruously ordaining a bishop to keep it. It takes in also the fabulous legend of the martyrdom of Maximilla, in which part the actors are a Bishop, a Crosier-bearer, a Messenger, four Tormentors, the Martyr, Gebal, and Amalek. The Bishop gives to the Tormentors for putting the Martyr to death, Behethlan, Bosaneth, and all Chenary, three places in Cornwall. King Solomon speaks the Epilogue. The audience, with a strict charge to appear early on the morrow, in order to see "The Passion" acted, is dismissed in these words, translated into English,

"In the name of the Father,
Ye minstrels holy,
Tune your pipes,
And let every one go to his home."

This may serve to give a general notion of these Interludes, which were all translated into English by the late Mr. John Keigwyn of Mousehole, at the desire of the late Sir Jonathan Trelawney, Bart. Bishop of Winchester, in a literal manner, for the better understanding the language, though to the disadvantage of the poet and his language too. The best composition now extant in the Cornish tongue, is that called Mount Calvary, which is not dramatic but narrative, and more solemn; the incidents with few exceptions, are all taken from the Gospel history of the Passion, and the circumstances of distress and suffering very affecting.

The places were these plays were acted were called *Rounds*, and were properly an amphitheatre, having benches either of stone or turf. The author has given the plan of a very large and regular one, in the parish of Piran-sand,

called Piran Round. This is a curious and regular work, and is formed with the exactness of a fortification; but the visible benches within, the pit, the trench, and cavity, and the foss having no esplanade beyond it, determine it in its present figure to the uses of an amphitheatre.

These interludes obtained not only in Cornwall but elsewhere, and lasted sometimes more than one day, and were attended not only by the vulgar, but by people of the highest condition, and were remembered says Bishop Nicolson (in the year 1700) by the last generation.

The Cornish tongue is a dialect of that language which, till the Saxons came in, was common to all Britain, and more anciently to Ireland and Gaul; but the inhabitants of this island being dispersed before those conquerors, and driven into Wales and Cornwall, and thence into Bretagne in France, the same language, for want of more frequent intercourse, became differently pronounced, spoken, and written, and in different degrees mixed with different languages; hence came different dialects, one called the Welsh, the other the Cornish, the last the Armorican. The radicals are so much alike in all, that they are known and admitted by the inhabitants of either country; but their Grammar has so varied, that they cannot converse. The Cornish is reckoned more pleasing in sound, because less guttural than the Welsh, and indeed than the other dialects.

The most material singularities in this language are that the substantive is placed generally before the adjective; the preposition comes sometimes after the case governed; the nominative and governed case, and pronouns, are oftentimes incorporated with the verb; letters are changed in the beginning, middle, or end, of a word or syllable; some omitted, some inserted, and of several words one is compounded, as in the Greek, for the sake of brevity, sound, and expression. There was nothing printed in this language

till the learned Lhuyd published his Cornish Grammar. The manuscripts in the Bodleian Library, have been already mentioned, to which may be added, that in the Cottonian Library, there is a Cornish Vocabulary. There are also several proverbs still remaining in the ancient Cornish, all savouring of truth, some of pointed wit, some of deep wisdom.

This language was spoken so generally in Cornwall down to the reign of King Henry VIII, that Dr. John Moreman, Vicar of Menhynnet, in the latter part of that King's time, is said to be the first who taught his parishioners the Lords Prayer, Creed, and Ten Commandments in the English tongue. When the Liturgy at the Reformation was appointed by authority to take place of the Mass, the Cornish people desired that it should be in the English language, being apprehensive that it might be injoined them in their mother tongue, as it was with regard to the Welsh. By this means, and the gentry mixing gradually with the English, the Cornish language lost ground in proportion as it lay nearer to Devon. In the parish of Pheoke it resisted the scythe of time so long, that about the year 1640, Mr. William Jackman, then vicar thereof, was obliged to administer the Sacrament to the Communicants in the Cornish, because the aged people did not understand the English tongue. After the Restoration we find the Cornish surviving only in the more western parts, where the Rev. Mr. F. Robinson, Rector of Landawidnek, was the last, who, not long before the year 1678, preached a sermon in the Cornish language only. About the year 1710 it was generally spoken in the parishes of Paul and St. Just; the fishermen and market women in the former, and the tinners in the latter, conversing one with the other for the most part in the Cornish tongue.

In 1700 Lhuyd, beforementioned, to acquaint himself

with the Natural History and Monuments, but principally with the language, in order to perfect his Archæologia, came into Cornwall, and by the hints which he collected, and the especial assistance of Mr. John Keigwyn, a gentleman well versed in the learned languages, as well as his own, composed his Cornish Grammar. This he afterwards published in 1707, and being by that time thoroughly acquainted, with the other dialects of the British tongue, was able to correct the errors of the modern Cornish, who in many particulars, had greatly degenerated from the orthography of their forefathers, and wanted a reformer of such capacity, to chasten and reduce their speech to the true radical original elements. His Grammar will preserve the rudiments of this language as long as his works remain, which will be as long as any regard for etymol ogy and the ancient history of these kingdoms subsists. It lays a foundation also for correcting the manuscripts we have in this tongue, and by diligently examining, collating, and making proper extracts from the clearest parts of them, for perfecting a Cornu-English and an Anglo-Cornish Vocabulary.

This language is now altogether ceased, and when Dr. Borlase wrote, it was not spoken any where in conversation.

The twenty-seventh chapter, which is omitted in the Table of Contents, contains an Account of the Antiquities that have been found in Cornwall since the year 1753. This chapter may be considered as an Addenda to the former work of the same author, on the antiquities of Cornwall, and ought to have been incorporated into the second edition of that volume.

A List of the Plates in Borlase's Natural History of Cornwall.

1. Map of the County, p. 1.
2. View of the Port and part of the Boroughs of East and West Looe, presented by James Butler, Esq. p. 40.
3. North View of Wadebridge, presented by John Molesworth, Esq. p. 46.
4. East view of Place, near Padstow, presented by Humphrey Prideaux, Esq. W. B. delin. and J. G. Sculp. p. 51.
5. East View of Keneggy in Mounts Bay, presented by the Hon. John Harris, p. 55.
6. South View of Trelowarren, presented by Sir Richa Vyvyan, Bart. p. 86.
7. View of Enys House, presented by John Enys, Esq. p. 88.
8. South View of Nanswhydn House, presented by Mrs. Jane Hoblyn. W. B. delin. J. G. sculp. p. 90.
9. View of Anthony House, presented by Francis Buller, Esq. p. 92.
10. East View of Tehidy, presented by Francis Basset, Esq. p. 94.
11. South View of Carclew House, presented by William Lemon, Esq. W. B. delin. J. G. sculp. p. 96.
12. View of Godolphin House, presented by the Earl of Godolphin, p. 99.
13. Plate containing Thirty-five Specimens of Cristallized Quartz, found in Cornwall, presented by Mrs. Grace Percival of Pendarves, p. 119.
14. West View of Pendarves House, presented by Samuel Percival, Esq. p. 122.
15. 16. Two Plates containing 64 Specimens of Figured Mundics found in Cornwall, presented by Mrs. Mary Basset of Haldane, Devon. p. 137, 141.

17. Examples of the Declination and Dipping of Strata, Lodes, &c. p. 149.
18. Section of the Pool Mine, in the parish of Illogan, p. 169.
19. Engines for raising Water, Tin Stamping Mills, View of Pornanvon Cove in the Parish of St. Just, p. 172.
20. Plate of 37 Specimens of Tin, &c.—The American Aloe in blossom; presented by Dr. Lyttelton, Dean of Exeter, p. 186.
21. Plate containing 26 Varieties of Copper, &c. found in Cornwall, presented by Dr. Lavington, Bihop of Exeter, p. 200.
22. West View of Clowance, presented by Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart. p. 219.
23. South-east View of Trewithen, presented by Thomas Hawkins, Esq. p. 228.
24. Specimens of Corals and Coralloids—Figure of the Cornish Chough and other Birds—View of the Pyramid at Arwinek, p. 239.
25. Thirty Specimens of Sea Insects, p. 254.
26. Thirteen Specimens of Fish found in the Cornish Seas, p. 263.
27. The Dolphin, Porpoise, Frog Fish, Turtle, Fossil Horn, &c. p. 264.
28. Variety of Cornish Shells and Reptiles, presented by William Oliver of Bath, M. D. p. 276.
29. Plan of Piran-Round—Figure of the Storm Finch or Petterel—Sibthorpia Cornubiensis,—and 5 Coins, presented by Christopher Hawkins, Esq. p. 298.

I. THE SURVEY OF CORNWALL. By RICHARD CAREW, of Antonie, Esq. London, 1602.

II. THE SURVEY OF CORNWALL. And an Epistle concerning the Excellencies of the English Tongue. Now first Published from the Manuscript. By RICHARD CAREW, of Antonie, Esq. With the Life of the Author By H. C. Esq. (Hugh Carew) London, 1723.

III. The Same, 1769.

The History and Monuments of the County of Cornwall are here faintly touched by a person, who, if the infancy of those studies at the time he wrote, had afforded him light and materials, was extremely capable of describing them. After the author published his work in the year 1602, in quarto, he intended to have printed a new edition for the purpose of correcting the errors of the press. This appears from a letter he addressed in 1606 to Camden, in which he solicits him to send a copy of what Mr. (afterwards Sir John) Doderidge had written concerning the Duchy of Cornwall, which, however, was not published till the year 1630. In this letter he says, that "the first publishing of my *Survey* was voluntary; the second which I now purpose, is of necessity, not so much for the enlarging it, as the correcting mine and the printer's oversights. —I imagine that I may cull out of Master Solicitor's Garden" (Doderidge was then Solicitor General) "many flowers to adorn this other edition; and if I wist where to find Mr. Norden I would also fain have his Map of our Shire; for perfecting of which he took a journey into these parts." The author, did not however, publish a second edition of his book, though he lived fourteen years after he wrote the above-mentioned letter. He died on the 6th of November 1620.

It was reprinted in the same size in 1723, above 120 years after, but with no other addition than the Epistle mentioned in the title page as above, and the Life of the Author, by Hugh Carew, Esq. which latter Ames says was drawn up from materials collected by Oldys. This edition was reprinted in the year 1769, by a Cornish Bookseller, without any addition whatever, except a List of Subscribers.

Mr. Thomas Rawlinson had a copy of the first edition with arms tricked by Burton the Leicestershire Antiquary; it was formerly the property of Chiswell the Bookseller, who intended a new edition of it. In the beginning of the last century, this work was expected with large continuations to his own time, by Mr. Killigrew of Somerset House, who long laboured to illustrate the history and antiquities of his native county. Large assistance might have been afforded from many curious manuscript collections, particularly of inscriptions, from the late Mr. Anstis's library.

The author drew up this work for his private satisfaction and entertainment, and was afterwards prevailed upon by his friends to publish it. Previously to this he says, that "he had caused certaine written copies to be given to some of his friends." Camden who was an excellent judge of these things, in the first edition of his Britannia, printed in the year 1586, thus mentions it at the end of his Account of Cornwall. "But these matters will be laid open more distinctly and fully by Richard Carew of Antonie, a person not less eminent for his honourable ancestors, than his own virtue and learning, who is writing a description of this county, not in little, but at large." And in the sixth edition of the same work, printed in 1607, acknowledges at the conclusion of his Account of Cornwall, that Mr. Carew's book "had been his chief guide through it."

In the Dedication of his work to Sir Walter Raleigh,

Lord Warden of the Stannaries, he observes, that "this mine ill-husbanded Survey, long since begun, a great while discontinued, lately reviewed, and now hastily finished appealeth to your Lordship's direction whether it should passe; to your correction if it doe passe; and to your protection, when it is passed."

After the Dedication there is a short Address to the Reader, followed by a few stanzas of four lines each, entitled "The Prosopopæia to the book."

The Survey is divided into two books. The first book contains a general description of the county, its boundaries, climate and productions; the author then treats of the husbandry of the Cornish Farmers, the various animals found in Cornwall, and the different sorts of fish taken in the Cornish seas and rivers. He then gives a List of the Knights fees in Cornwall and their holders in the third year of King Henry the Fourth, with several other records of the like nature.

The second book contains a topographical and historical account of the towns and remarkabe places and persons in Cornwall, at the conclusion of which there is a Table of the Contents of each book, contained in four leaves.

The Epistle concerning the excellencies of the English tongue follows this table in the second and third editions. It is contained in 13 pages numbered distinctly from the Survey.

The leaves of the original work are numbered from 1 to 159, making 318 pages.

PUBLIC RECORDS.

An Account of the Records in the Treasury of the Court of the Receipt of the Exchequer, preserved in the ancient Chapter House of the Abbey of Westminster. By the Right Hon. GEORGE ROSE, *M. P. Keeper of the said Records.*

[Concluded from p. 237.]

In order to render the Records more useful to the public, it appears in the first place to be desirable that all those of the same nature, and within the same period, should be in one repository; it may therefore, perhaps, be advisable to remove to the Tower, the Rolls of Parliament and the Patent Rolls.

To the Court of Exchequer, the Pipe Roll.

To the Rolls Chapel, the Signs Manuel.

To the Office of the Duchy of Cornwall, the Covenants respecting the Tin Works, and the Books respecting the Duchy Office.

And that there should be brought into the Office of this Repository,

From the Tower, the Assize Rolls, and the Proceedings respecting Forests; and the early Rolls of the Curia Regis if there are any.

From the Common Pleas Treasury, the few Rolls there of the reign of Henry VII.

From the Petty Bag, the Forest Proceedings.

If there were among the Scotsh Papers any Records that belong particularly to that part of the United Kingdom, Mr. Rose submits the propriety of their being sent thither.

There was for a long time a prevailing opinion, that most of the Scotsh Records were removed from Edinburgh to Westminster, by King Edward I, and that they were de-

posited in this Repository; but that idea is now exploded; and there is certainly no trace of any such manuscripts ever having been here.

Mr. Rose observes, that so far as relates to making the Records in his custody of more use, he suggests to the Commissioners the propriety of printing some of those which are most likely to be serviceable in illustrating the Law and the History of the Country.

The advantage which has been derived from printing the Rolls of Parliament is manifest; they have been resorted to within these few years on great and weighty occasions, by both houses, with material advantage to the subjects of enquiry. If these had been published two centuries ago, many mistakes would have been avoided, and much misrepresentation and concealment would have been prevented.

A considerable number of Treatises were written in the middle and latter end of the seventeenth century, and a few in the beginning of the last, respecting the periods at which the Commons asserted that independence which it is so material to the security and happiness of the country they should possess, and obtained the share in the Legislature they now enjoy; but the writers on both sides,* eager

* Several of these were men remarkable for their talents and learning: among whom were Petyt, Tyrrel, Sir Robert Filmer, Dr. Brady, Prynne, Rymer, &c. &c.

Petyt and Prynne were Keepers of the Records in the Tower; and Rymer, who was the King's Historiographer, had a warrant not only to search the Records in every office in the Kingdom, but to make copies of such as he should select for publication. How diligent he was in using this authority is evident from the invaluable collection of Records, &c. published by him, and from a large collection of others in manuscript now in the Museum.

Petyt makes a direct charge, and not unfounded, against Prynne, for an intended omission of a reference to the Rolls of Parliament

in the maintenance of the cause they espoused, and taking advantage of the little means the public had of knowing what was contained in the early Rolls of Parliament and other ancient Records, suppressed from partiality and interested zeal, much of the information themselves possessed, which rendered of little use to the public an inquiry that might otherwise have been attended with considerable advantage.

It might be supposed indeed, that when men so remarkable for diligence and learning as Prynne and Petyt, (who, as it has been already observed, were both Keepers of the Records in the Tower, among which are most of the Rolls of Parliament, and all the Claus Rolls) took opposite sides in the controversy, about the time when the Commons first formed a part of the Legislature, whatever could have made for or against either side of the question would have been produced. And yet with all their opportunities and their eagerness for research, those who have attentively looked through the Rolls of Parliament, will find amongst

(2 Hen. V. p. 2. No. 10.) in the abridgment of the Rolls made by Sir Robert Cotton, and printed by Prynne.

Even Sir Robert Atkyns, a man eminently distinguished for his integrity and his learning, as well as for his deep researches into the ancient History of Parliament, who had been a Judge of the Common Pleas, and was afterwards Chief Baron of the Exchequer and Speaker of the House of Lords, in his learned and elaborate argument in the year 1680, in the case of an information by the Attorney General against Williams, Speaker of the House of Commons, in asserting the Antiquity of that House, fell into some mistakes from not having resorted to the original records. He states, and insists much on it, that the Speaker of the House of Commons, 51 Edward III. Sir Thomas Hungerford, was Speaker of the Parliament: Whereas the words in the Record are, "Monsieur Thomas de Hungerford, Chivaler, q'i avoit les Paroles pur les Communes d'Engleterre." Rot. Parl. vol. ii, p. 374. a.—The 1st of Richard II. The Speaker, Sir Robert says again, was termed the Speaker of the Parliament: The words in the Record, are Monsr,

them much matter of importance respecting the questions those writers discussed at different periods, to which neither of them referred, either in support of his own, or in contradiction to his opponent's argument. Rymer was equally zealous in supporting the side he took, in the beginning of the last century. Any thing therefore having been brought to light by the publication of the Rolls, which appears to have escaped the industry and search of such men, is a strong proof of the utility of the measure proposed.

As early as the 46th of Edward III, a statute was made, ordaining that all persons should be entitled to search for, and have exemplifications of Records, as well such as proved contrary to the interest of the King, as such as were favourable to it.

Great and eminent men, however, not more distinguished by their high stations, than for their talents and industry, stated opinions (some on points of magnitude) in the pursuit of mere legal investigations, different from those which are probably entertained by such as have carefully perused the Parliamentary Records lately printed.

If it should be thought necessary to state any particular instances, it would be sufficient to mention two opinions of Lord Coke's.

The first, that the Lords and Commons sat together late in the reign of Edward III.* and till the Commons had a

Pere de la Mere Chivaler q'avoit les Paroles de Par la Commune." vol. 3. p. 5. 6.

The same with respect to Sir John Bussey, 20 Richard II. The words in the Record are "les Communes presenterent Monsr. John Bussey pur leur Parlour." p. 338. a.—339. b.

* Some reliance was placed by his Lordship on the Treatise "de Modo tenendi Parliamentum;" the authority of which, if not entirely destroyed by Prynne, will not at least in future have much weight.—Prynne's Animadversions on 4 Inst. p. 1, to p. 8. and p. 331.

perpetual Speaker. The contrary of which it is thought is now evident from the Rolls of Parliament.

Mr. Rose observes that it does not appear from any Records that he has met with, that the two houses ever sat for deliberation in the same assembly, from the time the Commons were regularly summoned in their representative capacity to Parliament.*

* I have certainly not been able to find in the Records the slightest foundation for an opinion that there was any election of representatives of the Commons earlier than the 49th of Henry III, except in the entry respecting the Borough of St. Albans, so often referred to by different writers; see Rot. Parl. vol. 1. p. 327. b. the three instances mentioned by Whitelock in the reigns of John and Henry III. do not appear to apply to such election. It is, however, evident that those at least who held in capite of the King were a necessary part of the Great Council as early as King John's time, when aids and Escuage were to be granted to the sovereign, from the following passage, in the great charter of that King, June 15th, in the 17th year of his reign, which is copied from the Red Book in the Exchequer. After confirming the rights of the City of London, of other cities and towns, and of the Cinque Ports, &c. "Et ad habendum Commune Concilium Regni de auxilio assidendo aliter quam in tribus Casibus prædictis vel de Scutagio assidendo Summoneri faciemus Archiepiscopos, Episcopos, Abbates, Comites et Majores Barones sigillatim per Literas nostras. Et pretarea faciemus summoneri in generali per Vicecomites et Baleivos nostros omnes illos qui de nobis tenent in Capite ad certum diem scilicet et terminum 40 dierum ad minus et ad certum locum et in omnibus Literis illius summonitionis Causam summonitionis exprimemus. Et sic facta summonitione ad diem assignatum procedat secundum Concilium illorum qui presentes fuerint quamvis non omnes summoniti venerint." Fol. 234.—The clause here quoted is not in the Great Charter of Henry III, which is also entered in the Red Book of the Exchequer.

In Scotland the system of Representation was not adopted till the reign of James I, of that kingdom in 1427. By an act of that year it was enacted, "the King with consent of the hail Councell generallie hes statute and ordained that the small Barronnes and free Tennantes neid not to cum to Parliaments nor general Councels swa that of ilk Schirefdome there be send chosen at the head Court of the Schirefdome

On the contrary, so early as the 18th of Edward I. (Rot. Parl. vol. i. p, 25. a. the earliest Roll extant) there is a Grant* to the King for the marriage of his eldest daughter, by several Peers named, "et cæteri Magnates et Proceres tunc in Parliamento existentes, pro se et Communitate totius Regni Angliæ quantum in ipsis est."

In the 19th of Edward II. (p. 351. a.) a Grant to the King for his war with Scotland, by the Citizens, Burgesses, and Knights for Counties, of a fifteenth of the moveables of the Citizens, Burgesses and Men of the Counties, Cities, and Towns.

In the 14th of Edward II. (p. 371.) complaint was made by the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses, of Felonies for which they besought a remedy: and the Record concludes "Et Concordatum est per Dominum Regem de Consilio Prelatorum, Comitum, Baronum, et aliorum Peritorum, in dicto Parliamento existentium quod," &c.

The Entries in the 6th of Edward III, (to the Parliament Rolls of which year Lord Coke particularly refers for proof of the Lords and Commons then sitting together) which appear to bear on the point in question, are in vol. ii. p. 66. At the first meeting at Westminster, the Prelates by themselves, and the Knights for Counties by themselves, deliberated on the business opened to them at the beginning of the Parliament, and answered by advising the King not to go to Ireland to quell the rebellion there in person: And in the third meeting in that year, at York,

twa or mair wise men after the largenes of the Schirefdome, &c." Scotsh Acts printed in 1682, p, 30. In Scotland the Lords and Commons unquestionably sat in the same house till the Union of the two Kingdoms, and the Commissioner who represented the Sovereign, debated with them from the throne, although he had the power (which he sometimes used) of adjourning the assembly when he pleased.

* This was only a grant of forty shillings for every Knight's Fee.—See Rot. Parl. vol. ii. p. 112. a. hereinafter referred to 14 Edward III.

when a statement was made by Geffrie le Scrup, in the presence of the King, and "de touz les Grantz en plein Parlement." And afterwards it was agreed by the King and the whole in full Parliament, that certain Bishops and Peers named, should meet on the business in discussion by themselves, the other Prelates, Earls, and Barons, and the Proxies by themselves; and the Knights of the Shires and Commons by themselves. The business was discussed accordingly during some days; after which the Commons had leave to return to their Country, and the Prelates, Earls, and Barons, were to remain till the day following.

In the 13th of Edward III, (vol. ii. p. 104) a Grant was made to the King, "par les Grauntz," of a tenth of the grain of their Demesne Lands, and of their Fleeces, with certain reservations. The Commons, however, after representing their having heard the statement of the King's necessities, the extent of which they were aware of, and were willing to relieve as they had always done; say, that as the aid must be a great one they dared not assent to it without consulting with "les Communes de leur Pais." And they desired another Parliament to be summoned. At which subsequent meeting, in the same year, (p. 107. b.) the occasion of summoning the Parliament was explained to the Commons, on which they said they would deliberate. They afterwards proposed to grant 30000 sacks of wool on certain conditions, which if not agreed to by the King, the aid was to be withheld. The Earls and Barons the same day granted for themselves and the Peers of the land who held by Barony, the tenth sheaf, the tenth fleece, and the tenth lamb.

In the 14th of Edward III, (p. 112. a.) Grants were made by the Prelates, Earls, and Barons, for themselves and all their Tenants, and by the Knights of Shires for themselves, and for the Commons of the land, of the ninth sheaf, the ninth fleece, and the ninth lamb; and by the

Citizens and Burgesses of a real ninth of their Property; and Merchants not inhabiting Cities and Towns, and other People who reside in Forests and Wastes, and who do not live by their gains or their flocks, a fifteenth of all their Property according to the true value.

In the 14th of Edward III. (p. 117. b.) "Apres Grant Trete et Parlance eu entre les Grantz et les ditz Chivalers et autres des Communes esteantz au dit Parlement."

In the 15th of Edward III. (p. 127. a.) on occasion of a Grant made to the King in a former Parliament, to enable him to purchase Friends and Allies for the recovery of his rights, having not been as available as it ought to have been, it was proposed that consideration should be had, "par touz les Grantz et Communes," how the grant should be made most profitable to the King, and least burthensome to the people, "les Grantz de par eux, et les Chevalers des Counteez, Citeyens et Burgeys de par eux."

In the 17th of Edward III. (p. 136. a.) on which day "les ditz Prelatz et Grantz assemblez en la Chambre Blanche (the Court of Requests) responderent," &c. (p. 136. b.) Et pius vindrent les Chivalers des Counteez et les Communes et responderent par Monsieur William Trussell en la ditê Chambre Blanche qi'en Presence de nostre Signeur le Roi et les ditz Prelates," &c.

There can be little doubt but that this William Trussell was Speaker of the Commons. He is stiled by Higden, who wrote in the reign of Edward III. in his Polychronicon, "Procurator of the Parliament," when he, in the name of all the men in the land of England, renounced allegiance to Edward II, in the last year of that King's reign.

The Speaker of the Commons was indeed styled "Parlour and Procurator," so late as the 1st of Henry IV. (Rot. Parl. vol. iii. p. 424. b.)

In the 18th of Edward III, when the King was going to France for the recovery of his rights, the grants by the

Lords and Commons were quite distinct: the former to accompany him in the War, " les ditz Grantz granterent de passer et lour aventurer ovesque lui :" the Commons granted, for the same cause, two fifteenths of the Commonalty, and two tenths of the Cities and Boroughs. (Rot. Parl. vol. ii, p. 150. b.)

There are other Grants in this reign by the Commons; 20th of Edward III. (p. 159. b.) 21st of Edward III. (p. 166.) In the 22d of Edward III. (p. 200.) the Commons grant an Aid, after several days consideration, but under certain conditions. In the 29th of Edward III. p. 265, b.) a separate Grant by the Commons.

In the 40th of Edward III. after the occasion of summoning the Parliament had been explained, the Lords and Commons were directed to depart, and to meet again on the day following, the Lords " en la Chambre Blanche," and the Commons in the Painted Chamber. (vol. ii, p. 289.)

In the 42d of Edward III. (p. 227. a.) a Petition of the Commons, and the answers thereto, were read in the Court of Requests, in the presence of the King, Lords, and Commons; and a statement was made to the King in this Parliament, " par les Grantz et Communes," all the former and many of the latter having dined with the king; after which John de la Lee was put on his defence before them in the said place.

In the 47th of Edward III. (p. 317. b.) in a grant of the Lords and Commons of a fifteenth, for two years, if the war should last so long; together with a duty on the value of all Goods exported and imported, and a rated duty on Wine, and a subsidy on Wool.

In the 50th of Edward III. (p. 323.) the Commons profess the utmost loyalty and goodwill to the King; but add, that if he had faithful ministers about him, he must be rich enough to do without subsidies, especially considering the sums of money brought into the Kingdoms by the ransoms

of the Kings of France, Scotland, &c. They then proceed to the impeachment of a considerable number of persons.

And in the 51st of Edward III. (p. 363.) on the opening of the Parliament, the Commons were directed by the King to retire to their ancient place of meeting, in the Chapter House of the Abbey of Westminster.

To this last Record, indeed, Lord Coke himself refers.

It will be seen in the note, p. 270, that Sir Thomas Hungerford is mentioned as Speaker of the Commons; and in the 1st of Richard II. that Pere de la Marc was Speaker of the Commons.

The second opinion of that eminent man to which Mr. Rose alludes, (and in which he is supported by other authorities) is, that if an act mentions only that the King enacts, and the Lords assent, without naming the Commons, the omission cannot be supplied by any intendment. Lord Coke expressly says, if an Act be penned, that "the King with the assent of the Lords," or, "with the assent of the Commons," it it no Act of Parliament, for Three ought to assent to it, that is to say, the King, the Lords, and the Commons; or otherwise it is not an act of Parliament; and by the record of the Act it is expressed which of them gave their assent; and that excludes all other Intendments that any other gave their assent. (Lord Coke, 8th Report p. 20. b.)

How dangerous it would be to decide on the validity of our Statutes on such ground, will be seen by a single instance.

The Act of the first of Edward VI. against exporting Horses without a license, after the recital in the preamble, runs thus; "For remedy whereof, be it therefore enacted by our Sovereign Lord the King, and by the Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of

the same,"—the Lords being not once mentioned in the statute, which is accurately printed from the original Act.

Now it appears by the Lords Journals, (vol. 1. p. 303. a. that this Act had not only the assent of the House of Lords but that it had its origin in that House, where it passe unanimously, (p. 306. a.) was returned from the Common with a Proviso, which was agreed to by the Lords (p. 312 a.) and is in the Journal among the Acts passed that Session (p. 313. a.)

From these instances it may be inferred, that the Publi might derive great advantage, and the Lawyer and th Historian much information, from some of these Record being printed. Mr. Rose here particularly alludes to va rious entries in the Rolls of the Reigns of Richard I King John, Henry III, and Edward I; in which a already observed, there is a great deal of curious matte respecting the Law, the History, and the Customs of th Country.

Some of the Laws in our Statute Books, printed fro Manuscripts which had been in private possession, woul perhaps have been published from the Rolls in this Repos tory as of higher authority, if at the time they had bee accessible; such as the following:*

The Statute of "Quo Warranto," 18th of Edward printed from a Manuscript in the Cotton Library.—(Se Rot. Parl. vol. i. p. 36. b.)

The Statute of Westminster the third, "Quia Emptore Terrarum," printed from a Manuscript in the Cotto Library. (See vol. 1. p. 41. a)

The Statute "De Defensionis Juris," 20th of Edwa

* There is no reference to the Rolls of Parliament in the reign Edward I. in Cotton's Abridgment, published by Prynne.

III, printed from a Manuscript in the Cotton Library. (See vol. 1. p. 78. a.)

The Statute of Vouchers, 28th of Edward I, printed from a Manuscript in the Cotton Library. (See vol. 1. p. 78. b.)

And others acts might have been inserted in our Statute Books, of which no notice whatever is taken in any editions of them. It has probably been left to the Editors of the Statutes at large, undoubtedly men of learning and ability, or to the Law Printers, to make the selections. Whether it would be proper there should now be a revision of the laws omitted, may be a subject of deliberation. Perhaps it may be worthy of consideration whether it may not be useful to make a selection of Acts which have expired,* in order to printing such of them, as useful information might be derived from them occasionally in framing new Laws.

Mr. Lawton, who was Keeper of the Records now in the Custody of Mr. Rose, when the last report was made in 1732, suggested that the Special Judgments † in the Rolls referred to, should, with the Pleadings, be literally transcribed, which being done from the records themselves, would be more authentic, more useful, and less troublesome than the Year Books, and Reports, often uncertain in the state of facts, and frequently mis-stating the Record. But a much higher authority, Lord Coke, whose judgment, although he might be mistaken in points, respecting which, free access could not be had to the authentic documents, will not be questioned in this instance. He observes in the

* See Report of the House of Commons on Temporary Laws in 1796.

† There are many abstracts of these judgments in this office, in the British Museum, and among Lord Hale's manuscripts in the Library of Lincoln's Inn.

fourth Institute, p. 4, that in judgments of the Common Law of ancient time, in cases of difficulties, either criminal or civil, the reasons and causes of the judgment were set down in the Record,* and so it continued to the reign of Edward I, and most part of Edward II, and then there was no need of reports; but in the reign of Edward III, (when the law was in its height) the causes and reasons of judgments in respect to the multitude of them are not set down in the Record: But then the great casuists and reporters of cases (certain grave and staid men) published the cases and the reasons and causes of the judgments or resolutions which from the beginning of the reign of Edward III, and since, we have in print.

Besides these advantages of a less general nature which will be derived from printing extracts from the Rolls of the Curia Regis, and some of those of Edward I, and Edward II, Mr. Rose is of opinion that some light may be thrown on subjects well worthy of our curiosity, by printing some of the other records, or extracts from them.

Our records, exclusive of Doomsday Book begin at an earlier period perhaps than those of any other country in Europe. That we have some of as early a date as the twelfth century, notwithstanding the probable destruction of some of them during the troubles in the time of King Stephen, King John, and King Henry III, and the dispute between the houses of York and Lancaster, is probably the consequence of no foreign enemy having got possession of the capital, or indeed having invaded this country for several Centuries; for what passed in the reign of King John and the predatory incursions in the reigns of Richard II, or Henry VI, can hardly be called invasions. Yet with this

* Various Records are here enumerated, to which Mr. Rose says he could add a great number.

advantage of antiquity in our Records, Historical Writers have not always derived the clear light from them which a more ready access to their authority would hardly have failed to produce. This observation is indeed applicable even to those in whose custody the Records were.

To render the publication of Domesday Book as useful to the public as it may be, there should be not only a compleat Index Rerum, Nominum et Locorum, to the printed copy, but a Table in the nature of a Glossary should be added to explain many of the words and terms which occur in the book*. This might be done in a great measure by reference to passages in several Records, shewing the meaning of many of the Words; it might perhaps be expedient also to print abstracts from some of those Records, whence it would be seen for what purposes the book was produced in suits. In a great variety of instances indeed there are explanations of the words in early writers on our Law,† or in observations made by Keepers of Records of the most respectable authority.

* It is evident that this book was not intelligible, on a cursory view of it, even to learned men, so early as the reign of Edward III, for in a return to a Writ directed to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, commanding them to make a search in Domesday Book, and to call several Judges, Serjeants and others, to their assistance (after stating an Extract from the book) there is the following passage; "Et super hoc Convocatis ad nos Justiciariis vestris de Banco, et Servientibus vestris ad Placita et aliis de Concilio vestro, viseque Brevo vestro predicto et singulis aliis Premissis, habitaque inde inter nos matura et diligenti Deliberatione, nescimus super dictis Verbis in dicto Libro de Domesday contentis Declarationem seu Interpretationem sacere nisi quatenus Verba inde sonant." Mich. Communia. 12 Edw. III. Rot. 9. a.

† Lord Coke's Institutes—Arthur Agard's Explanation of obsolete words in Domesday.—Cotton MSS. Vitellius. C. 9. 23. printed in the Appendix to the Registrum Honoris de Richmond.

Our constitution is now too well settled to render an investigation of any of the earliest Records of real importance, with regard to its limits or its form. But it may not be unworthy the attention of the public, as an object of laudable curiosity at least, to trace the progress of our early ancestors towards the state which is now our comfort and our boast. It is the great praise of the British Constitution, that it was formed, or rather formed itself, progressively, at different periods, by the slow and scarcely perceptible gradations to which the situation of the country gave rise. It grew to its present form, by energies, not perceived in their immediate operation, but gradually unfolding themselves. Its ordinances were sanctioned by experience, cautious of change, and yielding even to improvements, only from a conviction of a strong necessity for adopting them. No rash, or visionary speculation created, of a sudden, new powers in the government, or new privileges in the people; they flowed from the common and deliberate consent, taught by long experience of their want, calling for their adoption, to produce, or evidently to promote, the freedom, the security, and the happiness of the community. A constitution thus cautiously adopted, was jealously and firmly preserved; formed for the public good, it has been guarded by the public spirit of the nation; and like that invisible power, which is known by the exercise of its beneficence, it has been revered, obeyed, and loved.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. James Savage, Editor of the Publication entitled "*The Librarian*," proposes to publish in the ensuing month, an Essay on the Varieties observable in the Structure of PARISH CHURCHES, from their Erection in this Island to the end of the Fifteenth Century, by which a common observer will be able to distinguish the age of nearly every Ecclesiastical Building of the above description now standing.

A Catalogue of Books published in London between the first of June, 1808, and the first of January, 1810, will be published sometime in the course of the latter month. This Catalogue will be digested in Alphabetical Order according to the subjects treated of in the respective Books, and the Names of the Authors. It will also contain a reference to the different Papers comprised in the Transactions of Learned Societies published in the period above mentioned. It is proposed to continue this Catalogue Quarterly.

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THE LIBRARIAN.

No. 19.

THE CHRONICLE OF ENGLAND. By Joseph Strutt. 2 Volumes, 4to. London, 1777.

The author of this work observes in his preface, that amidst the great variety of histories of this kingdom, hitherto published, too little care has been taken in the delineation of the manners and genius of the people, a careful investigation of which, he conceived, would be pleasant to his readers in general.

The whole work is divided into three grand parts, namely, first, the Civil and Military History; secondly the Ecclesiastical History; and thirdly, the History of the Manners, Arts, Genius and Customs of the people.

The first volume is divided into five parts, and contains the History of the Britons and Saxons, from the arrival of Julius Cæsar, to the end of the Saxon Heptarchy. The first part gives the Civil and Military History of the Britons, and the second, the Civil and Military History of the Saxons. Of the history of the Britons, little that is new and authentic can be collected, but in that of the Heptarchy, the author declares his work to be both more regular and complete, than any before published.

The third part is divided into four chapters, and contains an account of the Ancient Religion, and the Church History of the Britons and Saxons, from the landing of Julius Cæsar to the end of the Heptarchy. The first chapter treats of the Druidical Religion of the Britons; the second of the Ecclesiastical History of the Britons from their conversion to Christianity to the arrival of the Saxons; the third of the Ancient Religion of the Saxons; and the

fourth contains the Ecclesiastical History of the Saxons from their conversion by St. Augustine, in the year 596 to the accession of Egbert in 803.

The fourth part is a dissertation on the Government, Laws, Manners, Habits, &c. of the ancient Britons from the invasion of Julius Cæsar to the arrival of the Saxons in the year 449. This part is divided into twelve chapters; the first contains the Names of the several British Nations and where they were situated; the second treats of the Constitution, Government, and Laws of the Britons, from which it appears that Britain was under a monarchical government at the time of the Roman invasion, and divided into many small nations or tribes, every one of which had at least one king and often more. A considerable check on the power of the prince, appears to have been the great authority of the Druids, who not only officiated as the ministers of the gods, in cases of religion, but claimed a great share also in the civil government. The third chapter treats of the Changes occasioned by the Romans in the British Government. The Romans soon found the difficulty of introducing their own laws amongst the natives whilst the Druids retained their power and authority, and, therefore contrary to their usual custom, they were obliged not only to destroy them, but to abolish by force the superstitious doctrines those priests had inculcated; on effecting which the laws of the Romans became established in every part of the Island that was subjected to them.

The fourth chapter is on the State of Architecture amongst the Britons. About the time of Cæsar's arrival the domestic structures of the Britons were all of them built in a circular form, and the roof thatched up round like a cone, in the middle of which an aperture was left for the smoke to issue out. This was the construction of the common houses, whilst those of the better sort are said

to have been built of stone. At this time the Britons had no idea of building houses contiguous to each other, so as to form regular streets in what were called their towns, but they were built at some distance one from the other.

The Romans, immediately on obtaining a footing upon the island, made haste to improve the dwellings of those tribes who had espoused their cause, and formed their towns into regular cities. Thus as early as the year 61 of the Christian æra, when the Roman colony of Camulodunum was destroyed by Boadicea and her army, it appears to have been a large and well built town, in which there was a temple adorned with statues, a theatre, and other public edifices.

By degrees the knowledge of architecture diffused itself among the Britons, the Romans exhorting and assisting them in building temples to the honour of the gods, houses for themselves, and places for public assemblies.* In the beginning of the fourth century the art of architecture was in its zenith in Britain, and on the Romans taking their final leave it at once fell into decay.

The fifth chapter treats of the Art of War, and Military Discipline of the Britons. Their armies were not divided equally into distinct corps, containing each of them, a fixed and certain number of soldiers, like those of the Romans and more polished nations, but every clan or family fought in a distinct band, under the command of the head of that clan. Their troops consisted of three kinds of soldiers, infantry, cavalry, and those that fought the war chariots.

* The Britons profited so much from the instructions of their preceptors, that when Constantius Chlorus rebuilt the city of Antun, in Gaul, about the year 296, the chief workmen whom he employed were sent from Britain, which at that time abounded with the best artificers.

The sixth chapter treats of Agriculture and the dependant arts as known to the Britons.

The seventh chapter is on the Commerce and Navigation of the Britons. The first people who visited Britain on account of trade, were the Phœnicians, and the most considerable commodities that they exported from the Scilly Islands and the neighbouring shores of Britain were tin, lead, and skins of beasts, In return for these articles, the principal things which they brought were salt, earthenware, and trinkets made of brass, as bracelets for the arms, chains for the neck rings, and the like, which the Britons greatly affected.

After the Romans became acquainted with the Britons, besides the usual merchandize of tin, lead, and skins, other valuable things were found, which extended the commerce of the latter, and the revenues of the former; these were gold, silver, iron, corn, cattle, slaves, and dogs for hunting, with various precious stones, and pearls: chalk, lime, and marle, are also to be reckoned amongst the British exports of this period, and we must not omit baskets made of wicker, which were manufactured in Britain, with such niceness that they bore a great price at Rome. Among a variety of goods which the Romans imported we find the following trinkets enumerated by Strabo; ivory, bridles, gold chains, cups of amber and drinking glasses.

The eighth chapter is on the knowledge of the Britons respecting the working of Metals and their Coinage. That they understood the art of working metals may be proved from a great number of sharp instruments which they had, as axes, spear and arrow heads, swords &c. made of various metals. Tin it is probable, was the first metal of which they understood the nature; and they dug lead out of their mines and knew how to refine it. Copper and brass were brought into Britain by the Phœnicians, who ex-

changed those metals for tin and lead. The Britons had iron, but it was so very scarce, that their money was made of it, and trinkets to adorn their persons; the general use of this excellent metal, was first introduced by the Romans, who erected founderies, and set up forges in several parts of the Island for the manufacturing of arms, tools, and utensils of every kind.

The ninth treats of the Dress and Clothing of the Britons and of the knowledge they had of spinning and weaving both flax and wool.

The tenth is on the Learning and State of the Polite Arts, amongst the Britons.—The eleventh treats of their Manners, their mode of Living, their Exercises, their Funerals and Monuments.—The twelfth is on the Military Conduct and Fortifications of the Romans, and it concludes with a copy of Antonine's Itinerary, so far as that work relates to Britain.

The fifth part is a dissertation on the Government, Laws, Arts, Manners, Habits, &c. of the Saxons, from their ancient state, to the accession of Egbert in the year 804. It is divided into ten chapters, the first of which is on the Government, Constitution, and Laws of the ancient Germans. The second treats of the state of Architecture amongst the ancient Germans and the Saxons. The first buildings that we find mentioned of the Saxons, are their castles, one of which Hengist is said to have erected soon after his arrival in Britain; this castle* was built at Tong in Kent, and the earth-works yet remain near Tong Mill, about half a mile from Bapchild in that county. The most ancient Saxon camp which can be traced by certain record, is that made by Alfred the Great,† about the year

* See Hasted's Hist. of Kent, vol. ii. p. 601.

† See Hasted's Hist. of Kent, vol. 1. p. xxxix. vol. ii. p. 616, 631, and the notes, (*s*) and (*t*) for references to various ancient Writers; Spelman's Life of Alfred, p. 47; and Camden's Brit. edit. 1789. vol. i. p. 214, 234.

892, where he and his army lay, in order to prevent the disturbance of Hasting the Dane, who had made a strong entrenchment near the town of Milton in Kent, from whence he and his forces greatly annoyed the country around them. Alfred's camp is now called Castle Bavord, and at present is an orchard to a farm house about a quarter of a mile from Sittingbourne: The camp of Hasting the Dane is called Castle Ruff, and is within half a mile of the former.

The third chapter is on the Art of War and Military Discipline of the ancient Germans and their descendants. The fourth treats of the State of Agriculture, and the dependant arts amongst the Germans and the Saxons. The fifth is on the Navigation and Commerce of the Saxons. The sixth describes the Working of Metals and the Coins of the Saxon Kings. The seventh treats of the Cloathing, Arts, and of the Dressess of the ancient Germans and the Saxons.

The eighth chapter gives an account of the Learned Men and the State of Learning among the Saxons, but the author previously mentions two of the principal scholars of the Britons; these are Gildas and Nennius, the first of whom flourished towards the latter end of the 6th century, and the latter in the beginning of the seventh. To Gildas we owe the first lights which are cast upon the troublesome times of the Britons, and of the miseries those wretched people suffered by the encroachments of the Saxons. He has left a short History of Britain,* and an epistle, in which he heavily accuses the princes and clergy of the Britons who were contemporary with him. To Nennius we owe a short history of the Britons, and their wars with the Saxons, but the whole is so concise, and so many miracles are crowded into it, that it is no easy matter to separate the truth from fiction.

Among the Saxons it would be in vain to attempt to trace the state of learning, before their conversion to

* See Librarian, vol. i. p. 117.

Christianity, some time after which event, schools and seminaries of learning were established in Kent, and soon after the year 635 in the kingdom of East Anglia. Theodore, Archbishop of Canterbury, who came over into Britain in the year 699, contributed greatly to the improvement of learning. Towards the latter end of the seventh century flourished Aldhelm, a near relation of Ina, King of the West Saxons. He was Abbot of Malmesbury, which he himself had founded, and was afterwards bishop of Sherburn, where he died in the year 709. Besides other works he left a book on the prosody of the Latin tongue, in which he was very expert, being the first Saxon that ever wrote in that language both in prose and verse.

It was also about the latter end of the seventh century, that St. Cuthbert prevailed upon Ealdfrith, a monk of Lindisfarn to compose a copy of the four gospels, which was done under his inspection, in the most elegant manner of those times; the whole of this book which is yet extant, (in the Cotton Library, Nero D. IV.) is written in Latin, with St. Jerome's preface, and interlined with a Saxon version. When Ealdfrith had completed this valuable manuscript, Bilfrith a celebrated Anchorite, was employed to ornament it in a superb manner; before each gospel is prefixed a painting of the evangelist who wrote it, and the opposite page is full of beautiful ornaments, enriched with various colours; then follows the commencement of the gospel, the first page of which is most elaborately ornamented with letters of a peculiar form, and very large, which displays at once the zeal of the performer, and the taste of the times in which the book was written.*

* Strutt has given a plate representing a page of this manuscript, and in Astle's History of Writing there is a plate of the same page, coloured in imitation of the original.

But the most learned man of this age was Bede, commonly called the Venerable Bede, who was born at Weremouth in Northumberland, in the year 672. Both ancient and modern authors have bestowed the highest encomiums upon the learning of this great man. His works are many, making eight large volumes, in folio, the principal of which is his Ecclesiastical History of the Anglo Saxons, consisting of five books, from whence the most perfect part of our early history is formed; his other works are, the Lives of Saints, Treatises on the Holy Scriptures, and Philosophical Tracts. This great man died at his cell at Jarrow on the 26th of May, 735, in the 63d year of his age.

The ninth chapter treats of the state of the Polite Arts amongst the Saxons, and the tenth, which concludes the first volume, is on the particular Manners, &c. of the ancient Germans and Saxons.

The second volume is divided into three parts, and contains the Civil, Military, and Ecclesiastical History of the Anglo-Saxons from the accession of Egbert, to the Norman Conquest. The first part treats of their Civil and Military History, arranged under the reigns of the monarchs successively.

The second part is divided into two chapters, the first containing the Ecclesiastical History of the Saxons, during the period already mentioned, and the second an Account of the Ancient Religion of the Danes.

The third part is a dissertation on the Government, Laws, Manners, Habits, &c. of the Anglo-Saxons, and is divided into ten chapters, corresponding in their subjects with those of the fifth part of the first volume. The first is on their Government, Constitution, and Laws; the second on the state of Architecture amongst them; the third on the Art of War and their Military Discipline; the fourth on Agriculture as practised by them; the fifth on their Navigation and Commerce; the sixth on the knowledge they

had of Working Metals; the seventh on their Dress; the eighth on the State of Learning amongst them; the ninth on the State of the Polite Arts; and the tenth describes some particular Customs of the Anglo-Saxons and Danes.

To this volume there is an Appendix, consisting of, I. a List of the Towns in England, in the Anglo Saxon and English languages, agreeably to a Map of England as it was divided during the Heptarchy. II. Specimens of the Anglo-Saxon Language. III. Description of the Plates in the second volume.

A List of the Plates in the first volume of Strutt's Chronicle.

1. A Map representing all the British Nations, and where they were situated, according to Ptolemy's Geography rectified.
2. North East View of Stonehenge.
3. Robrich in Oxfordshire; Ket's Coity House, in Kent; Cromlech at Lanyon in Cornwall.
4. Coins of Cunobeline.*
5. Figures of the Ancient Britons.
6. A Roman Encampment according to Polybius, and a Roman Camp at Pleshey, Essex.

* Mr. Pegge has arranged the coins of this prince in the following classes.

1. Those with the king's head and name, or some abbreviation of it.
2. Those with the king's name, and place of coinage.
3. Those with the king's name, and the word Tascia.
4. Those with the king's name, the word Tascia, and the place of coinage.
5. Those with the word Tascia, only.
6. Those with the word Tascia, and the place of coinage.

The word Tascia has been variously accounted for; but Mr. Pegge suspects that it may have been the name of the mint master of Cunobeline.

7. View of part of the Wall of the Roman City of Silchester, with some Roman Soldiers.
8. Plan of Silchester, with a View of the Amphitheatre, and a piece of the Wall on a larger scale.
9. A Map of the Roman Stations in Britain, according to Antonine's Itinerary.
10. Plan of Castle Bavord, and entrenched Camp of Alfred the Great, near Sittingbourne, and Castle Ruff, a Danish one, half a mile from the former.*
11. View of a Saxon Entrenchment.
12. 13. Plans of Tong Castle in Kent.
14. Six Saxon Soldiers.
15. Saxon Husbandmen at work, with a view of the large Barrows near Bartlow, Essex.
16. Saxon Ships.
17. Collection of Saxon Pennies.
18. Ancient Germans as described by Tacitus.
19. Figures of Saxon Kings.
20. A Page of an old Saxon Manuscript preserved in the Cottonian Library.
21 The Celestial Sphere, according to the ideas of the Saxons, taken from a Manuscript in the Harleian Library.
22. The Mundane system of the Saxons, preserved in the same Manuscript.

* Alfred's camp is very small, consisting of a hill, a little elevated, in the form of an irregular oval; its largest diameter is something more than 80 yards, and its shortest about 70; this hill is surrounded by a broad ditch, now mostly filled up, about 20 yards over, and on the outside is the evident appearance of the vallum.

In the camp of Hasting the Dane, the hill is a long square, with the corners a little rounded off; its length is about 100 yards, and its breadth about 80, and is also surrounded by a ditch 23 yards over, and defended like the Saxon camp by an external vallum.

A List of the Plates in the second volume of Strutt's Chronicle.

1. Portrait of King Edgar, copied from an Anglo-Saxon Manuscript in the Cottonian Library.
2. The Great Seal of Edward the Confessor, copied from Speed.
3. Portrait of St. Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury, from a Manuscript in the Cottonian Library.
4. Danish Soldiers.
5. Representation of a Farm Yard, with the Implements of Husbandry used by the Anglo-Saxons.
6. A Ship and Row-Galley, copied from a Manuscript in the Vatican Library estimated to be nearly 1000 years old.
7. An Ancient Lantern, drawn from the original in the Museum at Oxford.
8. 9. Saxon Pennies.
10. Habits of the Anglo-Saxons, viz. an Archbishop, a Bishop, a Monk, and three Persons of distinction among the laity.
11. Habits of the Anglo-Saxon Noblemen and Persons of distinction.
12. Dresses of the Anglo-Saxon Ladies.
13. A Map of the World, copied from an ancient Manuscript in the Cottonian Library, apparently executed towards the end of the tenth Century.
14. An Ornamented Page in an Anglo-Saxon Psalter, in the Cottonian Library, written about the tenth century.
15. Specimens of the Art of Design among the Anglo-Saxons.
16. Miscellaneous, viz. a Jewel formerly belonging to King Alfred; 2. A Penknife; 3. A Pen; 4 to 10. Specimens of Anglo-Saxon writing; 11. A Bracelet for the Arm.
17. Musical Instruments, &c. of the Anglo-Saxons.
18. Carriages for Travelling to and from the Buildings.
19. A Burial.
20. A Map of the Saxon Heptarchy.

HALLE'S CHRONICLE.

Title of the First Edition. 1548.

I. "The Vnion of the two Noble and Illustre Famelies of Lancastre and Yorke, beeyng long in continual Discension for the Croune of this noble Realme, with all the Actes done in bothe the Tymes of the Princes, bothe of the one Linage and of the other, beginnyng at the tyme of Kyng Henry the Fowerth, the first Aucthor of this deuision, and so successiuely proceadyng to the Reigne of the High and Prudent Prince Kyng Henry the Eighth, the vndubitate Flower and very Heire of bothe the sayd Linages. 1548."

Title of the Second Edition. 1550.

II. The Vnion of the two Noble and Illustre Famelies of Lancastre and Yorke, beyng long in continuall Discension for the Croune of this Noble Realme, with al the Actes done in both the tymes of the Princes, both of the one Linage and of the other, beginnyng at the tyme of Kyng Henry the Fowerth, the first Aucthor of this Deuision, and so successiuely proceading to the Reigne of the High and Prudent Prince Kyng Henry the Eyght the indubitate Flower and very Heire of both the saied Linages. Whereunto is added to euery Kyng a severall Table. 1550.

III. The Same, London, 1809. Royal quarto.

The Author of this History, Edward Halle, was bred at Cambridge, and was a Lawyer of Gray's Inn. He was chosen Common Serjeant of London, in 1533, and one of the Judges of the Sheriff's Court in 1536. He died in 1547, and was buried in the parish church of St. Sythe, or

Bennet Shorne, corruptly called Sherehog. There is a portrait of him at King's College, Cambridge.

The family of Halle was of Kinnersley and Northall in the County of Salop, and descended from Sir Francis Halle, Knight of the Garter, in the reign of King Edward III, who was son of Frederic de Halle, a natural son of Albert, Archduke of Austria, King of the Romans; and so called from being born at the City of Halle in the Tyrol, as appears by a curious pedigree of the family, in a book marked Vincent, 134-478 in the Herald's College.

Halle was a learned and ingenious man; and as an historian, Stow gives a great character of him. Fuller calls his work, *An elegant History of the Wars of York and Lancaster;* and Anthony Wood says, he had *great command over his tongue and pen.* Whence, therefore Bishop Nicolson, (Eng. Hist. Library) should give such a prejudiced and erroneous account of him, as he does where he says, "He dedicates his book in a flattering Epistle to King Henry VIII, and that his information is not very valuable in other matters, than to learn what cloaths were worn in each King's reign, is not very comprehensible. The inadvertency of the Bishop's censure will be allowed by any one who has seen that Dedication, and finds it, not addressed to Henry VIII, but to King Edward VI; and that there is not a word of flattery but a great deal of truth, good sense, and modesty in it. And Mr. Hearne observes, he *declines* giving an account of the cloaths and fashions, except on some solemn occasions, in King Henry the eighth's reign; and contents himself with what is truly momentous: that the book is written in a masculine style, and contains nothing but what is agreeable to the dignity and majesty of an Historian: that it contains a world of excellent remarks; and every thing light and trivial is studiously avoided; with a great deal more in his praise. (Vide *Hemingi Chartul. Eccles.* Wigorn. vol. ii. p. 671.)

The author soon after he had written the Dedication above mentioned, died, aged about 50 years, and before the History was quite finished: wherefore Grafton connected Halle's papers and notes together, and continued it from the 24th to the end of Henry VIII, out of them only, without any addition of his own as he professes; and in the second edition added indexes at the end of every reign.

There was an edition of this Chronicle, printed by Thomas Berthelet, in 1542;* and it was from this edition that Bishop Nicolson wrote his account of the book, an edition which Oldys, who wrote the note in the Harleian Catalogue, (vol. 3. No. 398.) which is given above, and Hearne, likewise had never seen. Herbert says, (i, 530, note *n*.) that he had made much inquiry after it, but without success. It is mentioned by Bishop Tanner, in his Bibliotheca, p. 372, but seems to have shared the common fate of first editions, when succeeding ones are published with additions, which was the case with this, Grafton printing his edition of this Chronicle in 1548, from Halle's manuscripts, though he afterwards mentions his having written the greater part of it himself.

In the Public Library, Cambridge, there is a copy of Halle's Chronicle, seemingly made up from the three old editions of it. The Introduction and former part of the reign of Henry IV, by the initial blooming letter, the same to each, having the Ascension represented in it, appears to be of the edition of Berthelet, of 1542, differing in that particular from either of the other editions, of Grafton, of 1548, and 1550; and we know not of any other. The latter part of the book is evidently from the first edition of Grafton of 1548, having that printer's rebus and colophon for that year. The title page and the table at the end are from the second edition of Grafton, and are dated 1550.

* See Warton's Hist. of Poetry, vol. iii. p. 214. note *p*.

The Author in his Dedication to King Edward the sixth thus speaks of former writers of English History. The extract here given may serve as a specimen of his style, and of the orthography of the period (1547) in which he wrote.

" Alas my soueraigne lorde, my herte lamenteth to knowe and remembre what rule this tyrante obliuion bare in this realme, in the tyme of the Britons. For from the first habitacion of this land, no man of the Britons either set furthe historie of their begynnyng, or wrote the whole liues of their princes and kynges, except Gildas whiche inueighed against the euill doynges of a few tyrantes and euill gouernours. In so muche that Cesar writeth, that when he was in this realme, the people could not tel their linage, nor their begynnyng. But one Geffrey of Monmothe a thousand yere and more after Julius Cesar, translated a certayn Britishe or Welshe boke, conteinyng the commyng of Brute with the sequele of his linage, till the tyme of Cadwalader, whiche Britishe boke if it had slept a little lenger, Brute with al his posteritie had ben buried in the poke of Obliuion, for lacke of writyng.

" the strong Saxons, after thei had gayned this lande, set vp the bāner of fame, and had their liues notably writtē by diuerse and sundery famous clerkes, euen from their firste entery into this lande, till the firste monarchy, and so successyuely. In the Normans tyme, many notable woorkes hath been set furthe, some of one prince perticulerly, and some of mo: so that in fine, all the stories of kynges, from Kyng Willyam the firste, to Kyng Edward the third, bee set furthe at length by diuerse authours in the Latin toungue, as by Matthewe of Paris sometyme religious in Saincte Albons and other. After whome John Frossart wrote the liues of Kyng Edward the third, and Kyng Richard the seconde, so compendeously and so largely, that if there were not so many thynges spoken of in his long woorkes,

I might beleue all written in his greate volumes as trewe as the Gospell. But I haue redde Prouerbe, which saithe, that in many woordes, twayne sone maie scape. Sithe the ende of Frossart endeth at the begynnyng of King Henry the fou man in the Englishe toungue, hath either set fur honors accordyng to their desertes, nor yet declare notable actes worthy of memorie dooen in th of seuen kynges, whiche after Kyng Richarde su Excepte Robert Fabian and one without name, wrote the common English Chronicle, men worth praysed for their diligence, but farre shotyng wi the butte of an historie.

" Wherefore most drad and benigne sovereign lest cancarde obliuion should deface the glory seuen princes, to whom you be of all sides lineall h very inheritour, I haue compiled and gathered (made) out of diuerse writers, as well forayn as E this simple treatise whiche I haue named the Vnio noble houses of Lancaster and Yorke, conioyned tog the godly mariage of your moste noble graundfath your verteous grandmother. For as Kyng Henry the was the beginnyng and rote of the great discord uision: so was the godly matrimony, the final end discensions, titles and debates."

At the end of this Dedication follows a short Richard Grafton the printer, in which he says, tha compiled this History no further than the 24th King Henry the eighth, leaving the remainder death noted in several pamphlets and papers, whic ton himself afterwards put together, but without dition of his own. In the Booksellers edition, latel lished, these additions commence at page 795.

1. the unquiet time of King Henry IV. 2. Th rious Acts of King Henry V. 3. The troublous

of King Henry VI. 4. The Prosperous Reign of King Edward IV. 5. The Pitiful Life of King Edward V. 6. The Tragical Doings of King Richard III. 7. The Politic Government of King Henry VII. and 8. The Triumphant Reign of King Henry VIII.

The printing of this Chronicle appears to have been afterwards productive of a paper war between Grafton and Stow the Antiquary: the latter having printed in the year 1565, his *Summary of Chronicles*, and dedicated it to the Earl of Leicester, to which Nobleman Grafton had also dedicated his *Abridgment of the Chronicles of England.*

Grafton, in his work just mentioned, in the editions of 1570, and 1572, tells us, in answer to Stow, who had charged him with making Halle's Chronicle his own, that he had written the greater part of that Chronicle himself, but does not particularize how much that part was. Halle died in 1547, and Grafton, in the following year printed the Chronicle, which bears Halle's name.

GRAFTON'S FIRST EDITION, 1548.

The Title, in the first edition, is in a compartment in the form of an altar piece of the Dorick order. Above the entablature is represented the King, [Edward VI.] seated on his throne, with his Council sitting on forms on each side; in the pedestals are trophies of arms, and between them the rebus used by Grafton, the printer, on a shield, supported by Cupids, kneeling on cushions.

In the first letter O, of the Dedication, there is a vignette neatly cut on wood, containing the author's coat of arms, in the first quarter, quartered with those of Aubemond, Mortimer, and Autingham; the crest is that of Halle, and about it is this motto, "Report not ill of a good wyll."

The Chronicle is divided into four parts; the first from the Introduction to the end of the reign of Edward IV,

contains fo. cclx, but should be only ccl; the second part from Edward V, to the end of Richard III, contains fo. lix; the Reign of Henry VII, fo. lxi; and that of Henry VIII, fo. cclxiii; on the back of which is a large cut of the said King sitting on his throne, with his Council on each side, and in a compartment under it, "God save the King." on a separate leaf is Grafton's rebus, and under it this colophon, "Londini In Officina—Typis Impress. Cum Privilegio Solum. Anno. M. D. XLVIII."

The Chronicle of each reign begins with a blooming letter, and all, except those of Edward V, and Richard III, have their proper arms, supporters and symbols within them, not unworthy the notice of the curious. This edition was printed without tables, but these appear to have been printed for it afterwards, as Grafton had intimated in the conclusion of his preface, which some copies of this edition have annexed to them.

There is a copy of this edition in the Library of Exeter College, Oxford; and another in the British Museum.

GRAFTON'S SECOND EDITION. 1550.

The title of this edition is on a compartment representing the genealogical descent of Henry VIII. from John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and Edward Duke of York. This edition has the same Dedication to King Edward VI as the first, in 1548. It is printed also page by page, like that, but has the addition of numerals in the inner margin, for the readier finding the articles mentioned in the several tables annexed to each reign; the leaves also of each reign begin with a fresh set of numerals.

The colophon is in these words, "Imprynted at London, by ——— Prynter to the Kynges Maiestye, 1550."

There is a copy of this edition in the Bodleian Library, another in the Library of the London Institution, and a

very fine one, bound in two volumes, in that of the British Museum.

Grafton printed in the year 1550, Tables for each reign separately, besides those annexed to the second edition, to supply that of 1548, as he had promised.

To those who have seen these two editions it will be unnecessary to say, that they are printed in the black letter.

The second edition of Halle's Chronicle was prohibited by Proclamation in 1555.

There is an Abridgment of Halle's Chronicle, by Grafton, and called *Grafton's Abridgment*, printed in octavo, in the years 1562, 1565, 1570, 1572.

THE COPY IN THE LIBRARY OF THE LONDON INSTITUTION.

The title and three following leaves of the copy of this Chronicle in the Library of the London Institution belong to Grafton's first edition of it, printed in 1548, but the Chronicle itself is Grafton's second edition, or that of 1550.

The History of the reign of Henry IV, is comprised in 34 folios or leaves, and is followed by a Table or Index of two leaves. The reign of Henry V, in 50 folios, and the Table in two leaves. Henry VI, in 102 folios, and a Table of three leaves, after which there is a white leaf. Edward IV, 61 folios, and a Table of four leaves, after which follows a white leaf. Edward V, 24 folios, and a Table of one leaf. Richard III, 35 folios, and a Table of three pages, after which follows a white leaf. Henry VII, 61 folios, after which there is a white leaf, followed by a Table of three leaves, and then another white leaf. Henry VIII, 263 folios, and a Table of 12 leaves.

The Colophon is in these words: "Imprynted at London by Rychard Grafton, Prynter to the Kynges Maiestye. 1550."

Cum Privilegio ad Imprimendum solum.

THE THIRD EDITION,

Printed by the Booksellers of London, 1809.

This edition has a title prefixed by the Booksellers in which it is expressed that it has been carefully collated with those of 1548, and 1550. The original title of the Chronicle is afterwards given, deformed by the words "Original Title," which stand as the first line. Halle's Dedication to King Edward the sixth follows, and is succeeded by a short Address to the Reader, by Grafton the Printer. After this there is a List of Authors from whom Halle compiled this Chronicle, as in the former editions.

Grafton's Indexes to the respective reigns are consolidated into one, and placed at the end of the volume.

The Booksellers appear to be possessed with the rage of reprinting old Chronicles, deformed by the orthography and style of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. No other reason can be given for this, than that reprinting is cheaper than composing new works. It would certainly be more creditable, and I think more profitable, if instead of proceeding in the manner they are now doing, they would liberally pay some Historian of high respectability for presenting the public with a History of England, worthy of the Nation, and which, not being the organ of party politics, religious fanaticism and bigotry, or of infidelity, might sustain the character of containing a well digested body of Historical Facts, collected from the best Chronicles of former times, and collated with the most approved authors of the Histories of other Countries, where the transactions of the period under consideration required it. For want of consulting the genuine authority for the history of any nation, namely the Public Records, many facts in the History of this Country have been misrepresented, which a reference to those documents would set

right. We have at present no history, which will bear comparing with Rapin's, and since the Rolls of Parliament have been printed, and the facilities given to the modern Historian, by Indexes, Catalogues, &c. to the Public Records, it is time that the trammels of copying former copiers, ten and twenty deep, should be broken.

GEOFFREY OF MONMOUTH'S CHRONICLE.

The British History, Translated into English from the Latin of Jeffrey of Monmouth. With a large Preface concerning the authority of the History. By AARON THOMPSON, late of Queen's College, Oxon. London, 1718, Octavo.

Geoffrey of Monmouth was the first person after the Conquest who attempted to write any thing concerning the old British History. Although the century in which he flourished is known, yet neither his family, the time of his birth, nor the place of his education is ascertained. We are only informed that he was born at Monmouth and became Archdeacon of that place, and that he was consecrated Bishop of St. Asaph in 1152, which he resigned to live at the Monastery of Abingdon. By some, he is called a Monk of the Dominican Order, but, according to Leland, without sufficient authority. Warton says that he was a Benedictine Monk.

The History which has made his name celebrated is entitled *Chronicon sive Historia Britonum*. This History written in the British or Armorican language, was brought into England by Walter Mapes, alias Calenius, Archdeacon of Oxford, a learned man, and a diligent collector of his-

tories. Travelling through France, about the y
he procured in Armorica this ancient Chronicle
his return communicated it to Geoffrey, who, acc
Warton (Hist. of Eng. Poetry) was an elegant Lati
and admirably skilled in the British tongue. Geoffi
request and recommendation of Walter, transl
British Chronicle into Latin, executing the ti
with a tolerable degree of purity, and with great fi
somuch that Matthew Paris, speaking of him w
ence to this history, says that he approved hims
pres verus. With whatever fidelity the translati
be made, Geoffrey however, was guilty of several
lations for he confesses that he took some part
count of King Arthur's atchievements from the
his friend Walter, the Archdeacon. He also c
Merlin's prophecies were not in the Armorican
The speeches and letters were his own forgeries, a
description of battles, he has not scrupled to make
variations and additions.

Geoffrey dedicated his Translation to Robert
Gloucester, natural son of King Henry the first;
this did not protect him from the lash even o
temporaries, for his fables it appears were soon di
and William Neubrigensis who lived about the sa
in the beginning of the history which he w
speaks of him: "In these days a certain writer
who has devised many foolish fictions of the Bri
is named *Geoffrey;* and with what little sha
great confidence does he frame his lies." William
did not escape censure for thus animadverti
Geoffrey.

The period at which the original was compiled i
to be ascertained. The simple subject of it, divest
romantic embellishments, is a deduction of th
Princes from the Trojan Brutus to Cadwallad

reigned in the seventh century; and this notion of their extraction from the Trojans had so infatuated the Welsh, that even so late as the year 1284, Archbishop Peckham, in his injunctions to the diocese of St. Asaph, orders the people to abstain from giving credit to idle dreams and visions, a superstition which they had contracted from their belief in the dream of their founder Brutus, in the Temple of Diana, concerning his arrival in Britain, The Archbishop very seriously advises them to boast no more of their relation to the conquered and fugitive Trojans, but to glory in the victorious Cross of CHRIST,

The Welsh were not singular in being desirous of tracing their descent from the Trojans, for several European Nations were anciently fond of being considered as the offspring of that people. A French Historian of the sixth century ascribes the origin of his countrymen to Francio, a son of Priam, and so universal was this humour, and to such an absurd excess of extravagance was it carried, that under the reign of Justinian, even the Greeks themselves were ambitious of being thought to be descended from the Trojans, their ancient and notorious enemies. The most rational mode of accounting for this predilection, is to suppose, that the revival of Virgil's Æneid about the sixth or seventh century, which represents the Trojans as the founders of Rome, the capital of the supreme Pontiff, and a city, on various other accounts in the early ages of Christianity, highly reverenced and distinguished, occasioned an emulation in many other European nations of claiming an alliance to the same celebrated original. In the mean time it is not quite improbable, that as most of the European nations had become provinces of the Roman Empire, those who fancied themselves to be of Trojan extraction might have imbibed this notion, or at least have acquired a general knowledge of the Trojan story from their conquerors, more especially the Bri-

tons who continued so long under the Roman Government.

Geoffrey produces Homer in attestation of a fact asserted in his history; but in such a manner as shows that he knew little more than Homer's name, and was but imperfectly acquainted with Homer's subject. Geoffrey says that Brutus having ravaged the province of Aquitaine with fire and sword, came to a place where the city of Tours now stands, *as Homer testifies.*

This fable of the descent of the Britons from the Trojans was solemnly alledged as an authentic and undeniable proof in a controversy of great national importance by King Edward I, and his nobility, without the least objection from the opposite party. It was in the famous dispute concerning the subjection of the crown of Scotland to that of England, about the year 1301. The allegations are in a letter to Pope Boniface, signed and sealed by the King and his Lords. This is a curious instance of the implicit faith with which this tradition continued to be believed, even in a more enlightened age; and an evidence that it was equally credited in Scotland.

As to the story of Brutus in particular, Geoffrey's Hero, it may be presumed, that his Legend was not contrived, nor the history of his successors invented, till after the ninth century; for Nennius, who lived about the middle of that century, not only speaks of Brutus with great obscurity and inconsistency, but seems totally uninformed as to every circumstance of the British affairs which preceded Cæsar's invasion. There are other proofs that this piece could not have existed before the ninth century. Alfred's Saxon translation of the Mercian law is mentioned; and Charlemagne's twelve Peers, by an Anachronism not uncommon in romance, are said to be present at King Arthur's magnificent coronation in the city of Caerleon. It were easy to produce instances, that this Chronicle was un-

doubtedly framed after the Legend of St. Ursula, the acts of Saint Lucius, and the historical writings of Venerable Bede, had procured a considerable circulation in the neighbouring countries. At the same time it contains many passages which incline us to determine, that some parts of it at least were written after or about the eleventh century.

Warton (Hist. Eng. Poetry, Dis. 1.) in order to prove these positions says, that he will not insist on that passage, in which the title of Legate of the Apostolic See is attributed to Dubricius in the character of the Primate of Britain; as it appears for obvious reasons to have been an artful interpolation of Geoffrey, who it will be remembered was an ecclesiastic: other arguments present themselves possessing more efficiency; Canute's Forest, or Cannock Wood, in Staffordshire, occurs, and Canute died in the year 1036.

At the ideal Coronation of King Arthur, just mentioned, a tournament is described as exhibited in its highest splendour. "Many Knights," says this Armoric Chronicler, "famous for feats of Chivalry, were present with apparel and arms of the same colour and fashion. They formed a species of diversion, in imitation of a fight on horseback, and the ladies being placed on the walls of the castles darted amorous glances on the combatants. None of these ladies esteemed any knight worthy of her love, but such as had given proof of his gallantry in three several encounters. Thus the valour of the men encouraged chastity in the women, and the attention of the women proved an incentive to the soldier's bravery" Here is the practice of chivalry under the combined ideas of love and military prowess, as they seem to have subsisted after the feudal constitution had acquired greater degrees not only of stability, but of splendour and refinement. And although a species of tournament was exhibited in France at the reconciliation of

the sons of Lewis the feeble, in the close of the n
tury, and at the beginning of the tenth, the coro
the Emperor Henry was solemnized with marti
tainments, in which many parties were introduce
on horseback, yet it was long afterwards that the
were accompanied with the peculiar formalities,
monious usages, here described. In the mean
cannot answer for the innovations of a translator
description. The burial of Hengist, the Saxon C
is said to have been interred not after the *Paga*
as Geoffrey renders the words of the original,
the *manner of the* SOLDANS, is partly an argun
our romance was composed about the time of the
It was not till those memorable campaigns of mis
votion had infatuated the western world, that
dans or Sultans of Babylon, of Egypt, of Icon
other eastern kingdoms, became familiar in Euro
that the notion of this piece being written so l
Crusades in the least invalidates the doctrine h
vered. Not even if we suppose that Geoffrey wa
ginal composer. That notion rather tends to con
establish this system.

On the whole it may be affirmed, that this C
which is supposed to contain the ideas of the Wel
entirely consists of Arabian inventions. And in
no difference is made whether it was compiled
tenth century, at which time, if not before, the
from their settlements in Spain must have comm
their romantic fables to other parts of Europe,
to the French; or whether it first appeared in the
century, after the crusades had multiplied these
an excessive degree, and made them universally
And although the general cast of the inventions
in this romance is alone sufficient to point out t
from whence they were derived, yet it is though

to prove to a demonstration what is here advanced, by producing and examining some particular passages.

The books of the Arabians and Persians abound with extravagant traditions about the Giants Gog and Magog. These they call Jagiouge and Magiouge; and the Caucasian Wall, said to be built by Alexander the Great from the Caspian to the Black Sea, in order to cover the frontiers of his dominion, and to prevent the incursions of the Scythians, is called by the Orientals the WALL OF GOG AND MAGOG. One of the most formidable giants, according to our Armorican Romance, who opposed the landing of Brutus in Britain was Goemagot. He was twelve cubits high, and would unroot an oak as easily as an hazel wand; but after a most obstinate encounter with Corinæus, he was tumbled into the sea from the summit of a steep cliff on the rocky shores of Cornwall, and dashed in pieces against the huge crags of the declivity. The place where he fell, adds our historian, taking its name from the giant's fall, is called SAM-GOEMAGOT, or GOEMAGOT'S LEAP to this day. A no less monstrous giant, whom King Arthur slew on St. Michael's mount in Cornwall, is said by this fabler to have come from Spain. Here the origin of these stories is evidently betrayed. The Arabians, or Saracens, as has been before hinted, had conquered Spain, and were settled there. Arthur having killed this redoubted giant, declares, that he had combated with none of equal strength and prowess, since he overcame the mighty Giant Rytho*, on the mountain Arabius, who had made himself a robe of the beards of the kings whom he had killed. A magician brought from Spain is called to the assistance of Edwin a prince of Northumberland, educated under Solomon, King of the Armoricans. In the prophecy of Merlin, delivered to Vortigern, after the battle of the Dragons, forged perhaps by the trans-

* See Librarian, vol. ii. p. 65. &c.

lator Geoffrey, yet apparently in the spirit and manner of the rest, we have the Arabians named, and their situations in Spain and Africa. " From Conan shall come forth a wild boar, whose tusks shall destroy the oaks of the forests of France. The ARABIANS and AFRICANS shall dread him; and he shall continue his rapid course into the most distant parts of Spain." This is King Arthur. In the same prophecy, mention is made of the " Woods of Africa." In another place Gormund King of the Africans occurs. In a battle which Arthur fights against the Romans, some of the principal leaders in the Roman Army are Alifantinam King of Spain, Pandrasus King of Egypt, Broccus King of the Medes, Evander King of Syria, Micipsa King of Babylon, and a Duke of Phrygia. It is obvious to suppose how these names became so familiar to the bard of our Chronicle. The old fictions about Stonehenge were derived from the same inexhaustible source of extravagant imagination. We are told in this Romance, that the giants conveyed the stones which compose this miraculous monument from the farthest coasts of Africa. Every one of these stones is supposed to be mystical, and to maintain a medicinal virtue: an idea drawn from the medical skill of the Arabians, and more particularly from the Arabian doctrine of attributing healing qualities, and other occult properties to stones. Merlin's transformation of Uther into Gorlois, and of Ulfin into Bricel, by the power of some medical preparation, is a species of Arabian magic, which professed to work the most wonderful deceptions of this kind. The attribution of prophetical language to birds was common among the Orientals: and an eagle is supposed to speak at building the walls of the City of Paladur, now Shaftesbury.

The Arabians cultivated the Study of Philosophy, particularly Astronomy, with amazing ardour. Hence arose the tradition, reported by our Historian, that in King Arthur's

reign, there subsisted at Caerleon in Glamorganshire, a College of two hundred Philosophers, who studied Astronomy and other sciences; and who were particularly employed in watching the courses of the stars, and predicting events to the king from their observations. Edwin's Spanish Magician above mentioned, by his knowledge of the flight of birds, and the courses of the stars, is said to foretel future disasters. In the same strain Merlin prognosticates Uther's success in battle by the appearance of a comet. The same Enchanter's *wonderful skill in Mechanical powers*, by which he removes the Giant's Dance, or Stonehenge, from Ireland into England, and the notion that this stupendous structure was raised by a PROFOUND PHILOSOPHICAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE MECHANICAL ARTS, are founded on the Arabic Literature. To which we may add King Bladud's magical operations. Dragons are a sure mark of Orientalism. One of these in our Romance is a "terrible Dragon flying from the west, breathing fire, and illuminating all the country with the brightness of his eyes." In another place we have a Giant mounted on a winged dragon: the dragon erects his scaly tail, and wafts his rider to the clouds with great rapidity.

Arthur and Charlemagne are the first and original heroes of romance. And as Geoffrey's history is the grand repository of the arts of Arthur, so a fabulous history ascribed to Turpin is the groundwork of all the chimerical legends which have been related concerning the conquests of Charlemagne and his twelve Peers. In these two fabulous Chronicles the foundations of romance seem to be laid. The principal characters, the leading subjects, and the fundamental fictions which have supplied such ample matter to this singular species of composition, are here first displayed. And although the long continuance of the Crusades imported innumerable inventions of a similar complexion

and substituted the atchievements of new champions, and the wonders of other countries, yet the tales of Arthur and of Charlemagne, diversified indeed, or enlarged with additional embellishments, still continued to prevail, and to be the favourite topics: and this, partly from their early popularity, partly from the quantity and the beauty of the fictions with which they were at first supported, and especially because the design of the crusades had made those subjects so fashionable in which Christians fought with Infidels. In a word these volumes are the first specimens extant in this mode of writing. No European history before these has mentioned giants, enchanters, dragons, and the like monstrous and arbitrary fictions. And the reason is obvious; they were written at a time when a new and unnatural mode of thinking took place in Europe, introduced by our communication with the East.

In this Chronicle, Geoffrey gives a Genealogy of the Kings of Britain from the days of Brutus, including a list of seventy monarchs who governed this Island, previously to the Invasion of Julius Cæsar. This list is very distinct and plain, but bears so many marks of invention, either of himself, or of the author from whom he translated his Chronicle, that it has long since been treated as a mere fiction. With respect to the story of Brutus, the Bishop of St. Asaph is of opinion that this forgery was intended to pass off the English Kings as being as nobly descended as the kings of other nations, by drawing their descent from the Trojans, according to the belief of the age in which the author lived. Sir Willliam Temple in his introduction to the History of England, (p. 19.) accounts the story of Brutus as a fabulous invention.

Bishop Nicolson (Hist. Lib. p. 37.) says that the best defence that can be made for Geoffrey's History, is that which was written by Sir John Prise, and published at London in

quarto in 1573, under the title of *Historiæ Britannicæ Defensio.* This was dedicated by the author to Lord Burghley. (See Herbert, 2. 935. 1056.)

The Chronicle of Geoffrey of Monmouth has occasioned a long controversy, and divided the learned world as much as any other work given to the public. By some it has been treated as a forgery imposed upon the world by Geoffrey himself, whilst by others the ground-work is considered as true, although the history, like most monkish writings is mixed with childish fables and legendary tales.

The controversy has now been some time finally decided, and the best Welsh critics allow that Geoffrey's work was a vitiated translation of the History of the British Kings, written by Tyssilio, or St. Telian, bishop of St. Asaph, who flourished in the seventh century. Geoffrey in his work omitted many parts, made considerable alterations, additions, and interpolations, latinised many of the British appellations, and in the opinion of a learned Welshman,* *(Lewis Morris)* metaphorically murdered Tyssilio. We may therefore conclude that Geoffrey ought not be cited as historical authority any more than Amadis de Gaul, or the Seven Champions of Christendom.

Geoffrey's Historical Romance, however, has not only been versified by Monkish writers, but has supplied some of our best poets with materials for their sublime compositions. Spenser in the second book of his "Fairie Queene" has given

> "A Chronicle of Briton Kings
> "From Brute to Arthur's rayne;"

in which he adorns the genealogy with poetical images, and introduces it with a sublime address to Queen Elizabeth, who was proud of tracing her descent from the British Line.

* Cambr. Reg. 1795. p. 347.

In this historical Romance is also to be found, the af
ing history of Leir, King of Britain, the eleventh in suc
sion after Brutus, who divided his kingdom between
noriller and Regan, his two elder daughters, and di
herited his youngest daughter Cordeilla. Being ung
fully treated by his elder daughters, he was restored to
crown by Cordeilla, who espoused Aganippus, King
the Franks. From this account Shakespeare selected
incomparable tragedy of King Lear; but improved
pathos by making the death of Cordeilla, which name
softened after the example of Spenser into Cordelia, prec
that of Lear, whilst in the original Story, the aged fathe
restored to his kingdom, and survived by Cordeilla.

Milton seems to have been particularly foud of Geoffr
Tales, to which he was indebted for the beautiful fictio
Sabrina in the mask of Comus. In his youth he even for
the design of making the early period of the British
tory, from Brutus to Arthur, the subject of an epic po
The poetical language of Milton was peculiarly suite
this species of romance; he would have exalted the lege
of Geoffrey, and enriched with the finest imagery the
cantations and prophecies of Merlin, the heroic deeds
Vortimer, Aurelius, and Uther Pendragon.

The fables of Geoffrey have been clothed in rhyme
Robert of Glocester, a monk of the abbey of Gloces
He has left a poem of considerable length, which is a
tory of England in verse from Brutus to the reign of
ward the First. This rhyming chronicle is, however,
stitute either of art or imagination, and Geoffrey's pr
frequently has a more poetical air than this author's ver
It was evidently written after the year 1278, as the p
mentions King Arthur's sumptuous Tomb, erected
that year, before the high altar of Glastonbury Church, a
he declares himself a living witness of the remarkably d
mal weather which distinguished the day on which t

Battle of Evesham was fought in the year 1265. From these and other circumstances this piece appears to have been composed about the year 1280. It is full of Saxonisms, which indeed abound, more or less, in every writer before Gower and Chaucer.

Geoffrey was also copied by an old French poet, called Maister WACE or GASSE, from which Robert de Brunne in his metrical Chronicle of England translated that part which extends from Æneas to the death of Cadwallader. Wace's poem is commonly called *Roman de Rois d'Angleterre*, and is esteemed one of the oldest of the French Romances.

With respect to the materials this Chronicle has afforded to other writers, I will here give an instance or two.

Tyrrel in his History of England acknowledges that his first Book is an epitome of Geoffrey's pretended history; but at the same time says that if it had not been more for the diversion of the younger sort of readers, and that the work would have been thought to have been imperfect without it, he should have been much better satisfied in wholly omitting it.

In the Preface to Stow's Chronicle, (folio, 1631) the editor observes that Neubrigensis had written several invectives against Geoffrey, but more out of spleen than judgment. He charges that writer with maliciously endeavouring to destroy the credit of Geoffrey, because he himself having been a supplicant for the bishoprick of St. Asaph had been rejected by Darpud ap Owen Prince of Wales, and had thus become the opponent of the Welsh History. His observations Stow says, have been confuted by Sir John Prise, Dr. Powel, and also by Lambart in his perambulations of Kent. Stow then mentions John of Whethamstead, Polydore Virgil, and others, who have written against Geoffrey, and afterwards enumerates a long

list of writers as having uniformly supported him, or in other words, who have copied his history into their own Chronicles.

The History of Geoffrey was printed at Paris in quarto, in 1508, and again in the same size by Ascensius in 1517. It was also printed with five other British Historians, in folio, at Leyden, in 1587. Ponticus Virunnius, an Italian author, made an abridgment of it in six Books, which was printed at London in octavo, by Powel, in 1585, and also in the edition just mentioned.

A Translation of it was made by Aaron Thompson, as is mentioned in the title to this article, and published at London, in octavo, 1718, to which was prefixed a large preface concerning the authority of the history. Thompson's vindication of his author is elaborately written, and he defends him with great skill, and learning; but after refuting the charge of forgery, he has failed in his attempt to establish Geoffrey's work as an historical performance, for he himself invalidates its authority by acknowledging that it was only such an irregular account as the Britons were able to preserve in those times of destruction and confusion; besides some other romantic tales, which indeed might be traditions among the Welsh, and such as Geoffrey might think entertaining stories for the credulity of the times.

Thompson in his Preface, says that in making this Translation he used two editions of Geoffrey. The first was the Paris edition of Ascensius, 1517, which abounds with abbreviations of words, sometimes rendering their reading ambiguous. The other was the edition of Commeline printed in the year 1587, which is much the most correct. These two were printed from different manuscripts, and there is a considerable variance between them, especially in the orthography of persons and places, this observation

extends to the several ancient abridgments of Geoffrey, by Alfred of Beverley, Ralph Diceto, Matthew of Westminster, Ralph Higden, and Ponticus Virunnius.

The edition of 1517 divides the whole History into seven books, the other into twelve. The English translator has followed Commeline in the division of the books and chapters, in which he was warranted by several ancient manuscripts, and also by the Abridgment of Virunnius.

PUBLIC RECORDS.

An Account of the Records, Rolls, Instruments, Manuscript Books and Papers, in the Custody of the Clerk of the Parliaments, and which are deposited and kept in the Parliament Office.

[*Note.* This account is contained in a message from the House of Lords, in answer to a previous one of the Commons, requesting to know what the Public Records in the custody of the Lords consisted of.]

The said Records, Rolls, Instruments, Manuscript Books and Papers consist of,

1. The original Acts of Parliament, from the 12th of Henry VII, to the present time.

2. Journals, from the 1st of Henry VIII, to the present time.

3. Minute Books, from the year 1624, to the present time.

4. Committee of Privileges Books, from 1660, to the present time.

5. Committee Books, containing the Proceedings of Committees on Private Bills, and other Matters, from 1621 to the present time.

6. Proxy Books, from 1621, to the present time.

7. Witness Books, from 1661, to 1733; and from 1 to the present time.

8. Book of Warrants for Witnesses, from 1640, to 1

9. Books of Protections, from 1690 to 1696.

10. Books of the Pedigree of Peers, and Pedi from 1767, to the present time.

11. Commissions for passing Bills, Proroguing Parliament, appointing Lord High Stewards, and 1 Speakers of the House from 1539, to the present tim

12. Test Rolls from 1675, to the present time.

13. Garter King of Arms Rolls of the Peers, from 1 to the present time.

14. Appeals from 1690, and the Proceedings on t to the present time.

15. Books of Cognizances on Appeals, from 1680, to 1

16. Recognizances on Appeals, from 1738, to the sent time.

17. Books of Orders and Judgments, from 1642, t

18. Writs of Error from 1661, and the Proceeding them, to the present time.

19. Paper Bills and Petitions, from 1660, and the ceedings on them, to the present time.

20. Orders of the Lords Committees on Petitions, 1661 to 1663, inclusive.

21. Certificates of the Returns from the sixteen P elected for Scotland from the Union, to the present tin

The whole of the above enumerated Records and Pa are in good preservation, and methodically kept an ranged. There are Calendars to the several Journals Proceedings of the House in each Session; and also lendars of the titles of every Act of Parliament, from first year of Henry VII, to the present time; by which ference may at all times be easily had to the same. An said several Rolls, Instruments, Manuscript Books, and pers, being kept in presses, and labeled and indorsed

the correspondent year to which they respectively belong, reference may also easily be had to the same, when required.

The Lords having some time back directed an Index to be made to the Rolls of Parliament, and also a Glossary to be made of the absolelete terms used, and appearing therein, find that the former is in a state of forwardness, but that no progress has been made in the Glossary in consequence of the ill state of health of the person employed to execute the same.

An Account of the Public Records and Papers in the Custody of the Clerk of the Journals of the House of Commons. By ARTHUR BENSON, Esq.

The Public Records and Papers in the custody of the Clerk of the Journals and Papers of the House of Commons, consist of the following articles:

1. The Manuscript Journals of the house, from the first year of King Edward VI, 1547, to the present time.

2. The original books of Minutes, taken at the table of the House, since the year 1685; and also Books of Minutes taken before Committees of the whole House, from the year 1688-9, to the present time.

3. Sundry Books of Evidence, taken at the Bar of the House, and before Committees of the whole House, and the Committee of Privileges and Elections, from the year 1736, to the present time, except the Minutes of Evidence respecting controverted Elections, since the passing of Mr. Grenville's Act of the tenth of his majesty, which it is understood are in the custody of the Clerk to the Committees of Privileges and Elections, acting under the said Act.

4. The Petitions, both of a public and private nature, which have been presented to the House from the year 1607 to the present time: together with the public and private

Bills, and Reports made from Committees, for about the same period, exclusive of many others that are without date.

5. Accounts and Papers presented to the House, for about the same period.

6. The Return Books, from the office of the Clerk of the Crown, from the year 1625, to the present time.

7. The Test Rolls, from the year 1698, to the present time.

8. The Qualification Rolls, from the year 1727, to the present time.

9. There are various other official Papers, not comprized under any of the foregoing heads, which are usually put up at the end of the sessions, and called "Miscellaneous Papers."

10. The Clerk of the Journals has also in his custody deposited in a Press in the Committee Room over the Long Gallery, a collection of Weights and Measures which were produced to a committee, appointed in the year 1758 to consider that subject; and which were afterwards, by an order of the House of the 20th of May, 1760, directed to be locked up by the Clerk of the House, and kept by him.*

11. There is likewise in the same room a large chest, containing the Books and Papers of the Commissioners of Public Accounts, from 1780 to 1787, which, by an order of the 10th of March 1788, were directed to be delivered to the Clerk of the House.

* Over the ceiling of the House of Commons there have been many Books and Papers of the Commissioners of Public Accounts in the Reigns of King William and Queen Mary: And there are also in the custody of the Clerk of the Papers several volumes of Reports made by the Comissioners and Sub-Commissioners appointed in the Reign of his late Majesty to make a Survey of the Courts of Justice, and of the officers belonging thereto, their Duties and Emoluments.

12. Exclusive of what are called official Papers, there are several printed Books and Papers deposited in Presses in the Committee Room over the Long Gallery, where they have been kept for a great number of years. These Books and Papers do not appear to be placed in any regular order, though some of them are in separate bundles, and numbered; but there is no entry of them in any of the Schedule Books belonging to the office. They appear as if they had formerly been better arranged, as there are amongst them several Lists, with the Titles of Books and Papers classed under distinct heads, with dates from the years 1495 to 1737.

Mr. Benson says that he has not been able to learn in what manner these Book and Papers were brought before the House, but has been informed that many of them had in early times been called for in consequence of complaints made against them.

13. Exclusive of what the Clerk of the Journals considers to be in his custody, there are in a Room, called "The Lumber Room," a great number of old Books and Papers, which it is understood, were formerly kept in a place, called "The Outer Court of Wards," from which place they were removed to the Lumber Room, when the new buildings were erected in Palace Yard, and the office called "The Court of Wards," on the site of which Alice Coffee House stood in 1800, was taken down. There is not known to be any Calendar or Catalogue, nor any Entry in the Schedule Books of this Office to ascertain what they relate to; they consist of Books and Papers which appear to have been produced to certain Commissioners of Public Accounts appointed in the year 1702.*

These Books and Papers were afterwards minutely examined, and found to relate wholly to proceedings of the House, or to Books and Papers delivered in; such as the proceedings of the Commissioners of

They are however in a very confused state, and it cann be said with certainty what other description of Papers m be amongst them. There are several large boxes under the old Books and Papers.

The Manuscript Journals and Books and Papers befc mentioned as being in the custody of the Clerk of t Journals, are deposited in different parts of the Buildin adjoining the House of Commons, which have be from time to time appropriated for that purpose. All t early Papers are kept in presses in the Long Galler which press has been full since about the year 178 Since that time some additional presses have been place in the Committee Room, over the Long Gallery and t two Election Rooms, which (1800) are likewise near full, and lately by an arrangement of some of the Presse for the purpose of making more room, the original Jou nals and Minute Books, have been removed into a sma room adjoining the Ingrossing Office.

The whole of these Buildings, except the Long Galler are considered as very unsafe places for the keeping Records; and from the circumstances of the Papers bein so very much separated from each other, and at so great distance from the Office the want of accommodation mu be evident. There can be no doubt that it would add to th security of the Papers, and to the accommodation to th public if the whole were kept together in some place mor suitable for depositing Records.

The above mentioned Petitions, Bills, Reports, Account and Papers are entered in Schedule Books in the Journa Office, arranged in separate bundles, under distinct heads and since the year 1770, have been kept in regular orde

Public Accounts in the reigns of King William and Queen Mary. I the boxes were several sealed Bags, referring to Plots, Secret Corre pondences, and Irish affairs, about the time of the Revolution.

and good preservation; but those of an earlier date are in a less complete state. Many of the Bundles are in great disorder, several of the Papers being misplaced, and others are not to be found. The whole of the Bundles want looking over and sorting, and proper Labels putting upon them. It would employ several Clerks for many months to put such Papers in the same regular order in which those of the present time are kept: in doing which great care should be used in searching for the Papers that are missing; and if they cannot be found, they should be marked in the Schedule Books as wanting; this would prevent the necessity of a research, which being mostly done in haste, occasions confusion and irregularity in replacing the Papers looked over.

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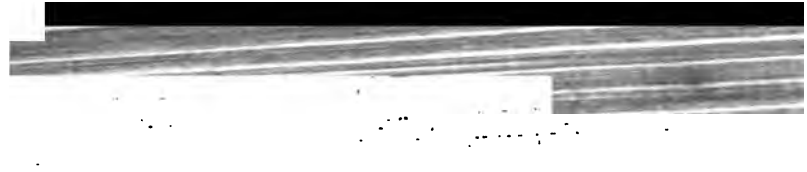

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